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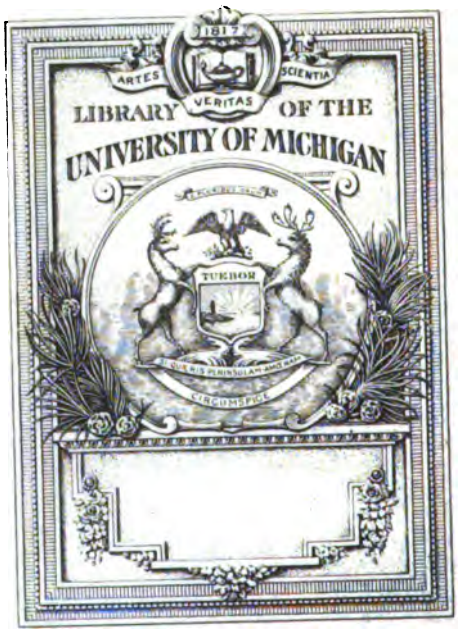

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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOL. I.

REPORTS

OF

DEPARTMENTS

FOR

YEAR 1885.

QUEBEC
1886.

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INDEX

TO

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOL. 1

SESSION 1886

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No. 1—Supplementary estimates for 1886-87.

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No. 24—Railways: Report of the Commissioner of——from 1st March 1885 to 31st May 1886.

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STATEMENT

SHEWING the details of certain services for the financial year ending 30th June, 1887.

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STATEMENT

Shewing the details of certain services, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1887.

SERVICE.	To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
PUBLIC DEBT.			
Interest :			
Loan under 37 Vic., Chap. 2:			
One year's interest at 5 per cent on stg. £745,000 0s. 0d. balance of debentures outstanding ..... stg. £37,250 0s. 0d.	.....	181,283 34	
Loan under 39 Vic., Cap. 4:			
One year's interest at 5 per cent on stg. £834,200 0s. 0d. balance of debentures outstanding ..... stg. £41,710 0s. 0d.	.....	202,988 66	
Loan under 41 Vic., Cap. 1:			
One year's interest at 5 per cent on stg. £600,000 0s. 0d. ..... stg. £30,000 0s. 0d.	.....	150,000 00	
Loan under 43-44 Vic., Cap. 5:			
Six months' interest to 1st January 1887, at 4½ per cent on stg. £821,200 0s. 0d. balance of debentures outstanding.....stg. £18,477 0s. 0d.			
Six months' interest to 1st July 1887 at 4½ per cent on stg. £815,700 0s. 0d. balance of debentures outstanding ..... stg. £18,353 5s. 0d.			
stg. £36,830 5s. 0d.	.....	179,240 55	
Carried over.....	.....	713,512 55	.....

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STATEMENT Shewing the details of certain services for the financial year ending 30th June, 1887.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.			To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward				713,512 55	
	PUBLIC DEBT.—*Continued.*					
	Loan under 45 Vic., Cap. 18 and 46 Vic., Cap. 11:					
	One year's interest at 5 per cent on stg. £500,000 0s. 0d.	£25,000 0s. 0d.	$121,666 67			
	One year's interest at 5 per cent on $1,066,500 00		53,325 00		174,991 67	
	Interest on funded debt				$888,504 22	
	On temporary loans:					
	One year's interest at 5 per cent on $500,000 00				25,000 00	
						913,504 22
	Sinking Fund and Redemption:					
	Loan under 37 Vic., Cap. 2:					
	One per cent on stg. £633,994 10s. 5d. the uncovered balance	stg. £6,340 0s. 0d.	$30,854 67			
	Loan under 43-44 Vic., Cap. 45:					
	For redemption of debentures, tirages of January and July 1887.	stg. £11,169 15s. 0d.	$54,359 45		85,214 12	85,214 12

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Charges of Management:				
Commission of ½ per cent on $920,303 31, advertising, stamps, &c			7,101 97	7,101 97
Total debt. 40 Vic., Cap. 5				$1,005 820 31
LEGISLATION.				
Legislative Council:				
Speaker's salary, 45 Vic., Cap. 3, section 6			2,000 00	
Indemnity to members and mileage; 48 Vic., Cap. 4			15,065 00	
Salaries, permanent officers	$7,584 00			
do messengers	1,550 00			
do sessional clerks	1,140 00			
do do messengers	684 00			
do pages	152 00			
do charwomen	480 00			
Stationery	800 00			
Newspapers	150 00			
Freight, express charges, cartage	75 00			
Postage, telegrams, &c	150 00			
Printing. binding, &c	1,700 00			
Unforeseen expenses and Debates	1,500 00			
Salaries and contingent expenses including printing, binding, &c	$15,965 00	15,965 00		
		$15,965 00	17,065 00	33,030 00

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STATEMENT Shewing the details of certain services for the financial year ending 30th June, 1887.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.		To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	LEGISLATION.—*Continued.*				
	Legislative Assembly:				
6	Speaker's salary 33 Victoria, chapter 4 and 41-42 Vic., Cap. 2			2,000 00	
	Indemnity to members and mileage 38 Vic., Cap. 4			41,000 00	
	Salaries of permanent annual clerks	$15,300 00			
	do do sessional do	6,100 00			
	do extra do do	4,000 00			
	do of Sergeant at Arms and staff	9,880 00			
		$35,280 00			
	Stationery	4,500 00			
	Printing and binding	20,000 00			
	News-papers; subscriptions to and advertisements in	600 00			
	Sundries	5,250 00			

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	CODIFICATION.				
	Salaries	$4,800 00			
	Stationery	200 00			
	Printing	5,000 00			
	Sundries	2,000 00			
		$12,000 00			
	Salaries and contingent expenses, printing, binding and codification	$77,630 00	77,630 00		
			77,630 00	43,000 00	120,630 00
	Library of the Legislature:				
	Salaries and contingent expenses:				
1	Librarian		1,600 00		
2	Clerks at $500.00 each		1,000 00		
3	Sessional clerks 75 days each at $3.00 per day each		675 00		
1	do Messenger		150 00		
	Stationery and sundries		175 00		3,600 00
	Law Clerk of the Legislature:				
1	Law Clerk		2,000 00		
1	Clerk		600 00		
1	Messenger		500 00		
	Contingencies of office		550 00		3,650 00

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STATEMENT Shewing the details of certain services for the financial year ending 30th June, 1887.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.	To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT SALARIES.			
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office.			
1	Aide-de-Camp	1,000 00		
1	Private Secretary	800 00		
1	Clerk	100 00		
1	Messenger	650 00		
				2,550 00
	Executive Council Department.			
1	Deputy Clerk, 40 Vic., Cap. 9		1,500 00	
1	Clerk, do		800 00	
1	Messenger, do		500 00	
				2,800 00
	Provincial Secretary's Department.			
1	Provincial Secretary, 45 Vic., Cap. 2		4,000 00	
1	Assistant 40 Vic., Cap. 9		2,400 00	
1	Clerk, do		1,200 00	

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2	Clerks,	do	at $1,000.00		
2	do	do	at $900.00	2,000 00	
1	Clerk,	do		1,600 00	
1	Messenger and Office-keeper,	do		730 00	
1	Messenger,	do		500 00	
				400 00	13,030 00
		Provincial Registrar's Department.			
1	Deputy Registrar, 40 Vic, Cap. 9			1,200 00	
1	Clerk,	do		800 00	
1	do	do		800 00	2,800 00
		Law Officers of the Crown.			
1	Attorney-General,	45 Vic., Cap. 2		4,000 00	
1	Solicitor General,	48 Vic., Cap. 6		4,000 00	
1	Assistant of the Law Officers of the Crown,	40 Vic., Cap. 9		2,400 00	
1	Clerk,	do		1,200 00	
1	do	do		1,000 00	
1	do	do		800 00	
1	Messengor,	do		500 00	
1	do	do		400 00	14,300 00
		Carried over			35,430 00

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STATEMENT Shewing the details of certain services for the financial year ending 30th June, 1887.—*Continued.*

—		SERVICE.	To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			35,480 00
		CIVIL GOVERNMENT SALARIES.—*Continued.*			
		Treasury Department.—Treasury Branch.			
10	1	Provincial Treasurer, 45 Vic., Cap. 2		4,000 00	
	1	Assistant do 40 Vic., Cap. 9		2,400 00	
	1	Book-keeper, do		1,600 00	
	1	Clerk, do		1,150 00	
	4	Clerks, do at $1,000.00		4,000 00	
	1	Clerk, do		800 00	
	1	Messenger and Office-keeper, do		500 00	
	1	Messenger, do		400 00	
					14,850 00
		Audit Branch.			
	1	Provincial Auditor, 46 Vic., Cap. 4		2,400 00	
	1	Deputy do and Book-keeper, 40 Vic., Cap 9		1,600 00	
	1	Clerk, do		1,200 00	

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1	do				1,300 00	
1	do				1,000 00	
2	Clerks,				1,500 00	
1	Clerk,				600 00	
1	Messenger,				400 00	
						10,000 00
		Crown Lands Department.				
1	Commissioner of Crown Lands,	45 Vic., Cap. 2			4,000 00	
1	Assistant do do	40 Vic., Cap. 9			2,400 00	
1	Superintendent of Surveys,	do			1,400 00	
1	Surveyor and Draughtsman,	do			1,400 00	
1	do do	do			1,100 00	
1	do do	do			1,050 00	
1	do do	do			1,000 00	
1	do do	do			750 00	
1	Draughtsman,	do			450 00	
2	Clerks,	do	at $1,200.00		2,400 00	
1	Accountant and Cashier,	do			1,500 00	
1	Assistant do	do			1,000 00	
1	Clerk,	do			750 00	
1	Superintendent of Woods and Forests,	do			1,600 00	
1	Clerk,	do			1,000 00	
1	do	do			750 00	
1	do	do			600 00	
		Carried over			23,150 00	60,330 00

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STATEMENT Shewing the details of certain Services for the financial year ending 30th June, 1887.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.		To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		.....	23,150 00	60,330 00
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT SALARIES.—*Continued*				
	Crown Lands Department —Continued.				
1	Superintendent of land sales Western Section,	40 Vic., Cap. 9 for $1,600.00 and $100 00 to be voted.	100 00	1,600 00	
1	Clerk,	do	.....	800 00	
1	do	do	.....	600 00	
1	Superintendent of land sales Eastern Section,	do for $1,600.00 and $200.00 to be voted.	200 00	1,600 00	
1	Clerk,	do	.....	850 00	
2	Clerks,	do at $800.00.....	.....	1,600 00	
2	do	do at $600.00.....	.....	1,200 00	
1	Registrar and Superintendent of game and fisheries,	do	.....	1,350 00	
1	Assistant registrar,	do	.....	750 00	
1	Assistant Fisheries Branch and Draughtsman,	do	.....	800 00	
1	Inspector of Cadastres,	do	.....	1,400 00	
1	Secretary do	do	.....	1,300 00	
1	Clerk,	do	.....	900 00	

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1	Draughtsman,	do		800 00	
1	Messenger,	do		400 00	
1	do	do		400 00	
1	do	do		850 00	
			$300 00	39,910 00	40,210 00
		Agriculture and Public Works Department.			
1	Commissioner of Agriculture & Public Works (Premier)	46 Vic., Cap. 2		5,000 00	
1	Assistant,	do 40 Vic., Cap. 9		2,400 00	
1	Secretary,	do		1,400 00	
1	Engineer and director of works,	do		1,600 00	
1	Assistant do	do		1,000 00	
1	Draughtsman,	do		800 00	
1	Accountant and book-keeper,	do		1,600 00	
1	Assistant do	and pay-master, do		900 00	
1	Director of Agriculture,	do		1,600 00	
1	Director of Colonization,	do		1,200 00	
1	Assistant do	do		1,000 00	
1	Registrar,	do		1,000 00	
3	Clerks,	do at $800.00		2,400 00	
1	Messenger,	do		500 00	
1	do	do		400 00	
1	do	do		360 00	
		Carried over		23,160 00	123,700 00

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STATEMENT Shewing the details of certain services for the financial year ending 30th June, 1887.—*Continued*.

—	SERVICE.	To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			123,700 00
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT SALARIES.—*Continued.*			
	Public Instruction Department.			
1	Superintendent ..... 39 Vic., Cap. 15		4,000 00	
2	Secretaries ..... 40 Vic., Cap. 9, at $2,000 00		4,000 00	
1	Accountant and book-keeper ..... do		1,600 00	
1	Assistant do ..... do		600 00	
1	Clerk ..... do		1,400 00	
3	Clerks ..... do at $1,000 00		3,000 00	
1	Clerk ..... do		800 00	
1	Curator of the Museum ..... do		800 00	
1	Clerk and store-keeper ..... do		660 00	
1	Clerk ..... do		540 00	
2	Messengers ..... do at $450 00		900 00	

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1	Messenger..... &c.	.....	350 00	18,650 00
	Total Salaries.....	.....	.....	142,350 00
	Contingencies of Public Departments.....	41,570 00	.....	41,570 00
				183,920 00
	Summary of Civil Government.			
	To be voted : Lieutenant Governor's Office.....	2,550 00		
	Crown Lands Department.....	300 00		
		2,850 00	139,500 00	142,350 00
	Salaries previously voted :.....			
	Contingencies of Public Departments.....	41,570 00		41,570 00
		44,420 00	139,500 00	183,920 00
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
	Sheriffs' salaries, old districts. L. F. F. salaries :			
	Montreal,.....	$10,200 00		
	Quebec,.....	7,800 00		
	St. Francis,.....	1,900 00		
	Ottawa,.....	1,000 00	20,900 00	
	Prothonotaries, clerks of Circuit Court, Crown and Peace, &c., old districts, L. F. F.:			
	Prothonotary, Montreal, salaries.....	29,477 32		
	do do stenographers and enquête clerks.....	14,800 00		
	do do contingencies.....	5,200 00		
	Carried over.....	49,477 32	20,900 00	.....

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STATEMENT Shewing the details of certain services for the financial year ending 30th June, 1887.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.	—	To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	49,477 32	20,900 00	.....	.....
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued*				
	Clerk of Circuit Court and Tutelles, Montreal, salaries.....	17,066 68			
	do do do contingencies.....	1,000 00			
	Prothonotary and clerk of Circuit Court, Quebec, salaries.....	31,572 48			
	do do do stenographers and enquête clerks.....	3,300 00			
	do do do contingencies.....	2,400 00			
	do clerk of Circuit Court, Crown and Peace, St. Francis, salaries.....	5,950 00			
	do do do do contingencies.....	1,300 00			
	Clerk of the Crown, Montreal, salaries.....	3,400 00			
	do do contingencies.....	200 00			
	Clerk of the Peace do salaries.....	6,100 00			
	do do contingencies.....	500 00			
	Clerk of the Crown, Quebec, salaries.....	1,500 00			
	do do contingencies.....	50 00			
	Clerk of the Peace, do salaries.....	4,300 00			

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do do contingencies	300 00				
Clerk of the Peace, Three-Rivers, salaries	2,400 00				
do do contingencies	150 00				
Crier of Courts, Kamouraska, salary	300 00				
Clerk of Circuit Court, Magdalen Islands, do	200 00	131,466 48			
Court of Appeals, L. F. E.:					
Salaries	6,100 00				
Contingencies	900 00	7,000 00			
		159,366 48			
Building and Jury Fund		4,000 00			
Criminal Prosecutions		8,500 00			
Sheriffs' Contingent Expenses		150,000 00			
Coroners:					
Salaries of Coroners at Montreal and Bonaventure	$ 499 92				
Fees and contingencies of all coroners	$8,500 08	9,000 00			
Salaries of the Clerks of the Crown and Peace, New Districts		1,700 00			
Interpreters to Courts, Quebec and Montreal, salaries		1,100 00			
High Constable, Ottawa, salary		120 00			
Physicians to Gaols, Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Francis and Ottawa		2,032 00			
District Magistrates:					
Salaries of seven district magistrates at $1,200.00 each per year under 32 Vict., Cap. 32.			3,400 00		
Travelling expenses and disbursements		4,000 00			
Carried over		348,818 48	3,400 00		

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STATEMENT Shewing the details of certain services for the financial year ended 30th June, 1887.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.	—	To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	.....	348,818 48	8,400 00	
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*				
	Miscellaneous Justice	.....	7,000 00		
	Total administration of Justice	.....	$355,818 48	8,400 00	364,218 48
	Police.				
2	Police Magistrates, Montreal ..... at $2,400 00	4,800 00			
1	Clerk	1,500 00			
3	Clerks ..... at $700 00	2,100 00			
1	Clerk	600 00			
2	Messengers and Constables ..... at $425 00	850 00			
	Salaries	9,850 00			
	Contingencies	800 00			
		10,650 00			

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1	Judge of the Sessions of the Peace and Police Commissioner Quebec	$2,850 00			
1	Messenger and Constable	415 00			
	Salaries	$3,215 00			
	Contingencies	225 00			
			3,440 00		
				14,090 00	
					14,090 00

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

RENTS, INSURANCES, REPAIRS, &c., OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

Old Parliament Buildings:					
Rent of grounds	$ 4,444 00				
Removal of snow and ice	120 00				
Repairs to walls surrounding property	250 00				
		$ 4,814 00			
Spencer Wood:					
Repairs	$ 2,760 00				
Gardeners, laborers, &c	1,300 00				
Fuel	1,000 00				
Gas and light	200 00				
Furniture and wall-paper	1,000 00				
		6,260 00			
Carried over		11,074 00			

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STATEMENT Shewing the details of certain services for the financial year ending 30th June, 1887.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.		To voted.	Previously voted.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	11,074 00			
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*				
	RENTS, INSURANCES, REPAIRS, &C., OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, GENERALLY.—*Continued.*				
	Glacis:				
	Ground rent	55 00			
	Registry Office, St. Ann Street, Quebec:				
	Repairs, new roof, &c., rejointing walls	1,000 00			
	Laval Normal School, Quebec:				
	Repairs	$ 200 00			
	Removal of snow and ice	125 00			
		325 00			
	House No. 63, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal:				
	Repairs	$ 500 00			
	Fuel	300 00			

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Gas and light		50 00	
			850 00
House No. 76, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal:			
Repairs	$ 500 00		
Fuel	450 00		
Gas and light	50 00		
			1,000 00
McGill Normal School, Montreal:			
Repairs			500 00
Jacques-Cartier Normal School, Montreal:			
Repairs, rejointing walls, roof, &c			1,750 00
Jesuits Barracks property:			
Repairs to sidewalks, &c	$ 100 00		
Removal of snow and ice	150 00		
			250 00
Departmental and Legislative Buildings:			
Repairs (*)	$ 7,100 00		
Water and chimneys tax	5,200 00		
Wages of firemen, laborers, women, &c., buildings and grounds	10,200 00		
Removal of snow and ice	600 00		
Fuel	5,300 00		
	28,400 00		16,804 00
Carried over			

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STATEMENT Shewing the details of certain services for the financial year ending 30th June, 1887.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.			To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	$28,400 00	$16,804 00			
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*					
RENTS, INSURANCES, REPAIRS, &c., OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY:—*Continued.*					
Departmental and Legislative Buildings.—Continued.					
Gas, electric light, &c	$5,785 00				
		$34,185 00			
Special police & guard, $2,500; commission to architects, $500; Sicotte, $400		3,400 00			
Insurances		500 00			
			54,889 00		54,889 00
(*) Roof	$ 500 00				
Drain	1,000 00				
Gas cellars	3,000 00				
Altering heating apparatus and coating pipes	1,000 00				
Painting	1,000 00				
Seeds and aratory instruments	100 00				
Furniture, carpets, &c	500 00				
	$7,100 00				

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New Parliament Buildings, Construction:					
Balance due on Charlebois' contract	$ 16,010 00				
Extra Works	5,000 00	$ 21,000 00			
Balance due on Mitchell's contract (heating apparatus)	920 00				
Extra works	1,000 00	1,920 00			
Lamps and appliances		3,000 00			
Electric bells		1,000 00			
Furniture, carpets, &c		15,000 00			
Superintendence, plans, &c		3,000 00			
Lightning rods		3,500 00			
Levelling, embellishing grounds, including Dufferin Avenue		6,000 00	54,420 00		54,420 00
of these $54,420.00—$4,000.00 are a revote.					
New Court House, Quebec, Construction:					
Balance due on contract		$ 15,000 00			
Works, &c, which the Government, on signing the contract, bound itself to make and furnish:					
Iron doors in corridors, &c	1,500 00				
Paving with tiles	5,000 00				
Beton for pavement	2,000 00				
Hardwares	1,000 00	9,500 00			
Carried over		$24,500 00			

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STATEMENT Shewing the details of certain services for the financial year ending 30th June, 1887.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.		To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	$24,500 00			
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*				
	New Court House, Quebec, Construction : – Continued.				
	Iron roof	5 000 00			
	Iron sleepers and shutters, &c. to complete alterations requested by the Bar	5,200 00			
	Galvanized sheet-iron	3,000 00			
	Gas fixtures, lamps, glaziery, &c	4,000 00			
	Superintendence and contingencies	2,000 00			
	To complete construction	43,700 00			
	Heating apparatus	20,000 00			
	Furniture, &c., of ten large halls and vestibules, &c	10,000 00			
	of these $73,700.00 $14,000.00 are a revote.		73,700 00		73,700 00
	Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols :				
	Temporary Court House, Quebec	250 00			

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Quebec Gaol			2,000	00
Montreal Court House			3,100	00
Montreal Gaol			1,500	00
Gaol for females, Montreal			2,000	00
Three-Rivers Gaol			500	00
do	Court House		150	00
Sherbrooke	do		250	00
do	Gaol		250	00
Court House and Gaol,	Ottawa, Aylmer		150	00
do		Arthabaska	4,000	00
do		Beauce	150	00
do		Beauharnais	400	00
do		Bedford	150	00
do		Bonaventure	150	00
do		Chicoutimi	150	00
do		Iberville	150	00
do		Gaspé, Magdalen Islands	150	00
do		Joliette	150	00
do		Kamouraska, Fraserville	150	00
do		Montmagny	150	00
do		Saguenay, Malbaie	150	00
do		Gaspé, Percé	150	00
do		Richelieu	150	00
		Carried over	$17,250	00

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STATEMENT Shewing the details of certain ssrvices for the financial year ended 30th June, 1887.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.		To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	17,250 00			
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*				
	Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols.—Continued.				
	Court House and Gaol, Rimouski	150 00			
	do St. Hyacinthe	150 00			
	do Terrebonne	150 00	17,700 00		17,700 00
	Rents of Court Houses and Gaols :				
	Quebec Court House, annual interest on $8,000.00, property purchased	480 00			
	do Gaol ground rent	400 00			
	Three-Rivers Gaol do	13 38			
	do Court House do	13 38	906 76		906 76
	General Expenditure Crown Lands Department :				
	Agents' Salaries	20,000 00			
	do Disbursements including land inspections and bush ranging	21,000 00			

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do Commutation	6,000 00		
Jesuits' Estates	4,000 00		
Seigniory of Lauson	1,000 00		
Crown Domain	700 00		
Gold Mines	2,011 00		
Special Service	2,500 00		
Woods and Forests	2,000 00		
Postages	1,500 00		
Law Costs	1,000 00		
Advertising	500 00		
Crown Instalments	250 00		
Timber Deposits	200 00		
Game Licenses	100 00		
Old Ledger Accounts	50 00		
		62,811 00	
			62,811 00

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ESTIMATES

Of the Expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the current year (Supplementary), and for the financial year ending 30th June, 1887.

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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Of the Expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886.

—	SERVICE.	—	To be voted.	Total.
	II.—Legislation.			
	Legislative Assembly:			
1	Salaries and contingent expenses including printing, binding, &c		12,136 17	12,136 17
	III.—Civil Government.			
2	Salaries		75 00	75 00
	IV.—Administration of Justice, &c.			
3	Administration of Justice		8,000 00	
4	Reformatory prisons for boys		15,000 00	23,000 00
	VI.—Agriculture.			
5	Veterinary Schools, French		1,500 00	1,500 00
	VII.—Public Works and Buildings.			
6	Towards permanent installation of both Houses of the Legislature		2,000 00	2,000 00
	IX.—Miscellaneous Services.			
7	Help to distressed people of Gaspé and Bonaventure Counties		2,000 00	
8	Central Board of Health, Montreal		4,000 00	
9	Registration Service		5,000 00	11,000 00
	X.—Railways.			
10	Inspection of Railways, for 1883, 1884, 1885 and part of 1886		850 50	850 50
				$50,561 67

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ESTIMATES

Of the Expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, prepared as required by 36 Vic., Cap. 6.

—	SERVICE.	To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total 1886-87.	Appropriated for 1885-86.
	I.—PUBLIC DEBT.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Interest :				
	On funded debt		888,504 22		
	On temporary loans		25,000 00	913,504 22	895,787 25
	Sinking Fund and Redemption		85,214 12	85,214 12	82,928 00
	Charges of Management		7,101 97	7,101 97	7,102 40
			1,005,820 31	1,005,820 31	985,817 65
	II.—LEGISLATION.				
	Legislative Council :				
	Speaker's Salary, 45 Vic., Cap. 3, Sect. 6		2,000 00		
	Indemnity to members and mileage, 48 Vic., Cap. 4		15,065 00		
1	Salaries and contingent expenses, including printing, binding, etc.	15,965 00		33,030 00	33,030 00
	Legislative Assembly :				
	Speaker's Salary, 33 Vic., Cap. 4, and 41-42 Vic., Cap. 2		2,000 00		
	Indemnity to members and mileage, 48 Vic., Cap. 4		41,000 00		
2	Salaries and contingent expenses, including printing, binding and $12,000.00 for codification	77,630 00		120,630 00	130,931 17

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	Library of the Legislature :				
3	For the purchase of books	3 000 00			
4	For salaries and contingencies	3,600 00		6,600 00	6,600 00
5	Expenses of Elections	38,500 00		38,500 00	3,000 00
6	Clerk Crown of Chancery, salary covering contingent expenses	800 00		800 00	800 00
7	Printing, binding and distributing the Laws	5,500 00		5,500 00	5,500 00
	Law Clerk :				
8	Salaries of office	3,100 00			
9	Contingencies comprising sessional clerk	550 00		3,650 00	3,650 00
10	Debates of the Legislature	4,000 00		4,000 00	4,000 00
	III.—Civil Government.	152,645 00	60,065 00	212,710 00	187,511 17
	Salaries, 39 Vic., Cap. 15, 40 Vic., Cap. 9, 45 Vic., Cap. 2, 46 Vic., Cap. 4, and 48 Vic., Cap. 6		139,500 00		
11	do	2,850 00		142,350 00	141,775 00
12	Contingencies	41,570 00		41,570 00	46,500 00
	IV.—Administration of Justice, &c.	44,420 00	139,500 00	183,920 00	188,275 00
13	Administration of Justice	355,818 48			
	do 32 Vic., Cap. 23. District Magistrates' salaries		8,400 00	364 218 48	356,646 48
14	Police; Judges of the Sessions of the Peace, Quebec, and Police Magistrates, Montreal, and offices' salaries and contingent expenses	14,090 00		14,090 00	14,090 00
15	Reformatory Prisons for boys, Industrial and Reformatory Schools	80,452 00		80,452 00	106,548 00
16	Inspection of public offices	7,000 00		7,000 00	7,000 00
		457,360 48	8,400 00	465,760 48	434.284 48

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ESTIMATES of the Expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, prepared as required by 36 Vict., Chap. 6.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.		To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total 1886-87.	Appropriated for 1885-86.
	V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, &c.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
17	Superior Education proper	$71,000 00				
18	High Schools, Quebec and Montreal	2,470 00				
19	Compensation to R. Catholic Institutions for grant to High Schools	4,940 00	78,410 00			
20	Common Schools		160,000 00			
21	Schools in poor municipalities		6,000 00			
22	Normal Schools		42,000 00			
23	Inspection of Schools		29,675 00			
24	Superannuated Teachers		8,000 00			
25	Books for prises		4,500 00			
26	Schools for the deaf and dumb, including $200.00 for Ste. Marie, Beauce		12,200 00			
27	School for the deaf and dumb, Mile End, Montreal		1,000 00			
28	Council of Public Instruction		2,000 00			
29	Journal of Public Instruction, French (Enseignement Primaire)		450 00			
30	do do English		450 00			
31	Ste. Thérèse College, towards rebuilding, last payment, one year not having been paid		2,000 00			

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32	Convent at St. Roch de l'Achigan; fourth and last payment	150 00		346,835 00	348,735 00
	Literary and Scientific Institutions :				
33	Copying, printing and publishing Canadian Archives	5,000 00			
34	School of Navigation, Quebec	750 00			
35	Natural Sciences, in aid of	1,000 00		6,750 00	9,050 00
	Arts and Manufactures :				
36	Board of Arts and Manufactures, comprising teaching of arts applied to industry	9,000 00		9,000 00	9,000 00
		$362,585 00		362,585 00	366,785 00
	VI.—Agriculture, Immigration and Repatriation, Colonization.				
	Agriculture :				
37	Council of Agriculture	3,000 00			
	Agricultural Societies : 31 Vic., Cap. 5, 32 Vic., Cap. 15, 33 Vic., Cap. 6, 47 Vic., Cap 6 and 48 Vic., Cap. 7		50,000 00		
38	Journals of Agriculture, French and English	3,000 00			
39	Agricultural Schools, 3 at $800.00 each	2,400 00			
40	do do to enable them to establish model butter and cheese factories, 3 at $1,000.00 each payable in three years (Second payment)	1,000 00			
41	do do to help the three schools to pay labour of pupils	1,000 00			
42	Veterinary Schools, French	2,000 00			
43	do English	1,800 00			
44	Aid to Gazette des Campagnes	750 00			
	Carried over	14,950 00	50,000 00		

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ESTIMATES of the Expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, prepared as required by 36 Vict., Chap. 6.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.	To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total 1886-87.	Appropriated for 1885-86.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	14,950 00	50 000 00		
	VI.—AGRICULTURE, IMMIGRATION AND REPATRIATION COLONIZATION.—*Continued.*				
	Agriculture :—Continued.				
45	Butter and cheese factories ; Salaries and travelling expenses,	2,000 00			
46	Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec	1,000 00			
47	Miscellaneous Agriculture, including subscriptions to treatises and publications	400 00			
48	Encouragement of the culture of fruit trees and vines	500 00			
49	Permanent Committee of Exhibitions, Montreal ; 5th and last intalment of $3,300 00 and one year's interest at 5 per cent 165 00	3,465 00			
	Farnham Beet-root sugar factory. 6th payment, 30 V., Cap. 4, and 45 V., Cap. 24		7,000 00		
	Horticultural and Pomological Society, Montreal, 41 Vic., Cap. 5, section 13		1,000 00		
50	Lectures on Agriculture	1,000 00		81,315 00	89,003 74
51	Immigration and Repatriation	8,000 00		8,000 00	10,000 00
	Colonization :				
52	Colonization roads	70,000 00			

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53	Colonisation Societies		5,000 00		75,000 00	181,000 00
	Total, Agriculture, Immigration and repatriation, Colonization		$106,315 00	58,000 00	164,315 00	280,003 74
	VII.—Public Works and Buildings.					
54	Rents, insurances, repairs, &c., of public buildings generally		54 889 00			
55	Inspections, &c		2,000 00			
56	New Parliament Buildings, construction, revote of $ 4,000 00		54,420 00			
57	New Court House, Quebec, do do of $14,000 00		73,700 00			
58	Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols		17,700 00			
59	Insurances do do		500 00			
60	Rents do do		906 76		204,115 76	309,889 00
			204,115 76		204,115 76	309,889 00
	VIII.—Charities.					
61	Lunatic Asylums; Beauport, St. Jean de Dieu and St. Ferdinand d'Halifax.		230,000 00			230,000 00
	Miscellaneous.					
62	Corporation of the General Hospital, Montreal	2,800 00				
63	Indigent Sick, do	2,240 00				
64	St. Patrick's Hospital, do	1,120 00				
65	Sœurs de la Providence, do	784 00				
66	St. Vincent de Paul, Asylum, do	420 00				
67	Protestant House of Industry and Refuge do	560 00				
	Carried over	7,924 00	230,000 00			230,000 00

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ESTIMATES of the Expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, prepared as required by 36 Vict., Chap. 6.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.	To be voted.	To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total 1886-87.	Appropriated for 1885-86.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought foward.....	7,924 00	230,000 00	.....	.....	230,000 00
	VII.—CHARITIES.—*Continued.*					
	Miscellaneous.—Continued.					
68	Protestant House for friendless women, Montreal.....	140 00				
69	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, do	448 00				
70	University Maternity Hospital, do	336 00				
71	Magdalen Asylum, (Bon Pasteur), do	504 00				
72	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, do	224 00				
73	Sœurs de la Charité, do	560 00				
74	do , for their foundling Hospital, do	140 00				
75	Protestant Orphan Asylum, do	448 00				
76	Lying-in Hospital care Sœurs de la Miséricorde, do	511 00				
77	Bonaventure Street Asylum, do	301 00				
78	Nazareth Asylum for destitute children, do	280 00				

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79	School for the blind, Nazareth Asylum,	do	.....	1,300 00				
80	Workroom for the blind,	do	do	.....	300 00			
81	Montreal Dispensary,	do	.....	160 00				
82	Ladies Benevolent Society for widows and orphans, including late House of refuge,		Montreal.....	595 10				
83	Home and School of Industry, (Hervey Institute),		do	.....	224 00			
84	St. Bridget's Asylum,		do	.....	500 00			
85	Frères de la Charité de St. Vincent de Paul,		do	.....	350 00			
86	Hospice de Bethléem,		do	.....	350 00			
87	Hospice de St. Joseph du Bon Pasteur,		do	.....	140 00			
88	Petites Sœurs des Pauvres,		do	.....	70 00			
89	Protestant Infant's Home,		do	.....	280 00			
90	Women's Hospital,		do	.....	350 00			
91	Church Home,		do	.....	140 00			
92	Eye and Ear Institution,		do	.....	250 00			
93	Notre Dame Hospital, in connection with Laval University,		do	.....	1,400 00			
94	St. Charles Hospital,		do	.....	350 00			
95	Pembrooke Hospital,		do	.....	96 00			
96	Charitable Ladies' Association of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and Nazareth Asylum,		Quebec.....		798 00			
97	Indigent sick,		do	.....	2,340 00			
98	Asylum of the Good Shepherd,		do	.....	560 00			
99	Ladies' Protestant Home,		do	.....	525 00			
100	Male Orphan Asylum,		do	.....	294 00			
	Carried over.....				23,232 00	230,000 0	.....	230,000 00

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ESTIMATES of the Expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, prepared as required by 36 Vict., Chap. 6.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.		To be voted.	To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total 1886-87.	Appropriated for 1885-86.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		23,232 00	230,000 00	.....	.....	230,000 00
	VII.—CHARITIES.—*Continued.*						
	Miscellaneous.—Continued.						
101	Finlay Asylum,	Quebec	294 00				
102	Protestant Female Orphan Asylum,	do	294 00				
103	St. Bridget's Asylum,	do	700 00				
104	Dispensary,	do	140 00				
105	Sœurs de la Charité and Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur,	do	180 00				
106	Sisters of Charity, for old and infirm persons,	do	280 00				
107	Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur de Jésus,	do	700 00				
108	do do Dispensary,	do	140 00				
109	do do Lying-in hospital,	do	140 00				
110	Women's Christian Association,	do	140 00				
111	Belmont Retreat, Inebriate Asylum,	do	490 00				
112	Marine and Emigrant Hospital,	do	1,866 67				
113	Lying-in hospital, care of the ladies of the Good Shepherd,	do	1,400 33				

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114	Indigent Sick,	Three-Rivers	1,750 00				
115	Sœurs de la Charité, for their lying-in-hospital,	do	280 00				
116	General Hospital,	Sorel	490 00				
117	St. Hyacinthe Hospital,	St. Hyacinthe	350 00				
118	Orphan Asylum,	do	140 00				
119	Ouvroir de St-Hyacinthe,	do	140 00				
120	Distributing Home for orphans,	Knowlton	140 00				
121	Hospice Yeuville,	St. Benoît	140 00				
122	Asile de la Providence,	Côteau du lac	210 00				
123	Hospice St. Joseph,	Beauharnois	140 00				
124	Hospice Ste. Marie,	Ste. Marie de Monnoir	140 00				
125	Asile de la Providence,	Mascouche	140 00				
126	Hôpital St. Jean,	St. John's	140 00				
127	Sisters of Charity,	do	140 00				
128	Hospice La Jemmerais,	Varennes	140 00				
129	Hospice des Sœurs de la Providence,	St. Vincent de Paul	140 00				
130	Hôpital de la Providence,	Joliette	140 00				
131	Hospice de Laprairie,	Laprairie	140 00				
132	Hôpital St. Joseph,	Chambly	140 00				
133	Nazareth Asylum (salle d'asile des petits enfants),	do	70 00				
134	Asile de la Providence,	St. Elizabeth	140 00				
135	Sœurs de la Providence de N.-D. de l'Assomption,		140 00				
136	Asile de la Providence,	Ste. Ursule	140 00				
137	Hôpital de Ste. Anne Lapocatière,	Ste. Anne	140 00				
	Carried over		35,616 00	239,000 00			239,000 00

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ESTIMATES of the Expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, prepared as required by 36 Vict., Chap. 6.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.		To be voted.	To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total 1886-87.	Appropriated. for 1885-86.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		35,676 00	230,000 00			230,000 00
	VII.—CHARITIES.—*Continued.*						
	Miscellaneous.—Continued.						
138	Sœurs de la Charité,	Rimouski	350 00				
139	Hôpital de St. Ferdinand d'Halifax,	St. Ferdinand	140 00				
140	Hospice de Yamachiche,	Yamachiche	140 00				
141	Sherbrooke Hospital and Orphan Asylum,	Sherbrooke	350 00				
142	Sœurs de la Charité,	Lanoraie	140 00				
143	Hôpital St. Paulin,	St. Paulin	140 00				
144	Hôpital de Longueuil,	Longueuil	140 00				
145	Nazareth Asylum, (Salle d'asile des petits enfants),	do	70 00				
146	Hôpital de St. François du Lac,	St. François	140 00				
147	Hôpital St. Louis,	St. Denis	140 00				
148	Sœurs Grises de Farnham		140 00				
149	Hôpital St. Joseph de la Délivrance,	Lévis	210 00				
				37,776 00			37,776 00
	Total Charities		37,776 00	267,776 00			267,776 00

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	IX.—Miscellaneous Services.				
150	Miscellaneous generally	20,000 00			
151	Agent in France; salary and allowance for office rent, &c.	2,500 00			
	Pension Fund; 40 Vic., Cap. 10 and 44-45 Vic., Cap. 14		15,000 00		
152	Municipalities Fund under C. S. L. C., Cap. 110, Section 7	5,000 00			
153	Registration Service through Crown Lands Department	20,000 00			
154	Surveys do do	30,000 00			
155	General Expenditure do do	62,811 00			
156	Suspense Account do do	15,000 00			
157	Mining Explorations do do	2,500 00			
158	Fisheries do do	1,200 00			
159	Encouragement of Arboriculture do do	300 00			
160	Quebec Official Gazette	14,500 00			
161	Stamps, licenses, &c.	12,000 00			
		$185,811 00	15,000 00	200,811 00	230,638 40
	X.—Railways.				
162	Railway Inspection	1,000 00			
	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway Construction:				
163	Settlement of outstanding accounts, revote	15,000 00			
	Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway Traffic Expenses (Revenue):				
164	To pay outstanding claims, revote for $8,000 00	18,000 00			
	Subsidies to Railway Companies. 40 Vic., Cap. 2, section 1, 2 and 3		250,000 00		
		$34,000 00	250,000 00	284,000 00	340,850 50

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ESTIMATES of the Expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, prepared as required by 36 Vict., Chap. 6.—*Continued.*

—	SERVICE.	To be voted.	Previously voted.	Total 1886-87.	Appropriated for 1885-86.
	SUMMARY.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
II	Legislation	152,645 00	60,065 00	212,710 00	187,511 17
III	Civil Government	44,420 00	139,500 00	183,920 00	188,275 00
IV	Administration of Justice, Reformatory Prisons, Industrial and Reformatory Schools and Inspection of public offices	457,360 48	8,400 00	465,760 48	484,284 48
V	Public Instruction, Literary and Scientific Institutions, Arts and Manufactures	362,585 00	.....	362 585 00	366,785 00
VI	Agriculture, Immigration and Repatriation, Colonization	106,315 00	58,000 00	164,315 00	269,093 74
VII	Public Works and Buildings	204,115 76	.....	204,115 76	309,889 00
VIII	Charities, Lunatic Asylums and Miscellaneous Institutions	267,776 00	.....	267,776 00	267,776 00
IX	Miscellaneous Services	185,811 00	15,000 00	200,811 00	230,638 40
		1,781,028 24	280,965 00	2,061,993 24	2,315,162 79
I	Public Debt	.....	1,005,820 31	1,005,820 31	985,817 65
		1,781,028 24	1,286,785 31	3,067,813 55	3,300,980 44
X	Railways	34,000 00	250,000 00	284,000 00	340,850 50
		1,815,028 24	1,536,785 31	3,351,813 55	3,641,830 9

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FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Of the Expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886.

—	SERVICE	—	To be voted	Total.
	IX.—Miscellaneous Services.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
9½	Aid to the sufferers by fire in the City of Hull, including $1,000 00 already voted by the Legislative Assembly	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00

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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Of the Expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887.

—	SERVICE.	—	To be voted.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	II.—Legislation.			
	Library of the Legislature:			
3½	Additional to purchase books $2362.85 and $2,137.15 to pay debts incurred		4,500 00	
10½	Faucher de St-Maurice's Parliamentary Procedure; to pay Dawson & Co for 150 copies		750 09	
				5,250 00
	III.—Civil Government.			
11½	Salaries: for additional help		1,500 00	
				1,500 00
	V.—Public Instruction, &c.			
23½	Inspection of Schools		150 00	
32a	Collège Ile Perrot, Vaudreuil, in aid to buildings		200 00	
32b	Sœurs des SS. Noms de Jésus et Marie, St Barthélémi, do		200 00	
32c	Collège Ste. Geneviève, Jacques-Cartier, do		200 00	
32d	Collège St. Rémi, Napierville, do		500 00	
32e	Orphelinat de Marieville, Rouville do		200 00	
32f	St Henry Asylum, do		200 00	
32g	Couvent Ste Anne de St-Félix, Joliette, do		200 00	
32h	Commercial Academy, Beauharnois, do		200 00	
	Sundry Institutions:			
35a	Permanent Board of Health, to defray expenses; under 49 Vict		2,500 00	
35b	Board of Health under C. S. C., Cap. 38		2,500 00	
35c	Towards procuring vaccine		1,000 00	
	Carried over		6,050 09	6,750 00

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SUPPLEMEMTARY ESTIMATES of the Expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887.—(*Continued.*)

—	SERVICE.	—	To be voted.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		8,050 00	6,750 00
	V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.— *Continued.*			
	Sundry Institutions :—Continued.			
35d	Colonial Exhibition, London, England		6,000 00	
35e	Provincial Rifle Association		300 00	
	Arts and Manufactures :			
36a	Workshops for sciences applied to mechanical arts		500 00	
36b	School of Arts' building at Quebec		2,000 00	
				16,850 00
	VI.—AGRICULTURE, IMMIGRATION AND REPATRIATION, COLONIZATION.			
	Agriculture :			
41½	Richmond Agricultural College ; for buildings $2,000.00 payable $1,000.00 a year for two years.		1,000 00	
43a	Veterinary Schools, to pay arrears due for veterinary part of Journal		750 00	
43b	Aid towards the establishment of a Stud for horses ; $6,000.00 each year for five years		6,000 00	
43c	Insurance on Farnham Beet-root sugar factory buildings		900 00	
50a	Botanical Garden at Montreal ; provided that at least 50 acres of land are secured		1,000 00	
50b	Bridge over the Richelieu River between Lacolle and St. Thomas, last payment		2,000 00	
50c	Aid to Berthier Beet-root Sugar Factory ; $12,000.00 payable in four yearly payments of $3,000.00 each. provided 2000 tons of beets are manufactured into sugar the first year; 3000 tons the 2nd year ; 4500 tons the third year and 6000 tons the fourth year		3,000 00	
50d	Aid to Apiculture Associations, to be divided equally between the two Associations		200 00	
	Carried over		14,850 00	23,600 00

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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES of the Expenditure of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887.—(*Continued*).

—	SERVICE	—	To be voted.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		14,850 00	23,600 00
	VI.—AGRICULTURE, IMMIGRATION AND REPATRIATION, COLONIZATION.—*Continued.*			
	Agriculture.—Continued.			
50c	Agricultural Association, prizes for canadian cattle and other purposes; at the disposal of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works		500 00	
50d	Horticultural Society, Quebec		250 00	
	Colonisation:			
52½	Colonization Roads		80,000 00	
				95,600 00
	VII.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
54½	Rents, insurances, repairs &c., of public buildings, generally; additional for Spencer Wood maintenance and fences		1,740 00	
58½	Repairs of Court Houses and gaols		1,000 00	
				2,740 00
	VIII.—CHARITIES.			
149½	Hôtel-Dieu St-Valier, Chicoutimi		140 00	
93½	Hôtel-Dieu, Montreal		1,400 00	
				1,540 00
	IX.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
	(Through Crown Lands Department.)			
159a	Protection of forests from fire; one-half of cost to be refunded by holders of timber licenses		5,000 00	
159b	Towards carrying out provisions of 48 V., C. 32 "the Quebec Factories Act"		1,000 00	
159c	Deschamps list of parishes and municipalities, 500 copies		2,000 00	
				8,000 00
				$131,480 00

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GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

AND

PUBLIC WORKS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

1885

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC

CHARLES-FRANÇOIS LANGLOIS,

PRINTER TO HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

1886.

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(Translation.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

HONORABLE LOUIS-FRANCOIS-RODRIGUE MASSON,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour respectfully to submit the general report of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works for the fiscal year 1884-1885, and part of 1885-1886.

Under the titles : *Colonization—Immigration—Arts and Manufactures—Public Works—Agriculture—Horticulture and Fruit Growing—Dairying*, you will find information upon the operations of the Department itself and upon the working of the various bodies politic under its control.

Your Excellency may see by the detailed report of the expenditure of the grant to colonization roads, that there has been a certain repatriation movement in 1884-85. It would be interesting to ascertain next year, whether this return to their native country of Canadians who have emigrated to the United States, will cease or will be greater.

Several matters respecting education have been omitted from this general report because they had been already given to the public through the official journals of the Department. Amongst the most important is the recent report of Mr. Ed. Barnard, director of Agriculture, upon the inspection of a certain number of farms in the county of Portneuf.

The number of subscribers to the *Journal d'Agriculture, illustré* and the *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture* for 1885, amounted to 7,750. Under a special agreement, the members of agricultural, and horticultural societies and agricultural clubs can subscribe to either of these publications for the small sum of thirty cents per annum.

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The details of the expenditure in all the branches of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works are contained in the report of the Provincial Auditor to which I take the liberty of referring you.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's

Most humble and obedient servant,

JOHN J. ROSS,
Commissioner.

QUEBEC, April 1886.

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DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Honorable John J. Ross	Commissioner.
Siméon Lesage	Assistant-Commissioner.
Ernest Gagnon	Secretary.
J. B. Derome	Engineer.
P. M. Partridge	Accountant.
Ed. A. Barnard	Director of Agriculture.
L. U. Fontaine	Director of Colonization.
A. C. Guilbault	Registrar.
H. A. Turgeon	Assistant-director of Colonization
Paul Cousin	Assistant-Engineer.
A. M. F. d'Eschambault	Assistant-Accountant.
J. O. Méthot	Inspector.
T. A. Trudelle	Draughtsman.
Elzéar Gauvreau	Clerk.
J. B. C. Hébert	"
P. Archambault	Messenger
P. Poirier	"
F. X. Bilodeau	

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I

COLONIZATION

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COLONIZATION.

(*Translation.*)

To the Honorable Commissioner
of Agriculture and Public Works.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit my annual report on colonization works for the year 1884-85.

By the Act 47 Victoria, Chapter 1, schedule B., item No. 55, the Legislature granted $70,000 for colonization. Item 56 of the same schedule gives $5,000 for colonization societies.

In the statement which accompanies this letter I give a summary of all that has been done during the past year for colonization. You will observe that the monies have been judiciously distributed and that a great deal of work has been accomplished.

New roads have been opened and new bridges built in every county where there is any colonization. A great many roads and other means of communication have also been repaired, improved and finished.

Although colonization work is performed in certain localities in preference to others, it is but fair to state that some has been done to a certain district in every section of the country where there are lands fit for settlement.

You will be pleased to hear that a great number of French Canadians have returned from the United States and that they appear to have resolved to remain definitively in the land of their forefathers.

As fast as new roads are opened, new settlers come in, who, as soon as they have taken up their residences, form themselves into parochial cor-

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porations and build churches or chapels. In my next report, I hope to be able to say that the colonization movement has made still greater progress, owing to the fact that the amount placed at our disposal by the Legislature is, this year, nearly three times greater than that which, for many years, has been devoted to colonization purposes.

A great many persons, both clergymen and laymen, have assisted colonization by their labours, their zeal and their energy.

The colonization societies, under the patronage of our bishops, are of great assistance to us, and I am happy to say that the progress made by colonization is in a great measure due to those zealous persons who are members of the associations whose object is to settle the country.

The more we open up our waste lands, the more fertile regions do we discover.

The splendid valley of Lake St. John which holds out so many advantages to settlers, will shortly have its railway completed, giving it access to Quebec.

The railway which is to run through the fine valley of the Ottawa on the southern slope of the Laurentian range is making fair progress. Other railways are also being built which will greatly assist colonization.

The many reports which have been sent to me and which I have the honour to submit to you, clearly show that there is still in the Province of Quebec a great deal of land fit for cultivation which can easily support hundreds of thousands of people.

The majority of the persons employed by the department for colonization purposes have given satisfaction; some superintendents, however, have not thought proper to send reports of their operations or have done so in an incomplete manner.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the gentlemen of the clergy and the members of the local Legislature have greatly assisted us by their wise counsel and kind suggestions.

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All the employees in my office have faithfully performed their duty.

I have the honour, &c.,

L. U. FONTAINE,
Director of Colonization.

Quebec, 31st March, 1886.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE WORK DONE ON COLONIZATION ROADS DURING THE YEAR 1884-85.

(*Translation.*)

Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

Municipality of Tadousac—

Work to the amount of three hundred dollars was done this year on the maritime road in the county of Saguenay, especially in the aforesaid municipality. Two hundred dollars were granted in aid of the poor settlers in the same municipality, on the condition that the settlers, who were to benefit thereby, should contribute labour to the same amount, the municipality being responsible for the same. This aid consisted of seed grain, supplied by our Department. A further sum of $100.00 was granted for repairs to the Bergeronnes road.

The work was done on the Maritime road from Rivière Baude to the Bergeronnes. A length of sixteen miles was repaired; about one-third of a mile was fascined. Three bridges, 20 feet by 23, were built, as well as 13 culverts, all in cedar. The settlers in the municipality contributed 180 days' labour towards these repairs. There is still some work to be done to put the road in good order. A bridge is required over the Bergeronnes River, and it would cost $300.00.

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REMARKS.—The principal kinds of grain grown here are barley, oats and peas. Frost does a great deal of damage.

Superintendent: H. Lapointe.
Amount expended: $300.00,
Length of road worked on: 16 miles,
3 Bridges, 20 feet by 23.
13 Culverts.

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Baie des Mille Vaches and Portneuf.

Maritime Road—

Work was done on several miles of this road, of which from 40 to 45 miles have yet to be repaired on this side of Bersimis. Two miles were fascined and laid in corduroy; a mile and a half of winter road, a summer road one mile long by 18 feet wide, and another summer road of one mile by 12 feet wide were made; one mile was covered with sand, and six culverts were built. The cost of completing this road will be from $200.00 to $250.00 per mile. All the lots are taken. The population, which is exclusively French Canadian, will be sure to increase when the road is finished; last year it increased twenty-five per cent.

REMARKS.—The soil is swampy in some parts. The timber is merchantable.

N. B.—The maritime road is not verbalized in the county of Saguenay.

Superintendent: J. A. Piuze.
Amount expended: $400.
Length of road repaired, between 4 and 5 miles; 6 culverts were built

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Metabetchouan—

This road, which has been completed as far as the outside line of the township, is a by-road or line road, crossing four ranges, starting from No. 8, and running along the Metabetchouan River. Two miles were repaired,

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so as to allow summer vehicles to pass, and three miles were completed for the same purpose. Two hundred feet of this road were fascined. The total length of bridges and culverts built is 70 feet.

One mile of road remains to be made on each side of the river; these two miles will cost about $300, besides a bridge, the cost of which is estimated at $800. No new lots have been taken, but several persons have cleared a large extent of ground with the intention of settling there. The population of St. Jerôme has increased by 200 souls since 1882. All the settlers are French Canadians. This road is not verbalized.

REMARKS.—The parish priest of St. Jerôme, Rev. Mr. Vallée, has visited the locality, to choose a site for a church. Next spring a mill will be built on the River Metabetchouan. It would be advisable to build a bridge on the same river for the advantage of all the residents, especially of those who live on the other side of it. Messrs. Price & Co. continue to get out logs in the neighborhood, and there is still a good deal of merchantable timber on the upper part of the river. Barley and oats have been harvested which were quite ripe. Frost is not felt any earlier than at Lake Saint John.

Superintendent: Auguste Gingras.
Amount expended, $500.
Length of road worked on: 3½ miles.
Bridges and culverts: 70 feet in length.

Demeules—

This road, which has been verbalized since 1880, is situated between the 3rd and 4th ranges, and runs between the 22nd and 23rd ranges, for the distance of a mile. Sixteen arpents have yet to be made to reach its terminus. Twelve arpents were completed for summer vehicles. Two culverts of four feet each, were made in squared spruce logs. The parties interested contributed $28 in labour.

In addition to the length of road above mentioned, three bridges, whose total length will be 60 feet, and which will cost $400, have to be built in order to complete this road Colonization is making some progress in this

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locality; two school-houses and several dwellings have been built during the past year.

The population has this year been increased by 150 persons, all French Canadians. Two settlers came back from the United States.

REMARKS.—The settlers here are in a state of poverty, owing to extensive conflagrations. The soil along this road is excellent. At a short distance from here, on the River Doré, quantities of pine and spruce saw-logs can be got out.

Superintendent: A. Savard.
Amount expended: $100.
Length of road worked on: 12 arpents.
2 Culverts: 8 feet in all.

Labarre—

This is a verbalized road, between the 1st and 9th ranges of the township called "*Route de la Savane*," which commences at Hebertville and ends at St. Joseph d'Alma. Ten arpents and 7 perches were repaired and made suitable for summer roads; fascines were laid, ditches dug and embankments made; 21 arpents have yet to be repaired. It will cost $21 or $22 per arpent to finish this road.

All the lots along this road have been taken for some time. Rapid progress has been made at St. Bruno; a church is to be built in the spring; the population is increasing rapidly; it is exclusively composed of French Canadians. This road passes through a swamp.

Superintendent: M. Gaudreau.
Amount expended: $199.80.
Length of road repaired: 10 arpents and 7 perches.

Labarre—

Road verbalized in 1883, commencing in the 6th range of the township, between the 5th and 7th ranges. It passes between the 10th and 11th lots, Ten arpents are completed; eighteen arpents were slashed to a width

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of 13 feet; eighten arpents have yet to be gone over; 18 arpents are suitable for summer vehicles and 10 for winter vehicles. Three culverts, three feet each in length, were made of spruce. It will cost $250 to complete this road, besides $100 for a bridge. Four lots have been taken this year; 40 arpents have been cleared, ten of which will be ready for sowing in the spring. Pioneers are waiting till this road is located before settling In the 6th range, nearly all the lots have been partially cleared and sowed. Three families have settled there. The population, which is exclusively French Canadian, has been increased by twenty souls.

REMARKS.—The land through which this road passes is flat and level, covered with spruce, balsam, fir and white birch; the soil is very good; there are no minerals; no lumbering operations have been carried on for the past two years. There is a good water-power. A considerable quantity of spruce logs can still be got out. A chapel is being erected, and this settlement is awaiting an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to erect it into a municipality.

The grain grown here consists of wheat, barley, oats and peas. There is hay in abundance, and neither frost nor insects.

Superintendent: A. Tremblay.

Amount expended: $200.

18 Arpents of summer road and 10 arpents of winter road have been made.

3 Culverts—9 feet in all.

Bourget—

The work was done on branches of the Archambault road, none of which are verbalized.

In the Archambault branch (at the discharge) 17 arpents were completed; 40 arpents were repaired on the Bear river; 17 arpents were made suitable for summer vehicles and an arpent and a half were fascined and laid in corduroy. Five arpents of ditching have been made to drain these roads. Three bridges were built of red spruce. One of them is 70 feet long and 16 feet wide.

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About a mile remains to be done on the discharge branch, which will cost $250.00 A bridge has also to be built over one of these branches. New settlers are coming in and considerable clearings are being made. The population consists of 280 souls and a new impetus has been given to the colonization movement by the opening of these new roads. Fresh lots are being taken up. The population is exclusively French Canadian and one family has returned from the United States.

Remarks.—Two chapels have been built on these roads, as well as a parsonage house in which a priest will take up his residence next autumn. A saw mill had already been erected last year and a new one will be built next spring. The Messrs. Price carry on extensive lumbering operations in this region. The crops did not suffer from frost this year, and were generally good, but owing to the heavy summer rains, the yield was smaller than usual. Wheat, barley, oats and hay are successfully cultivated.

Superintendent: E. Tremblay.
Amount expended: $299.95.
Length of road worked on: 57 arpents.
Three bridges, one of which is 70 feet long.

Simard—Bourget—

Work on the Archambault Road, a portion of which is verbalized and which is situated in these townships. It was repaired and made suitable for summer vehicles over a length of a mile and five arpents. Thirty-three arpents were completed as a summer road. Nine arpents of swampy ground were fascined and laid in corduroy. Two bridges, each of them 40 feet in length, were built, as well as ten culverts, each about six feet long with a flooring sixteen feet in width. This road is intended to lead to Lake St. John, which is its terminus. It is difficult to say how much more of this road remains to be done. Several bridges of considerable size will have to be built. It is estimated that it will cost about $350.00 to make the remainder of this road suitable for summer vehicles. The number of lots taken up, last year, on this road is not exactly known, but 15 persons have settled on it and they cleared over 300 acres during the past year. The number of cows has greatly increased and it is

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intended to establish a cheese factory here. More than 150 head of cattle over and above the usual number have been sold to butchers in Quebec. A fair quantity of hay and oats was obtained last year. In a word, the crops were good in the vicinity of the Archambault road. The population in the townships of Simard, Bourget and Tremblay has increased by about 300 inhabitants, all French Canadians and 40 of whom have come back from the United States.

Remarks.—Fifteen settlers have built a fine saw-mill on the river to which this road leads and there is at the same place a site for a flour mill which the settlers intend to erect before long. The soil is unquestionably of the best quality and the crops have been very good. This is one of the finest portions of the rich valley of Lake St. John and it contains many streams abounding in fish. The surveyors who have explored it say that there is room for five or six new parishes.

Superintendent: N. Gravel.
Amount expended: $498.25.
Length of road worked on: 66 arpents.
Two bridges: each 40 feet long.
Ten culverts: total length 60 feet.

Metabetchouan—Dequen—Dablon—

This road, of which ten miles are verbalized, runs through these three townships. The numbers of the ranges will be seen on reference to the report for last year and that for 1882–83. A length of 19 miles of this road is made and 18 miles have yet to be done. Ten miles were repaired to make the road suitable for summer vehicles; roots and stones were removed, the holes filled up and the corduroy covered with earth at an expense of $32.00. Two miles were opened up as a winter road; 38 arpents made suitable for summer vehicles; 8½ arpents were fascined; embankments 585 feet in length by 3 in height were made. Twenty culverts were built, whose aggregate length amounts to 94 feet; most of these were made of red spruce and some were made of white spruce; nine arpents were laid in corduroy on the portion which is opened as a winter road. A

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length of 12 miles, which is now suitable for winter roads, has yet to be made suitable for summer vehicles. It is estimated that it will cost $400.00 per mile to complete this road. Fifty lots have been taken up this year along the road and considerable clearings have been made. There are 65 settlers on the road and colonization has made rapid progress in these townships.

If the 12 miles which remain to be finished, are completed, more than 50 families will settle there. The population which is entirely French Canadian, has increased by 30 families, some of whom have come back from the United States.

Remarks.—The soil along this road is excellent; there is clay in some parts, but yellow loam predominates. The timber consists of black and white birch, spruce, poplar, cotton-wood, alder and ash. There are five or six mill sites and several lumbering establishments along this important road; three saw mills are being built this winter. Two new parishes are about to be formed and sites for two churches have been selected by His Lordship the Bishop of Chicoutimi. The materials for the erection of these hurches will be hauled to the selected spots by next spring.

The cereals are wheat, oats, peas, barley and rye. A considerable quantity of vegetables, such as turnips, etc., is grown. There is room for four or five parishes on the Lac des Commissaires and the River Metabetchouan.

Superintendent: X. Lapointe.
Amount expended: $700.00.
Length of road repaired: 10 miles.
Length of road opened: 2 miles.
Length of road completed: 38 arpents.
Total length of 20 culverts: 94 feet.

Delisle—

This road which is not verbalized and is situated between the 17th and 18th lots in this township, is sixty arpents in length and one-half is completed. Seventeen arpents are completed as a summer road and this

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piece was laid in corduroy and fascined. Twenty-five feet of culverts were made. A length of a mile of this road has still to be worked upon and it will cost $60.00 to complete it. "Colonization makes rapid progress in the Mistouk region. Lots are being taken up everywhere and the population has almost doubled during the past year." All the new settlers are French Canadians.

Remarks.—"The Mistouk road is chiefly intended to provide an outlet for the settlers on the north side of the Grande Décharge. The Bishop of Chicoutimi has appointed a delegate to select a site for a church in the spring. There is room for a good-sized parish in the township of Delisle. The soil is of superior quality and there is still some merchantable timber; there are no stones. A saw-mill has been built this year on the Mistouk River. The climate is good and all kinds of cereals are grown. The best farmer harvested a crop of about 800 bushels."

Superintendent: A. Tremblay.
Amount expended: $296.70.
Length of road worked on: 60 arpents.
Total length of culverts: 25 feet.

Signay—

This road, which was verbalized two years ago in this township, starts from the southern extremity of the line between the tenth and fourth ranges, passes along the lines between the said ranges and all the intermediate ones. Its terminus is at the northern extremity of the line between the 9th and 10th ranges. Its present length is 5 miles and 8 arpents and about 22 arpents remain to be done to reach the terminus. Thirty-six arpents were made suitable for summer vehicles; 15 arpents were laid in corduroy and fascined. Eleven culverts, whose total length is 50 feet, were made of cedar. The 22 arpents which remain to be made pass over hills, through ravines, through low lying and swampy land. To complete this road, a sum of between $300.00 and $400.00 would be required, owing to the varied kind of work which would have to be done, such as ditching, draining, &c.

All the lots have been taken up on this road for a long time. Col-

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nization has made but little progress, owing to the want of means of communication, but now that this road is opened up, the settlers seem to work with more energy. About 20 arpents were cleared last year. "In the townships of Taillon and Delisle, which the government is now having surveyed, a fair amount of work has been done, notwithstanding the difficulties which the settlers have had to encounter through the opposition of lumber merchants who held limits in these townships."

Remarks.—The soil along this road and in its vicinity is excellently adapted for cultivation, being composed in great part of loam. One settler obtained 70 bushels of barley from an extent of two acres which he had cleared of standing timber and from which stumps were not removed. There are several lime-stone quarries and lime is made in sufficient quantities to more than supply the local demand. A small portion of the ground is not suitable for cultivation, owing to the ravines and rocks which constitute about one-third of its extent. The soil is covered with red, white and black spruce, white and black birch, cedar and balsam. There is still some merchantable timber and every settler sells a little of it every year to the Messrs. Price. A house has just been erected for the parish priest pending the re-building of the church which was burnt down two years ago. Wheat, barley, oats, peas and buckwheat are grown. Wheat suffered from rust but the other cereals yielded a fair crop. Insects do no damage and the potato bug has not made its appearance for the past two years. Vegetables succeed very well, especially cabbages, which the caterpillars have not touched this year.

Superintendent: E. Coulombe.
Amount expended: $398.07.
Length of road worked on: 51 arpents.
Total length of 11 culverts: 50 feet.

Abanel—Normandin—

The Albanel road is not verbalized. It crosses through a portion of the township of Normandin. It starts from the 7th range of the township which it crosses, as well as the 8th range and the north range, passing between lots Nos. 24, 25, 34 and 33 of the same range. The length of the

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road is three miles and two miles have yet to be done. Ten arpents were repaired this year. Two miles were made suitable for winter vehicles and two more for summer vehicles. Three arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy. Two bridges and 12 culverts were built. There remain one mile to complete and two miles to be done over again at a cost of $300.00 per mile.

" Mr. Simeon Fortin has made considerable clearings this fall and he intends to put 100 acres under cultivation next spring (1885)."

There are seven new settlers, all French Canadians, three of whom have come back from the United States.

The Albanel road is to be continued as far as the 6th range, for there are six settlers in that range, where they have made considerable clearings.

The township of Albanel has been partly taken up by settlers from Roberval and St. Prime, who are all waiting the completion of the road to go and reside there. The soil is of excellent quality. There is a good deal of merchantable white and red spruce in the two townships. The cereals grown here are spring and fall wheat, oats, barley and peas; they all suffered greatly from frost this year.

Superintendent: A. Laliberté.
Amount expended: $416.00.
Length of road worked on: 4 miles.
Two bridges.
Twelve culverts.

Roberval—Charlevoix—

The Roberval road in these townships starts from lots Nos. 10 and 11, and continues as far as the 6th range, making a length of seven miles to reach its terminus. Beyond that there remains a distance of eight miles to Commissioners' Lake or Lake Ouaquagamack. Half a mile was repaired and made suitable for winter vehicles and another half mile was opened for winter vehicles. Two miles were opened for summer vehicles. 11¼ arpents were fascined and covered with gravel and nine arpents laid in corduroy. A bridge of 38 feet in length, four of four feet each and one of

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seven feet were made. It will cost between $300 and $350 a mile to finish this road. There are eighteen settlers. A Mr. Guertin cleared sixty acres in the 5th and 6th ranges and sowed them this spring.

From eight to ten persons have settled in Roberval this year; two of them have come back from the United States. They are all French Canadians.

This road is partly verbalised.

Remarks—The soil along this road is very good. It consists of yellow loam, sand and clay. There are several water-powers and a good deal of merchantable timber. A site has been selected for a church in Roberval. Wheat, barley, peas, buckwheat and oats are grown here and they suffered a little from the drought and from rust.

Superintendent: Joseph Dumais.
Amount expended: $698.75.
Length of road worked on: Four miles.

One bridge of thirty-eight feet; four of four feet each and one of seven feet.

Kenogami—

Repairs to a bridge on the Rivière aux Sables—on the Kenogami road in this township. The Government granted $300 for these repairs.

See previous reports.
Superintendent: Olivier Paradis.
Amount expended: $300.00.

Chicoutimi (Township)—

A road in this township, not verbalized, passing on lot 14 of the 12th and 13th ranges, right in the middle of the lot.

A length of four arpents was repaired this year and nine arpents were made suitable for summer vehicles and fascined. Four bridges were built whose total length was twenty-eight feet. They were made of red spruce.

This road is completely finished. All the lots along it have been con-

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ceded for a long time. Some settlements have been made in the neighboring townships. The population has increased by 25 per cent. during the past five years.

Superintendent—C. Kérouack.
Amount expended—$88.58.
Length of road worked on—Thirteen arpents.
Four bridges; total length twenty-eight feet.

St. John—

A road in the first range of this township not verbalized. One mile was repaired and made suitable for winter roads.

Bridges were built as follows:—1 of 75 feet; 1 of 24; 1 of 34; 1 of 60; 1 of 34; 1 of 36; 1 of 34; 1 of 18; 1 of 44; 1 of 30 and 1 of 12.

Fifteen miles of this road remain to be done, in order to complete it, and it will cost $50 a mile.

The crops were good in this township and in that of Otis. The population is entirely French Canadian.

Remarks.—Ten arpents of this road, which lie in a swamp, have to be laid in corduroy, and other works have to be done on the remaining eighteen miles of this road. Wheat, oats, peas, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes are grown and they suffered from the drought this year.

Superintendent: Z. Gagnon.
Amount expended: $200.00.
Length of road worked on: One mile.
Eleven bridges; total length 401 feet.

Bergeronnes (Saguenay)—

Lake Beaulieu road, in the east range of this township, from No. 15 to No. 19 inclusively. Five miles of this road are made and four miles still remain. Seventeen arpents were completed and made suitable for summer vehicles; three arpents were slashed; one arpent was fascined and laid in corduroy.

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One bridge of thirty feet was built of cedar and three small bridges from four to eight feet, also of cedar, and four culverts were covered with earth. Four miles of this road remain to be done to reach Escoumims; as it runs through the forest, it will cost $300 per mile to finish it.

"Six lots were taken this year along this road. One settler cleared ten acres; the others less. There are eleven settlers on this road. The population is entirely French Canadian and has increased by ten souls."

Superintendent—A. Lessard.
Amount expended—$299.50.
Length of road worked on—Twenty arpents.
One bridge thirty feet long.
Three small bridges twelve feet long.
Four culverts.

Ashuapmouchouan—Demeulles—

A road in these townships situate in the 6th and 7th ranges. One mile of this road was made, with ditches on both sides and a discharge 3 arpents long, and completed as a road for summer vehicles; one bridge 22 feet long was built, eight culverts were made and covered with earth.

Remarks—There are no settlements beyond the 7th range. Next year it will be necessary to finish the road to Juneau's mill from the Ashuapmouchouan river for a distance of two miles on the south side of the Salmon river at a cost of $400.00.

Superintendent: J Savard.
Amount expended: $400.00.
Length of road worked on: 1 mile.
One bridge 22 feet long.
Eight culverts.

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COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX.

Repairs to bridges on the *Rivière de l'Echafaud aux Basques* in the county of Saguenay.

Superintendent: Rev. W. Tremblay.
Amount expended: $50.00.

St. Urbain Road—

Repairs to this road. See previous reports.
Superintendent: M. Gauthier.
Amount expended: $1798.58.

Township of Callières—

St. Anne Road: continued.
Superintendent: Rev. W. Tremblay.
Amount expended: $400.00.
See previous report: page 248.

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

St. Tite des Caps—

Work on "la Friponne" road and on a bridge on the river Lombette which necessitated a total expenditure of $321.62.

Superintendent: A. Leclerc.
Amount expended: $321.62.
See previous report.

St. Joachim—

A sum of $75.32 was given to Mr. Marquis for the Bacon bridge in that parish.

Superintendent: Mr. Marquis.
Amount expended: $75.32.

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COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

St. Gabriel de Valcartier—Rivière aux Pins—

Road from the St. Gabriel Station and from Rivière aux Pins.
Superintendent: Nap. Tarte.
Amount expended: $122.13.

Road, not verbalized, situated in the seigniory of Fossambault, in the county of Portneuf and which runs as a front road in the 9th concession of St. Catherine. 27 arpents were opened for summer vehicles and from 6 to 7 arpents were fascined. 3 culverts were built—whose total lengh is 27 feet. The settlers contributed labour to the amount of $60.00 on that part of the road which lies in St. Gabriel west. It will cost $40.00 to complete this road.

There are 50.000 acres of wild lands here, three-fourths of which are suitable for cultivation, but roads are required to give access to them. The population which is decreasing, is entirely English.

Remarks—A great deal is expected from the Lake St. John Railway when completed. The soil which is damp in many places can easily be drained.

Superintendent: H. Crawford.
Length of road worked on: 27 arpents.
Three culverts: total length 27 feet.
Local contribution: $60.00.
Amount expended: $100.00.

St. Gabriel of Valcartier—

This road starts from the village of Valcartier and leads to the station on the Lake St. John Railway. It is known as the "Riopel Road."

It crosses the 3rd and 4th concessions and there remains a mile of it to be done. Winter vehicles can pass over it and the postman carries the mails over it in a summer vehicle. It was fascined and laid in corduroy for a length of 1 acre, and 4 culverts, each 5 feet in length were made of spruce and cedar. The population is English, Irish and Scotch.

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Superintendent: Carl Wolff.
Length of road worked on: twenty-seven arpents.
Four culverts: total length twenty feet.
Amount expended: $96.00.

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Townships of Montauban and Bois—

This is a front road starting from the 7th range of Montauban, crossing lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 and continued as a by-road as far as the township of Bois, where it stops. Four miles are made and as many more remain. Eighteen arpents were repaired and the wood cut on sixty-six arpents and not removed. One mile is suitable for summer vehicles. Five bridges were built; 2 of 21 feet; 1 of 33; 1 of 120; and 1 of 65 feet all of pine and spruce. Three hundred dollars per mile will be required to complete this road, which will connect with the Lake St. John Railway. The population is entirely French-Canadian and some families have returned from the United States. The road is not verbalized.

Superintendent—Joseph Bélanger.
Amount expended—$699.72.
Length repaired—84 arpents.
Length completed—one mile.
Five bridges—whose total length is 250 feet.

Alton and Montauban—

A road, not verbalized, starting from lot No. 2 of range C, crossing a portion of range A to reach its terminus; 10 arpents were made suitable for winter and 10 for summer vehicles. 60 feet of bridging and culverts were built of cedar and spruce; $20 per arpent will be required to finish this road. The parish of St. Ubalde is extending rapidly, and the population increasing.

Superintendent: George Doré.

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Amount expended: $298.31.
Length of road worked on: 20 arpents.
One bridge: 60 feet long.

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

Parish of St. Flore—

The St. Catherine road starts from the Piles main road at the 8th range of the Piles, and when it reaches St. Catherine it continues between lots Nos. 10 and 9 of that range, crosses the south side of the 2nd range of St. Catherine and goes to the St. Maurice. Its present length is a little over a mile and a half, and a mile and a quarter remains to be done before reaching the terminus. All but 6 arpents are suitable for summer vehicles, and these 6 arpents are fit for winter travel; 3 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy; 2 bridges, each 22 feet long, were built; they cost about $12 each; the other bridges are as follows: one 60 feet, a second, 18 feet; a third, 15 feet; a fourth, 20 feet; a fifth, 12 feet, all of cedar and hemlock. These bridges are 13 feet wide. The interested parties gave 102 days' labour. This road might be finished for $500. All the lots are taken; 14 new settlers now reside there and, with the old settlers, have made considerable clearings, over 150 acres. Colonization makes rapid progress in Ste. Flore, and the population has increased three-fold during the past 15 years. Emigration to the United States does not prevent it from increasing. Those who have emigrated intend to return, and several have already come back. This road is verbalized. The population has increased by 71 souls, and 60 new lots have been taken up. The soil is of excellent quality; the timber consists of ash, black birch, spruce, hemlock, cedar, bass-wood and elm. Hemlock and pine have been got out along the road. All kinds of grain are grown and yield splendid crops which have not suffered in any way. The land is level nearly everywhere, and the 2nd range is on the St. Maurice.

Superintendent: Rev. J. B. Chrétien.
Amount expended: $200.
A similar grant was expended out of the grant of 1883-84.
Length of road worked on: one mile and a half.
6 bridges: total length, 169 feet.

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Seigniory of Ste. Anne de la Pérade—

This is called the St. Thomas Road, which commences at the line of the St. George Range, in this seigniory, between lots Nos. 13 and 14. Its present length is 2 miles; 3 miles have yet to be made. Last year's winter road, a mile and a quarter long, was made into a summer road. $500 per mile will be required to complete this road. There 10 settlers on it who are all French Canadians, and four families have returned from the United States.

REMARKS.—The soil is of excellent quality; there still remains some pine and a good of deal spruce, but they are reserved by the vendor, Mr. Evan John Price. The frost in August completely destroyed the crops of barley and buckwheat.

Superintendent: F. X. Trudel.
Length of road worked on: 34 arpents.
Amount expended: $346.05.

Seigniories of Ste. Anne and Batiscan—

Peter and Paul road, not verbalized, which passes through these seigniories, as appears by the general report for last year. 38 arpents of this road were repaired; 40 arpents of winter road and 65 arpents of summer road were made. In addition, 2 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy, 2 bridges were built of cedar, spruce and fir—one 75 feet and the other 60 feet long; 4 culverts were built.

About 80 or 90 arpents remain to be done to complete this road. Five lots have been taken; but little clearing has been done, and there are no settlers on this road. Colonization makes no progress, and the population is not increasing.

Superintendent: N. P. Asselin.
Amount expended: $600.
Length of road repaired: 38 arpents,
Winter road made: 40 arpents.
Summer road made: 65 arpents.
2 Bridges: one 75 feet in length, and the other 60 feet.
4 Culverts.

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Mékinac—

Road in this township on the River Mékinac, not verbalized, crosses the ranges almost diagonally, but may be used as a front road. About six miles are completed, and about three and a half remain to be completed, which are already opened up as a winter road. This year, a length of a mile and a half was opened for winter vehicles, and four and a half miles for summer vehicles opened, but not completed. From 5 to 6 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy; 6 bridges were built, 1 of 50 feet, 2 of 30 feet, 1 of 130 feet, 2 of 20 feet—of all sorts of timber. Six miles have yet to be made to reach the River Saint Maurice, at a cost of $120 per mile. Clearings were made this year on 20 lots; 2 families reside here.

REMARKS—The soil is very rich and covered with all kinds of timber of good quality. There are several mill sites. A Mr. Doucet has built a saw-mill which is in full operation. The grain did not suffer from the frost. All kinds of grain are grown.

Superintendent: Jos. Gagnon.
Length of road worked on: 6 miles.
6 bridges: total length, 260 feet.
Amount expended: $287.45.

Seigniory or Fief of Ste. Marie—Parish of St. Prosper—

This is a verbalized road, situate in the territory above-mentioned, which starts from the front road at the foot of the 1st range of the St. Charles concessions and ends at the head of the 2nd range of St. Charles. Forty arpents were completed as a summer road, and one arpent and a half fascined and laid in corduroy; 4 bridges were built whose total length is 24 feet. It will cost $100 more to complete this road.

REMARKS.—There is still some merchantable timber; the soil consists of yellow loam, and sandy, alluvial soil in various places.

Superintendent: Frs. Frigon.
Amount expended: $189.90.
Length of road worked on: 40 arpents.
4 Bridges: total length, 24 feet.

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Seigniory of Champlain—Parish of St. Narcisse—

This road, which was verbalized in 1881, is in the third range of this Seigniory, and is 36 arpents in length; 5 arpents were completed for summer travel, and 6 arpents were fascined. A bridge, 136 feeet long by 19 in height, was built, and two embankments 324 feet in length were made; two culverts were built, 10 feet in length by 18 in width, of cedar, red and white spruce, and hemlock.

31 Arpents still remain to be done.
The lots are all taken.
Superintendent: Frs. Trudel.
Amount expended: $200.00.
Length of road worked on: 41 arpents.
One bridge 136 feet long.
Two embankments 324 feet long.
Two culverts 10 feet long.

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Township of Shawenegan—

Repairs to Raphael Lamy's hill, forming part of a verbalized road in this township. Seven arpents of the hill were repaired and a bridge 130 feet long built, of cedar, hemlock and spruce.

At the same time 4 arpents of Bellemare hill were repaired.

Remarks.—The bridge and hill are situated between the 7th and 8th lots of the 8th range of Shawenegan. It will take $150 more to complete these works.

Bellemare's hill is situate on the front road on lots 11 and 12 of the 8th range. It will take $50 more to complete these works.

Superintendent: Jos. L. Desaulniers.
Amount expended: $39.10.
Length of hills repaired: 11 arpents.
Bridge rebuilt: 130 feet in length.

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Parish of Pointe du Lac—

Draining the Baié des Mines in this parish. No report.

Superintendent—A. Desaulniers.
Amount expended—$99.42.

Parish of St. Etienne des Grès—

Work on a water-course in the fifth range of this parish. No report.

Superintendent: R. Lajoie.
Amount expended: $40.00.

Shawenegan—

Rousseau road. No report.

Superintendent: A. Gélinas.
Amount expended: $97.50.

Parish of St. Elie.

This is a verbalized road of the width of three lots between No. 10 and No. 20, where the road ends. Its present length is 66⅔ arpents and 40 arpents yet remain to be done. This year 26 arpents were repaired and made suitable for summer vehicles, and 8 arpents were fascined. Three bridges were built; two of ten feet and one of five feet.

It will cost $500 to finish this road. Five lots were taken this year. Several French Canadians have returned from the United States.

N. B.—The superintendent worked on the Paterson road and on the road between St. Eliè and St. Mathieu.

Superintendent: Rev. F. Verville.
Amount expended on Paterson road: $242.47.
Amount expended on road between St. Eliè and St. Mathieu—$40.00.
Length of road worked on: about 26 arpents.
Three bridges; total length 25 feet.

N. B.—No precise information has been given.

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Shawenegan—

A sum of $280 was granted for a bridge over a stream at a place called Côte à Lamy. No report.

Superintendent—Joseph L. Desaulniers.
Amount expended—$279.00.

N. B.—See the above report from the same superintendent.

Parish of St. Sévère—

Bellechasse road, verbalized, which starts from Grand Bellechasse and goes to Petit Bellechasse, 20 arpents long, including a hill 2½ arpents long and 2 others of ½ arpent each. The hills were repaired to allow of the passage of summer vehicles.

Two bridges of fifteen feet each in length were built, and three culverts from three to four feet each, of cedar and hemlock.

The municipality supplied the wood for the bridges and from fifteen to twenty days' labour. Five arpents have yet to be done and several improvements made, at an expense of from $20 to $25 per arpent. The lots which have been conceded contain good soil. All the settlers are French Canadians and several have returned from the United States.

Superintendent: Elzéar Milot.
Amount expended: $80.13.
Length of road worked on: Twenty arpents, including hills.
Two bridges; length 30 feet.
Three culverts; length 10 feet.

Parish of St. Etienne—

Road, not verbalized, starting from the 3rd range; 15 arpents are finished and 30 remain to be done. A bridge, costing $155, was built on the River Yamaska, 80 feet long, of hemlock and cedar. It will cost $800 to finish this road. The lots are taken and colonization is progressing; all the settlers are French Canadians.

Superintendent: G. Laforme.
Amount expended: $155.00.
One bridge, eighty feet long.

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Shawenegan—Parish of St. Mathieu—

This is a road, not verbalized, between the Magnan road and the Rousseau road. A length of thirty arpents has been opened. The report is incomplete.

Superintendent—Evariste Gélinas.
Amount expended—$75.00.
Length of road worked on—Thirty-three arpents.

COUNTY OF MASKINONGÉ.

Township of Decalonne—

This is a verbalized front road in this township, running along the discharge of Lake Saccacomi in the 5th range. At the Brulé Falls a winter road was repaired and made suitable for summer vehicles, for a distance of half a mile, which was fascined after removing the stones. On the first mentioned road a length of a mile and a half was made into a summer road. Three arpents were fascined on the former and one arpent on the latter road. Nine culverts were built on these roads. This road, which continues for an indefinite distance under various names, will, when completed, go five miles further. The settlers are coming in and are clearing the lots they have taken.

Most of the residents are French Canadians and some have returned from the United States.

Remarks—The land is well suited for cultivation, although it is hilly. The valleys especially are very fertile. There is a good deal of merchantable timber and there are good mill sites. Last year a fine church was built in this township. Wheat, oats and peas were grown; the buckwheat was destroyed by frost.

Superintendent: Narcisse St. Onge.
Amount expended: $298.71.
Length of road worked on: Two miles and a quarter
Nine culverts.

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Same township—

This is a front road, not verbalized, situate in the township of Decalonne on the Lake Caché range. It runs on lot No. 1 N. E. range, Rivière du Loup, as far as the line. It is opened throughout its entire length which is 72 arpents.

A passage seven feet wide and suitable for summer vehicles was made throughout its whole length. Two culverts of three feet each were made. It will cost $200 to widen the passage for vehicles to fifteen feet. All the lots are taken, but they will only be occupied in the spring. The population has doubled in nine years; the settlers are all French Canadians who have come from the older parishes.

Remarks—The parish of St. Alexis is 21 miles from the River St. Lawrence in the midst of the Laurentides; the Rivière du Loup flows through it and is very well suited for the lumber trade. The valley of this river is fertile; the soil consists chiefly of yellow loam. There are several splendid mill sites and plenty of merchantable timber.

During the past nine years the population has increased from 400 to 1,000.

Superintendent: Rev. A. O. Savoie.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: seventy-two acres.
Two culverts: total length six feet.

Hunterstown—Decalonne—Chapleau—

This is a road, partly verbalized, which crosses these townships, starting from Ste. Ursule and going as far as the Rivière aux Ecorces, in the township of Chapleau; eighteen miles are completed and three more remain to be done. A mile and a half was finished as a summer road; one arpent was fascined. It will cost $600 to finish this road. Some clearings have been made and colonization is progressing.

Remarks—A considerable quantity of spruce and pine saw-logs have been got out and there is still a good deal of timber left. A fine church

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has been built lately. Oats and peas are chiefly grown; buckwheat suffered from the frost. People are anxious to have roads to enable them to reach Chapleau and take up lots there.

Superintendent: Louis Plante.
Amount expended: $290.90.
Length of road worked on: one mile and a half.

Seigniory of La Naudière, Hunsterstown—

This road leads from St. Didace to St. Alexis and was commenced three years ago. It passes through the Seigniory of La Naudière and the township of Hunterstown and ends at the Rivière aux Ecorces. It is about five miles long; four miles are completed as a summer road; corduroy was laid for a distance of about twenty arpents and a bridge twenty feet long was built.

Superintendent: A. Malo.
Length of road worked on: four miles,
One bridge: twenty feet long.
Amount expended: $235.06.

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

This road is called the Grand Line road and divides the counties of Brome, Missisquoi and Shefford from the Seigniories of the county of Rouville starting from Black River and ending at the township of Milton.

The length of the road over which vehicles can pass is nine miles and three miles remain to be done. One mile was repaired and three miles made passable for summer vehicles. The people of the place gave 60 days' labour. Three hundred dollars will be required to open the remainder and $100.00 per mile to complete the portion already opened, Seven-eights of the residents are French Canadians and the remainder are English. This road was verbalized six years ago.

Superintendent: O. Boisvert.
Amount expended: $300.00.
Length of road worked on: three miles.
Contribution in labor: sixty days.

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COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

Township of Brossard—

Work was performed on two roads in this township, not verbalized, one of which is a front road and the other a by-road. The former runs from No. 32 to No. 36 of range C but it is to be continued to the end of the township, a distance of 6 miles, following the Mattawin. The by-road also starts from range C between Nos. 29 and 30, passes through range B and will go as far as the limits of the Province.

This road should be continued at least four miles further for the settlers there. These two roads had been opened only as winter roads. The line road was repaired for a distance of two miles and a half as a winter road which might to some extent be used as a summer road by removing the stumps and stones which are most in the way. On the front road, 20 arpents and on the line road 16 arpents were made into summer roads. Two bridges were built, whose total length is 30 feet, and four culverts, total length 20 feet, of red spruce and pine. Two thousand dollars will be required to finish these roads. Fourteen lots have been taken on the front road beyond the spot where the work was done and considerable clearings have been made. On the line road, beyond the portion worked on, eighteen settlers have made clearings and considerable improvements. The parish of St. Michel des Saints in this township was erected into a municipality on the 12th January 1885. Considerable progress has been made in the townships of Brassard & Provost; people from Montreal and the United States have settled there. The population, which is entirely French Canadian, has increased by fifty souls. Fifteen families have returned from the United States.

REMARKS.—The soil consists of good yellow loam. Limestone is found in many places. The timber is of various kinds. Two mica mines are in operation. There are several mill-sites and a fair amount of merchantable timber. A church was built this year at St. Michel des Saints, the brick and mortar being procured and made in the township itself. A new chapel is being built at St. Zenon. All kinds of grain are grown here; that which was sowed late was slightly injured by frost. Mr. Maynard has saw, flour and shingle mills in operation, which give entire satisfaction. Cultivation

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is carried on, on a large scale; the pastures are excellent; white clover grows wild.

Superintendent: A. Archambault.
Amount expended: 239.80.
Length of road worked on: 78 arpents.
2 Bridges: length 30 feet; 4 culverts; total length, 20 feet.

Brandon—

Road verbalized 25 years ago, between the 10th and 11th ranges of this township. One mile was repaired as a winter road. The municipality contributed $250.

Superintendents—Rev. J. Brien, Bruno Mondor and George Cédras.
Amount expended—$730.75.

Brandon—

For repairs to various roads in this township, and for various works on hills, &c.; a bridge, 12 feet long, &c. These roads are verbalized.

Superintendent: Hector Champagne.
Amount expended: $166.30.
1 Bridge, 12 feet long.

Parish of Lanoraie—

Road between Lanoraie Station in Joliette, on the North Shore Railway and Lanoraie—Repairs.

Superintendent: J. Laliberté.
Amount expended: $51.
Length of road repaired: 6 miles.

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COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

Townships of Joliette and Cathcart.

Verbalized road in these townships, crossing through a portion of Joliette, and of the width of about 10 lots in Cathcart. It starts from the 1st range of Ste. Emmelie, and St. Côme. This is a line road about a mile long; about half a mile has still to be done.

This road was opened, but there was a swamp which was almost impassable. We dug ditches on each side and threw the earth up in the middle to raise it. A small bridge of about 5 feet was built; a length of a mile was completed as a summer road; 3 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy. Considerable clearings are being made; seven settlers alone cleared 200 acres. The population has increased by ten families; all are French Canadians and many of them have returned from the United States.

Superintendent: Anthyme Basinais.
Amount expended: $74.85.
1 Culvert, 5 feet long.

Seigniory of Daillebout—Township of Cathcart—

This is a front road, crossing a portion of this seigniory from lot No. 1 to lot No. 18, and continuing into the parish of St. Côme, where its terminus is situated, having a total length of 9 miles, four of which are in St. Beatrix, and 5 in St. Côme. Six miles remain to be made to complete this road.

Two miles of this road were repaired, so as to allow of the passage of summer vehicles, and two miles were completed. A small bridge made of cedar was built. 9 lots have been taken, and 4 families are settled there. A steam saw-mill has been built. The population is entirely French Canadian.

Superintendent: G. Riopel.
Amount expended: $100.
Length of road worked on: 2 miles.

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Joliette—

A road in this township, not verbalized, starting from the 5th range and running two miles and a half in a south-westerly direction. A line road has been opened in the north-eastern part from Martel's mill to lot No. 38, following Lac à la Raquette; the latter road is a little over two miles in length, and there is a bridge over the discharge of the Grand Lac. About a mile was repaired, so as to allow of summer vehicles passing over it, but it is not finished. About three miles and a quarter of this road were finished as a winter road. An arpent and a half was fascined and laid in corduroy. Three bridges and two culverts were built, whose total length is 150 feet. About a mile and a half of the south-western road remains to be opened, and three miles and a half to be completed. It will cost $500 to complete this work and give the settlers a good road. In the north-eastern part, 2 miles have to be opened and 2 to be finished. All the lots are taken in the south-western part, and considerable clearings have been made; houses and barns have been built and settlers reside there.

Colonization is making great progress in Ste. Emmélie and L'Energie. The inhabitants are all French Canadians.

Remarks.—The soil is, in general, suitable for cultivation.. There are various kinds of timber, such as black birch, maple, beech, white spruce, balsam, fir and a little cedar. Some spruce logs are got out in the northern part of the townships. There is enough wood left on the conceded lots to meet the wants of the settlers. There is but little frost here.

Superintendent: Rev. J. Bonin.
Amount expended: $350.
3 Bridges and 2 culverts: total length, 150 feet.

Brandon—

Repairs made on a road between the 1st and 2nd ranges of this township.

Superintendent: Joseph Mousseau.
Amount expended: $175.

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Cathcart—

An amount of $175 was expended on various works in the parish of St. Côme in this township.

Superintendent: Rev. Mr. Bonin.
Amount expended: $175.

Joliette—

Repairs made on a road in the 1st range of this township.

Superintendent: J. Aubin.
Amount expended: $200.

Joliette—

Road in the 2nd range of this township.

Superintendent: A. Guérard.
Amount expended: $150.

COUNTY OF MONTCALM.

Township of Chertsey.—

A road is this township verbalized twenty years ago. It starts from lot No. 53 in the 1st range, crosses the 2nd and 3rd ranges in a diagonal direction as far as the 4th range where it reaches its terminus on lot No. 55

Repairs were made on three miles which were fascined, ploughed, ditched and covered with earth. Thirteen arpents were fascined, 6 arpents being in low lying ground.

There is good land higher up in this township which would be of great use for colonization purposes but, owing to the want of roads, settlers do not go there.

Superintendent:—Alexis Bourgeois.
Amount expended:—$48.65.
Length of road repaired:—3 miles.

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Lynch, Mousseau—

This is an old lumber road along the Rouge River, connecting two lumbering establishments called "the central farm" and the "upper farm," which are 18 miles distant from each other. Repairs were made only on 12 miles, owing to the small amount of the grant. The terminus of this road is 10 miles further on. This year all that could be done was to repair the bridges on a length of 12 miles. The whole road is suitable for winter vehicles; it would be difficult for summer vehicles to get over it.

Thirteen bridges were repaired, whose total length is 300 feet and in default of cedar, pine and fir were used for the flooring. This road requires to be widened, cleared and laid in corduroy in several places to make it fit for summer vehicles. This will cost $30 per mile for the first 12 miles and $120 per mile for the remaining 10. Eighteen settlers reside on this road, but if other roads were made, the township of Lynch would soon be settled, for it is very fertile, the groun is level, there are many lakes, &c.

This road is not verbalized.

Remarks.—Along this road, in Lynch, there is room for 4 ranges, without hills, running from East to West for two-thirds of its length. Like all the soil on the Rouge River, the soil here is argillo-calcareous, containing a good deal of lime, although it appears sandy. It yields heavy crops of oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes and especially peas. The superintendent found clay at a depth of 15 inches from the surface, as well as marl and a greyish loam. There is still a good deal of pine and spruce, but there has been no lumbering this year. Lime-stone exists in large quantities and there are several excellent mill sites. Some damage was caused by frost. There are some traces of mineral deposits.

Superintendent:—E. Kapps.
Length of road worked on:—12 miles.
13 bridges repaired:—total length 300 feet.
Amount of grant:—$200.00.

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Chertsey—Chilton—Lussier.—

A road which is verbalized only as far as the 10th range of Chertsey, crossing the township of Chilton and joining the Provost road in the township of Lussier.

This year eight miles of this road were improved by clearing, &c. The superintendent reports that he, this year, completed eight miles as a summer road, without, however, giving the requisite width. Thirty-five arpents were fascined and 9 bridges built of cedar and spruce; 2 of 60 feet and the others of 40 feet in length.

In order to complete this road, it will be necessary to do work on a length of seven miles, such as ditching, mining, building bridges, &c., at a cost of $125 per mile. Eighteen lots have been taken and about 15 arpents cleared on three of them. There are three buildings including a mill.

The law for the preservation of forests has been an obstacle to colonization in the township of Chilton. The population of the St. Donat mission increases every day. There are 25 families, all French Canadians, in the township of Lussier.

Remarks.—The superintendent has erected on the River Dufresne a saw-mill with a circular saw and a flour mill in the same, built at an expense of $2,500 near the chapel of Notre Dame de la Miséricorde which is in course of construction.

The Coutu road opens up, on both sides, good fertile land, fit for settlement.

Soil suitable for cultivation extends over a wide area. The principal timber consists of hard-wood. There is some merchantable white spruce. Lumbering was carried on this winter in the upper ranges of Chertsey.

Superintendent:—P. Giguère.

Amount expended:—$599.77.

Length of road worked on:—Eight miles.

Nine bridges built; two of sixty feet, the others of forty feet in length, of cedar and spruce.

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Lussier—

A road, not verbalized, whose length the superintendent cannot specify. He caused work to be done on forty-three arpents from which the stumps were removed; the soil being broken up; one arpent is for winter and forty-two arpents for summer travel. Seven arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy.

Six bridges were built of fir, total length twenty-six feet. There are at present two settlers residing on this road. The St. Donat mission is progressing, twenty-five families having settled in it during the past year. The population is entirely French Canadian.

Remarks—This is the main road from St. Donat to Matawin. Explorations should be made so as to make it pass where the soil is fertile. The nearer one gets to the Matawin the more fertile is the soil. At St. Donat there are a church, mills, &c.

Superintendent :—Isaie Bourgeois.
Amount expended :—$284.20.
Length of road worked on :—Forty-three arpents.
Six bridges; total length twenty-six feet.

Wexford—

A road, verbalized as a line road in 1871, passing between lots Nos. 47 and 48 of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges, between lots Nos. 46 and 47 of the 4th range, and between lots 45 and 46 of the 5th range of this township. An arpent and a half was repaired this year. A bridge, 76 feet long was built of red spruce and cedar with an abutment at each end about 25 feet long, built of stone and gravel.

About 4½ miles remain to complete this road at a cost of $250 per mile. All the lots are taken in this locality.

Superintendent :—Jules Grenier.
Amount expended :—$99.87.
Length of road repaired :—1½ arpent.
One bridge; 76 feet long.

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Archambault—

The Thibodeau road in this township is not verbalized.

A mile and a half was made into a summer road, including an arpent of corduroy.

Six miles have still to be opened up and made in order to complete the road in this township. It will cost from $200 to $400 a mile to make it suitable for summer vehicles.

Ten lots have been taken up in this township. Colonization makes but little progress and the population does not increase. There are some tools belonging to the Government and which were used in making this road. A chapel is being built on the road and it would be advisable to make several roads converging towards this chapel, instead of completing the Thibodeau road.

Superintendent: Rev. Theophile Thibodeau.
Amount expended: $400.00.
Length of road worked on: 1½ mile.

Lussier—

Several roads in this township, not verbalized. The Rivest road, which connects the Coutu road with the Provost road, commences at the latter road, on the 4th range between lots Nos. 41 and 42, then it goes on to the 3rd range as far as No. 53, then connects the Coutu and Provost roads on the 2nd range between lots Nos. 19 and 20 of the same township. 47¾ arpents were repaired. The work which remains to be done consists of grubbing, widening, levelling, &c. Four arpents were fascined, 12 small bridges were built of cedar, total length 50 feet.

The road connecting the Coutu and Provost roads is completed. A mile and three-quarters remain to be done on the Coutu road at a cost of $150 per mile.

All the lots have been taken for a number of years. The settlers, four of whom have returned from the United States, are all French Canadians.

Remarks.—The soil is of excellent quality and is covered with black

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birch, maple, cedar and spruce. There are several good mill sites and some merchantable timber, but there was no lumbering this year. The crops were destroyed by frost.

Superintendent: E. Brault.
Amount expended: $199.93.
Length of road worked on: 47¾ arpents.
Twelve bridges; total length 50 feet.

Rawdon—Chertsey—

A sum of $50 was granted to improve and repair the road from the 10th range of Rawdon to the 2nd range of Chertsey.

Superintendent: Michael Skelly.
Amount expended: $50.00.

A sum of $100 was granted to finish the St. Emile road.

Superintendent: Lazare Lepine.
Amount expended: $100.00.

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Parish of St. Sauveur—

Aid towards the building of a bridge on the North River, in this parish, the cost of which was $877, according to a certificate signed by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the municipality. All parties interested are satisfied with this bridge.

Amount expended: $200.00
L. A. Filiatrault, Mayor.
T. Mathieu, Secretary-Treasurer of St. Sauveur.

Wolfe—

Répousse road in this township, replacing the old road bearing the same name which was abandoned. Last year's report stated that work had

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already been done on this road; an amount of $1,000 had been expended and a length of 3½ miles of the road partly done. This year, Mr. J. Bureau was charged with the superintendence of the work and he has nearly finished this important highway.

The amount expended was $1,030, which was laid out very judiciously and the road is of great benefit to this portion of the country.

Superintendent: J. Bureau.
Length of road worked on: 15 miles.
Bridges, culverts, &c.
Amount expended: $1030.00.

Abercrombie, &c—

This road, part of which is a front and part a by-road, is situated in this township and in those of Kilkenny and Wexford. It starts from No. 28 of the township of Abercrombie, crosses a portion of the township of Kilkenny and falls into the 8th range of Wexford. Its present length is eight miles. Twenty arpents were repaired for summer and 28 for winter vehicles. Two arpents were fascined and one laid in corduroy. A bridge of 16 feet was built. Two miles remain to be done. All the lots have been taken for a long time.

Superintendent: Rev. J. L. Gaudet.
Length of road worked on: 48 arpents.
One bridge: length 16 feet.
Amount expended: $198.25.

Wexford—

This is a road between Ste. Marguerite and St. Hypolite; the present superintendent in the township of Wexford had charge of the works. It runs between the 6th and 3rd ranges, crossing the lots from No. 12 to 21. Two miles which were already open were repaired and 15 arpents were opened as a winter road only; 10 arpents were fascined; local contribution $50. Two miles and a half remain to be done to complete the road at a

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cost of $200 per mile. Colonization progresses, but not so rapidly as in the township of Doncaster. The settlers are all French Canadians.

Superintendent: C. C. Lajeunesse.
Amount expended: $150.00.
Length of road worked on: 75 arpents.

Doncaster—

This road which was verbalized last autumn, starts from the 2nd range between lots Nos. 21 and 22 and goes as far as the 10th range in a straight line. The road was cleared on a width of 18 feet for a mile. Twenty-five feet of corduroy were laid and 25 fascined. Other work has been done on this road but it is impossible, owing to the vagueness of the report, to specify its nature or extent. The bridges are built of spruce and fir. A certain number of days' labor were given by the settlers. The township is being settled; there is a good mill with a round saw built between the 8th and 9th ranges. There is a good mill-site on the discharge of Black Lake.

Remarks.—The crops were destroyed by frost and the people are in distress.

Superintendent: E. Dorion.
Length of road worked on: 1 mile.
Amount expended: $99.61.

Doncaster—

Road from Ste. Lucie to Ste. Agathe in the 5th range. One mile was repaired; one mile opened as a winter road and one mile completed as a summer road. A quarter of an arpent was laid in corduroy and 2 bridges of 30 feet each built of cedar. There is only one settler on this road. The population, which is entirely French Canadian, is increasing. The road is verbalized.

Superintendent: L. Plouffe.
Amount expended: $150.00.
Length of road worked on: 2 miles.
Two bridges; total length 60 feet.

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Doncaster—Chilton—

A road, part of which is verbalized, starting from the 9th range, crossing Nos. 9, 8, 7, 6 and a portion of the 5th range of Chilton, going towards the chapel at Chilton. The present length of the road is 12 miles; 6 miles have to be opened. Fifteen arpents were repaired, of which 6 were fascined. One mile of winter road and one mile and three arpents of summer road were made. Five arpents were laid in corduroy and fascined. Three bridges were built, one 25 feet and each of the two others 35 feet long; they were made of cedar and spruce. The municipality contributed $150 towards the summer road. It will cost $300 per mile to finish this road. About 20 lots were taken this year and extensive clearings made. There are 70 settlers on this road; the population has greatly increased; 20 of the residents have returned from the United States.

Remarks.—The soil is very fertile. The finest lots, about 200 in number, are not yet taken up. There is a good deal of merchantable timber. A chapel is to be built. There are three mills, a flour mill, a saw mill and a shingle mill. The principal kinds of grain are buckwheat, barley, wheat and oats. Considerable damage was caused by frost. There are many mill sites.

Superintendent: A. Legault.
Amount expended: $150.00.
Municipal contribution: $150.00.
Length of road worked on: 2 miles and 18 arpents.
Three bridges: total length, 60 feet.

Wolfe—

This is an ascent on a road, of which two miles are verbalized, starting from the 6th range, between lots No. 27 and 28. Four and a half miles are made and one and a half mile remains to be made. Two arpents were opened up as a winter road and fifteen as a summer road; 612 feet of corduroy were laid and the same length fascined. A bridge of twenty-one feet and another of 15 feet were built of cedar and red spruce, with railings and also three culverts. It will cost $250.00 per mile to finish this road.

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All the lots are taken and are being rapidly cleared. The population has been increased this year by about ten families.

Remarks—The grain suffered this year from frost. See previous reports.

Superintendent: G Villeneuve.
Amount expended: $148.40.
Length of road worked on: seventeen arpents.
Two bridges, total length: thirty-six feet.
Three culverts.

Aid towards the construction of a bridge on the North River in the 11th range of Wexford and other work done in Ste. Adèle.

Superintendent: H. B. Lafleur.
Amount expended: $200.00.

N.B.—The work was done to our satisfaction.

Salaberry—Grandison and Joly—

A road called the Bisson road which runs through these townships. This year a sum of $200.00 was expended on this road.

Superintendent: C. Bisson.
Amount expended: $200.00.
No report.

COUNTY OF TWO-MOUNTAINS.

Parish of St. Columba—Mille-Isles and Lakefield—

In these localities, two bridges were repaired, one 200 feet and the other, at Lakefield, 170 feet long. Tamarac, hemlock and cedar were used for these repairs.

Superintendent: M. Phelan.
Two bridges repaired: one 200 feet and the other 170 feet long.
Amount expended: $135.11.

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COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

A bridge was built on the Red River in this township, costing $2,300.00. Last year an extra amount of $280.50 was given out of the present grant to complete certain repairs. This bridge is 681 feet long. See previous report.

Superintendent: W. Staniforth.
Amount expended: $200.00.
Length of bridge: 286 feet.

Wentworth—

Continuation of Rousselot road in this township. This year the government gave $600.00 for this road, but the colonization society gave a larger amount.

See previous reports but especially that of last year. There is no report for this year.

Superintendent: J. Gauvreau.
Amount expended: $600.00.

Arundel—

1. A road crossing the lots Nos. 31, 32 and 33 of the 3rd range.
2. Road from Staniforth bridge west to the front road.
3. Ascent from the front road to Rockaway road.
4. Short ascent from the first to the second range of Arundel.

No report has been sent to the Department and the previous reports are altogether insufficient to be used as reference.

Superintendent: G. Staniforth.
Amount expended: $197.04.

Wentworth—

Front road verbalized five years ago, on the division line between Harington and Wentworth, running from No. 28 to No. 20. Three miles were worked on. The terminus is at the old government road known as "Farmer's Road."

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A bridge 75 feet long was built of cedar. The interested parties contributed $50.00. There still remains a mile to be opened at a cost of $200.00. Ten lots have been taken and from one to five acres have been cleared on each lot. There are eight settlers on this road; the population has greatly increased, especially on the government roads.

The population is composed of French and English speaking families. Some have returned from the United States. The soil is a rich black loam; it is rocky in some places; there is some limestone and traces of iron ore in certain localities; there are several millsites; no lumbering operations have been carried on; there is a good deal of merchantable timber, consisting of maple, white birch, iron-wood and cedar. Two chapels are being built. All kinds of grain are grown and suffer but slightly from frost.

Superintendent: Jas McKloskey.
Length of road worked on: three miles.
One bridge: seventy-five feet long.
Amount expended: $71.00.

Howard—

A road in this township which is verbalized, partly as a front road and artly as a by-road. It starts from the Chapel of St. Adolphe in Howard on lot No. 33 and crosses the three first ranges of the township. Four miles of this road are finished as a winter road only. About a mile was repaired and finished as a summer road.

Nearly two miles were opened in October and November for winter vehicles only; 35 or 40 feet were laid in corduroy and fascined in the low-lying land. Three miles of this road have yet to be made in order to complete the Jodoin road between St. Sauveur and St. Adolphe. On this road, half a mile will have to be laid in corduroy and fascined. It will cost $1,000 to finish this road. About fifteen lots were taken this year on the St. Sauveur main-road which passes by St. Adolphe and leads to St. Jovite. Considerable clearings have been made everywhere. Colonization is making rapid progress, but it will do so still more when there are other roads in the vicinity and a main-road will be opened in the township of Montcalm, shortening by from 12 to 13 miles the distance between St-

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Adolphe and St. Jérôme. The population, which is entirely French-Canadian, has increased by about sixty souls.

Superintendent: Rev. A. Gauthier.
Amount expended: $395.86.
Length of road worked on: four miles.

Harington—Wentworth—

A partly verbalized road, which runs through a portion of each of these townships as a front road between the 4th and 5th ranges of Harington. It starts from the colonization road, crosses lots 4, 3, 2 and 1 of the latter township and enters the 5th and 6th ranges of Wentworth, passing through lots 28, 27, 26 and 25 of that township. It can be continued as far as the Orphan Asylum in Wentworth. Two miles were repaired and finished as a summer road, while one mile is fit for winter vehicles only. Two culverts, each ten feet wide, were built. Two miles remain to be opened to reach the terminus. It will cost $400.00 to finish this road, including bridges and repairs over a length of about one mile. The population, which is of French, Irish and Scotch origin, has increased 25 per cent.

Remarks.—The timber consists of hard-wood, hemlock and cedar. There are quarries of limestone, mica and deposits of various kinds of ores. There is no church yet, but one is to be built this year. The crops raised consist chiefly of oats, wheat, barley and potatoes. The crops were very good last year.

Superintendent: F. McRae.
Amount expended: $72.15.
Length of road worked on: 3 miles.
2 culverts, each 10 feet wide.

Grenville—

Work on the road already opened by the Government between Lachute and Arundel, performed by the Superintendent mentioned below. Starting from Chatham and extending into Grenville—commencing on lot No. 1 of the 12th range and going as far as lot No. 12 at the back of the 11th range.

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Ten culverts, each of six feet in width, were made. The road is passable everywhere. But it will cost one thousand dollars to complete this road, whose entire length will be twenty miles. The lots on this road are taken. There are no new settlers. Those who have resided there for the past five years are French Canadians, who have returned from the United States or have come from the older parishes. This road was verbalized about 16 or 17 years ago.

Superintendent: G. Moncrieff.
Amount expended: $146.45.
Length of road worked on: 4 miles.
Ten culverts, each six feet long, making 60 feet in all.

Morin—

This road, which was verbalized as a by-road two years ago, starts from the 1st range and finishes at the 2nd range. It runs between lots 49 and 5, and is 20 arpents in length, ten of which are not finished; 15 arpents of this road were repaired on a portion which passes over a mountain; a bad part of the road was fascined and drained by building a culvert; 20 arpents of this road are fit for summer vehicles; one arpent was fascined and laid in corduroy; a small bridge, twelve feet long, was built of cedar. Ten arpents have yet to be finished. All the lots are taken and are being cleared. Colonization is progressing in Wentworth. The settlers are chiefly French Canadians and Irish.

REMARKS.—The soil is good but rocky, as a rule; there are some places where there are no rocks. No traces of minerals have been found, but there is, in all probability, some limestone in the township. There are some mill sites, but only enough wood for the settlers' use. There are no chapels or churches either in process of construction or proposed to be constructed. Oats, buck-wheat and potatoes are grown; the crop was an excellent one although some damage was caused by frost.

Superintendent: I. Jekill.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 20 arpents.
1 small bridge, 10 feet wide.

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Wentworth—

A front road, not verbalized, passing between the 7th and 8th ranges of this township. Three miles were opened as a winter road; about 120 yards were fascined; three bridges, each about 20 feet in length, were built of spruce and cedar. The interested parties contributed $45.75 towards the above-mentioned works. Two miles have yet to be made to reach the terminus of this road, but the Superintendent cannot give the approximate cost of the new road. The lots along the road are taken up. Colonization is making great progress; the population, which is entirely French Canadian, is increasing rapidly. There is some merchantable timber, but no limestone or minerals; there are many mill sites, and they will shortly be utilized on a large scale. A church is to be built here before long. Oats, barley and buckwheat, and potatoes are grown, and the crops have not suffered from frost or from insects.

Superintendent: J. Chambers.
Amount expended: $320.80.
Length of road worked on: 3 miles.
3 bridges: total length, 60 feet.

Wentworth—

Work on a road between the 4th and 5th lots of the 3rd and 5th ranges. No report.

Superintendent: H. Morrison.
Amount expended: $100.00.

Wentworth—

Work on a road in the 1st range going to Newton Mill. Half a mile of this road was worked on from the first range to the French Canadian settlement. It will cost $100 to finish this road. The interested parties subscribed $10, and the Superintendent, $20.00.

Superintendent: J. Newton.
Amount expended: $50.00,

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Gore—

Front road verbalized in 1851, in the 1st range, 3 miles long. One mile was repaired and opened, and ditches dug. The interested parties contributed ten days' work, say $5. There are seven settlers on this road; the population has not increased.

REMARKS.—The soil is rocky. Oats, buckwheat and potatoes are grown. The potato-bugs did some damage.

Superintendent: R. Wilson.
Amount expended: $50.00.
Length of road worked on: 1 mile.

Gore—

A front road through this township, between the 5th and 6th ranges The work, consisting of repairs, extended over a mile and a half of the road, which is already fit for the passage of summer vehicles. 13 culverts were made, whose total width is 65 feet. The interested parties contributed $18 towards these repairs. In order, to finish this road, 20½ arpents will have to be made, at a cost of $200.00. On three-fourths of the lots, clearings to the extent of 75 arpents have been made; there are 30 settlers. The lumber trade causes a good deal of emulation and activity in the township. The population has not increased.

Superintendent: W. Parker.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road repaired: 1½ mile.
13 culverts: total length, 65 feet.

Municipality of Mille-Isles—

By-road starting from the front road, at Côte Ste. Angélique, and going as far as the front road at Côte St. Marguerite in the said municipality. Ten arpents were made into a winter road, and 25 into a summer road. One arpent was fascined. One bridge and 7 culverts were made, but their width is not mentioned. The local contribution amounted to $50.00. There

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remain 12 arpents to finish this road at an expense of $10 an arpent. This road was verbalized in May, 1884.

Superintendent: M. Elder.
Amount expended: $97.20.
Length of road worked on: not mentioned.
Bridge and culverts: 8.

Municipality of Mille Isles—

Verbalized road between Wentworth, in this municipality, and the town of St. Jerôme in the county of Terrebonne. Five miles of this road are within said municipality. Work was done on a length of three-quarters of a mile, by grading the hills and digging ditches to draw off the water. Three days' labour per lot were given in addition to the work of the horses. Five miles remain to finish this road, at a cost of $200 per mile. The work will consist in grading the hills, and in changing the present direction of the road so as to avoid other hills.

REMARKS.—It is hard to prepare the land for cultivation, the soil being uneven and sometimes very rocky. If blasting powder were properly applied, it would greatly facilitate the removal of rocks and stones and save a great deal of manual labour. There is some lumbering here and there; hemlock and white birch are chiefly cut. All the crops were excellent, except hay, which suffered a little from drought at the beginning of June. The crops consist of oats, buckwheat, peas, barley and a little wheat. They suffered from frost and insects. There is no church built here yet.

Superintendent: W. Stuart.
Amount expended: $74.65.
Length of road worked on: ¾ mile.

Grenville—

Repairs on a part of a road called "Scott's Road" in the 4th and 5th ranges of this township, and known as the "Mountain road." No report.

Superintendent: S. Campbell.
Amount expended: $97.49.

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N.B.—Other works have been carried on in the county of Argenteuil, but they will be paid out of the next grant, or have been paid by the colonization societies.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Loranger—

The Lac des Iles road passes between the 5th and 6th ranges of this township, starting from the Lièvre Road. Four miles of this road are opened, and 2½ remain before reaching Lac des Iles. Four miles were made for winter vehicles, and fascines and corduroy were laid on a piece of road 700 feet long. Two bridges were built of cedar and spruce, one 30 feet and the other 8 feet long. All the lots are taken on this road, and this year 80 arpents were cleared. Eight families reside on this road making a population of 34 souls. There are now 25 families in the township of Loranger; the first family came on the 28th March, 1883. Last summer a saw-mill was built which cost $2,600.00. This year two mill-stones and a shingle mill are to be put in. These improvements will amount in all to $4,000.00. A school-house has been built which will be under the charge of nuns. Since July, 1884, fourteen families have settled in the township making a population of 65 souls. All are French Canadians.

REMARKS.—The soil is generally a good yellow loam. Hard-wood predominates in this region, except in the low-lying portions. A little oats, buckwheat and barley were harvested, but they were damaged by frost."

Superintendent: Rev. M. Martineau.
Amount expended: $250.00.
Length of road worked on: 4 miles.
2 bridges: one 3 feet and the other 8 feet long.

Joly, Minerve—

A road, not verbalized, which passes through these townships, starting from the west third of Range H, of Joly, crossing the whole of range G. of the same township, going round the head of Lake Maskinongé or Labelle, crossing the discharge of Lake Nurso, running into range I of Minerve, where it follows the shore of Lake Nurso for a certain distance, then falls

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on the line of the 13th range, runs near another small lake to the north of the said line thence runs in a north-westerly direction for a distance of about one mile to Lake Désert, thence follows a south-westerly direction as far as lot 28. The total length of the road is at present 7 miles, and the distance to be completed in order to reach the eastern terminus is 2½ miles. A certain portion of the road was repaired, one mile was made as a winter, and three miles as a summer road. Fascines and corduroy were laid on a piece of road 1,600 feet long. 4 large bridges and 5 or 6 small ones were built, whose total length is 500 feet. Cedar was chiefly used for these bridges. About a dozen lots were used for these bridges. About a dozen lots were taken and considerable clearings made. Five settlers reside on this road. Colonization is progressing. Dr. Brisson has a farm here, 50 acres of which are under cultivation. The population is entirely French Canadian, and is composed o settlers from the districts of Joliette and Terrebonne and some from the United States.

REMARKS.—The land along the road is rather uneven, and there is only room for a limited number of first-class farms; but the further one goes towards the west the better does the land become. The soil is, in general good and resembles that at Lake Maskinongé, where hay and wheat are grown in abundance. The trees here are of extraordinary height and girth. There are sugar-bushes in many places. Lime-stone is found at every step, as the Rev. Mr. Labelle, the worthy *curé* of St. Jerôme, observes. Mica and other minerals are also found. There are several very good mill sites at the lower end of Lake Maskinongé, on the discharge of Lake Désért at the terminus of the road. There is a lumbering establishment. Pine has almost all been taken away. A site for a church has been selected, and cleared at La Minerve on Brisson's lot, through the efforts of the Colonization Society of the Diocese of Montreal. Buckwheat, barley, oats and a little wheat are grown. Only the buck-wheat suffered from frost.

Superintendent: L. C. Duquette.
Amount expended: $1,159.91.
Length of road worked on: 4 miles.
Bridges: 4 large and 5 small ones: total length, 500 feet.

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Loranger—Kiamika—

Road starting from Lake Nominingue in these townships, crossing a portion of Loranger and Kiamika, for a distance of 27¼ miles. 22 miles were made into a summer road, but it will cost $300.00 per mile to complete it. Lots are taken over a very great area.

This road passes through magnificent land, especially from Kiamika to the Lièvre. The Superintendent went into the interior as far as Firm Mountain, and thought he was in the valley of the St. Lawrence. Elm, ash, oak and black-walnut are the principal kinds of trees in many places. Along the road the timber consists of various kinds of wood. Two sites for churches have been selected. There is still a great deal of merchantable timber.

Superintendent: B. C. Bohémiér.
Amount expended: $5,956.12.
Length of road worked on: 22 miles.
2 miles were fascined.

Hartwell—Preston—

This road commences in the township of Hartwell, crosses the township of Preston, between the 1st range, and cuts the 2nd range diagonally, and ends at the 3rd range. It is 7 miles and 4 arpents long. 4½ miles were made into a winter road, and 1½ into a summer road. Fascines and corduroy were laid on a piece of road, 1,200 feet long. 6 bridges and 3 culverts, whose total is 500 feet, were built of cedar. The road has not yet reached its terminus. 25 lots have been taken on this road, and clearings have been made; 5 settlers reside there. About 70 lots are taken in the township of Hartwell. A mill is being built, and the building of a church has been commenced. There are about 80 persons here, all French Canadians. The timber along the road consists of maple, black birch, fir and hemlock. The soil is generally a yellow loam, but some of it is sandy and dry. There is a mill site on which a mill is being built, at a place called "Chute du Pin." The colonization society is also erecting a chapel. All kinds of grain are grown, and suffer no damage.

Superintendent: Z. Therien.

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Amount expended: $500.00.
Length of road worked on: 6 miles.
6 bridges and 3 culverts; total length, 300 feet.

Hartwell—Preston—

A road in these townships not verbalized. The work on this road is not mentioned in the above reports to which Rev. J. A. Therien refers.

Superintendent: Rev. J. A. Thérien.
Amount expended $33.33.

Ponsonby—

Continuation of the Barrier Bridge road in this township. No report
Superintendent: W. Pambrun.
Amount expended: $100.00.

Hartwell—

A bridge on the Little Nation River in this township, lot No. 20 of the 2nd range. This bridge is 800 feet long. Colonization is progressing and four French Canadian families have returned from the United States. The bridge is not verbalized.

Remarks.—There are splendid mill sites on Laroche creek. This year two lumbering establishments were in operation. There are limestone quarries in Hartwell. The crops suffered only to a slight degree from frost. Oats, peas, potatoes, Indian corn, buckwheat, hay, &c., are raised here. The report is incomplete.

Superintendent: H. Chenier.
A bridge 800 feet long.
Amount expended: $162.86.

Montebello—Ponsonby—

This is a front road, verbalized, which starts from the road leading from Montebello to Ponsonby. Work is being done from lot No. 12 at Azélie Hill, in the Seigniory of Little Nation, passing through the double

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range as far as No. 18, then it deviates towards lot No. 18 continuing on the line of the double range of the said hill as far as the site of a village, running in a diagonal direction to avoid a mountain, &c., finally reaching the corner of the township of Suffolk (½ a mile) whence after going another mile, it reaches the first house of the township of Ponsonby.

This road is ten miles long and work has been done on it throughout its entire length and summer vehicles pass over it. Fascines and corduroy were laid on 13 arpents. Three bridges were built, one thirty feet and each of the others fifteen feet long.

Three others were repaired, whose respective lengths are 10, 20 and 15 feet. A sum of $265 was subscribed by the municipality of the village of Montebello and a friend of colonization, Mr. Bourassa. This road is cleared throughout to a width of 36 feet and the passage for vehicles is 26 feet wide, except on the hills, where it is narrower. A building has been erected about half way on the road, for the convenience of travellers. One lot is taken. The townships adjoining Montebello are making great progress. The population of Ponsonby is composed of English and French Canadians; in Amherst it is entirely French Canadian; in Suffolk it is composed of French Canadians, Belgians, Italians and French.

Remarks.—This road serves as an outlet for three or four townships, enabling their inhabitants to reach Ottawa and Montreal. Mr. Bourassa has a lumbering establishment in operation and intends putting up a mill in the spring. There are other lumbering establishments in the townships adjoining the Little Nation Seigniory. There is still some merchantable timber in that region.

Superintendent: L. D. Fortin.
Amount expended: $300.00.
Length of road worked on: 10 miles.
Three bridges built; total length 60 feet.
Three bridges repaired; total length 42 feet.

Suffolk—

A bridge situated in this township on Red Creek, at lot No. 36 of the 6th range. It forms part of a front road partly verbalized. Span 22

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feet, piers 24 feet, approaches 54 feet. The timber used consists of cedar for the piers, pine for the stringers and hemlock for the covering.

All the lots near this bridge are taken. The clearings average from three to ten acres on each lot. There are 1,200 people in this township; the population has increased 500 per cent in eight years. The settlers are French Canadians, Belgians, Italians and some Irish.

Remarks.—The soil consists of yellow loam, arable soil and light soil. The timber comprises various kinds of wood. There are several mill sites, but only one mill at present. Wood of all kinds, with the exception of pine, is found there. Oats, rye, buckwheat, barley and wheat are grown. The buckwheat suffered from frost.

Superintendent: J. Dauvissart.
Amount expended: $100.00.
One bridge built: 100 feet.

Hincks—

A verbalized road through the 4th, 5th and 6th ranges. Two miles are made and one mile remains. Including the bridges, one mile was made passable for summer vehicles. Three bridges were built, one 123 feet, one 75 feet and the third 66 feet long, making a total length of 226 feet. All are of cedar. The local contribution was $100. No lots were taken this year. There are nine resident settlers.

Remarks.—There are several mill sites. Also some merchantable timber. The crops consist of wheat, oats, peas, buckwheat and barley and have not suffered in any way.

Superintendent: Bernard Sage.
Amount expended: $99.90.
Length of road worked on: 1 mile.
Three bridges: 1 of 125, 1 of 75 and 1 of 66 feet; in all 266 feet.

Masham—

Verbalized road in this township between the 8th, 9th and 10th ranges, two miles of which are made and two miles remain. One mile and a half

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was repaired, to allow summer vehicles to pass over it. The local contribution was $85. It will cost $200 a mile to finish this road. Colonization is progressing and the population increasing; it consists of Irish and French Canadians. This part of the country is quite wild and mountainous. There is abundance of timber, such as maple, beech, hemlock, pine, &c. There are mill sites, limestone and mineral deposits which have not been worked hitherto. All kinds of grain are grown.

Superintendent: Robert Joynt.
Amount expended: $75.00.
Length of road worked on: 1½ mile.
Local contribution: $85.00.

Low.—

A bridge built in this township 200 feet long, of pine and hemlock. All the lots have been taken up for a long time. All the inhabitants are Irish Catholics. There is some limestone.

Superintendent: W. Maxwell.
Amount expended: $250.00.
One bridge: 200 feet long.

Wright—Bouchette.—

A verbalized road commencing in the township of Wright and finishing at Blue Sea Lake, in the township of Bouchette, passing between the 5th and 6th ranges. It starts from No. 51 and crosses all the lots to No. 34 inclusively. Its present length is 3 miles. A bridge 60 feet long was built and a hill five arpents long was cut down. Three miles were made suitable for winter vehicles. 1½ mile was made into a summer road; 17 arpents were fascined and ditches dug on 17 arpents; 60 feet of corduroy were laid. A culvert, three feet wide, was built. The wood used was cedar. The settlers contributed labour to the amount of $50; five acres are cleared on this road and 12 settlers reside there. Colonization makes but little progress, owing to the absence of sufficient roads and the bad state of existing roads. There is room for fifty families in Bouchette. All the

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settlers are French Canadians and two families have returned from the United States.

Superintendent: A. Lacroix.
Amount expended: $150.00.
Length of road worked on: four and a half miles.
One bridge sixty feet long: one culvert, three feet wide.

Low—Aylwin—

This is a verbalized road through these townships, whose length is 12 miles.

One mile of this road and a bridge were repaired. The whole road was improved by fascining and digging ditches along half a mile of it. One mile was finished as a summer road. The bridge repaired is 30 feet long. It is made of spruce and pine. It will cost $500.00 to finish this road. All the lots are taken and there are 45 resident settlers, all Irish.

Remarks.—The soil is excellent. Limestone and iron exist in abundance and there is marble in the neighborhood. There are several mill-sites and some merchantable timber in Low. There are also churches. All kinds of grain are successfully grown.

Superintendent: James Martin.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: one mile.
One bridge: thirty feet long.

Lochaber—

A verbalized road in this township, called the "St. Malachy Road" starting from the 6th range, passing between lots Nos. 27 and 28 in the 7th range, continuing between lots Nos. 27 and 28 of the 8th range and continuing further on in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th ranges, as far as the Derry road. Its length is eight miles, three of which have yet to be finished. One mile was repaired for summer vehicles. A bridge 50 feet long was built and two old ones repaired with cedar and pine.

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An amount of $500.00 was contributed in money and labour by the municipality of St. Malachy to repair two bridges on the river Blanche. It will cost $500.00 to finish this road. A good deal of land has been cleared about here and there are about thirty resident settlers. The population has increased by one hundred during five years. Twelve settlers have returned from the United States. The inhabitants are chiefly Irish Catholics and French-Canadians.

Remarks.—The soil consists of clay and loam; there are all kinds of timber, some limestone, phosphate &c., also mill-sites and a saw-mill built on the river Blanche near a bridge. The Rockland company will get out 60,000 saw logs on this river this year. There is still a great deal of merchantable timber. Wheat, oats, peas and Indian corn are chiefly grown.

Superintendent: M. Lavell.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: one mile.
One bridge built: fifty feet long.
Two bridges repaired.
Municipal contribution: $500.00.

Ripon—

A verbalized road in this township, on which five arpents were repaired and one fifth of a mile of hills cut down. The settlers contributed labour to an amount of $8.00.

Superintendent: L. Hotte.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: five arpents.
Five hills cut down.
Local contribution: $8.00.

Loranger—

A road in this township on which work was done consisting of digging up and removing rocks and stones on the descent of a mountain for a distance of a mile and three quarters. Three miles have yet

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to be done, at a cost of $100.00 a mile. This road is on the shore of Lake Nomininguе and leads to the Jesuits' establisment at St. Ignace de Nomininguе. Most of the lots are taken up on this road and there are two resident settlers, one of whom has cleared nine and the other ten acres.

Superintendent: Dosithée Boileau.
Amount expended: $189.05.
Length of road worked on: 1¾ mile.

Clyde.—

Repairs to the Pilon bridge on the Red River in this township, making a starling, &c.

Superintendent: F. Villeneuve.
Amount expended: $71.00.

N. B.—An additional sum was granted the superintendent for the same work, but it will be paid out of the next grant.

Northfield.—

A front road in this township which has been made into a summer and winter road. The municipality contributed fifty days labour.

Superintendent: A. Thérien.
Length of road worked on: 15 arpents.
Amount expended: $100.00.

Mulgrave.—

A length of several arpents was repaired and worked on in this township. A bridge 71 feet long was built. The municipality contributed $300.00. The population has increased and several Canadians have returned from the United States.

Remarks.—There are two lumbering establishments here. Wheat and oats are raised.

Superintendent: G. Bichler.
Amount expended: $94.50.

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COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

Townships of Pontefract and Mansfield—

A verbalized road leading from one of these townships to the other. It starts from the 9th range of Pontefract, goes as far as range A and extends to the Government road at lot No. 15 of the same township. It will be necessary to build ten bridges on this road at a cost of $40.00 each. The road is eight miles long and is unfinished.

One mile was grubbed, two miles made into a winter, and one mile into a summer road; three miles were fascined and laid in corduroy, and two bridges, about twenty feet long, were built. The local contribution was $50.00. Ten settlers reside near these bridges. Colonization is making a little progress in Mansfield. Most of the settlers are French Canadians. There are tools, to the value of $30.80, which belong to the Government.

Remarks.—The soil is rocky, but fertile; there is some limestone and also good mill sites. A chapel has been erected. The principal kinds of grain are raised.

N. B.—It will cost $1,000 to finish this road.

Superintendent: J. Bryson.

Contractor: Wm. Armstrong.

Length of road worked on: 4 miles.

Two bridges: total length 20 feet.

Amount expended: $500.00.

Local contribution: $50.00.

Sheen.—

A road running from D'Aigle's Post-office to Trout Lake, and another running from Sheenborough to Deep River.

No report.

Superintendent: M. Keon, Mayor.

Amount expended: $148.60.

Aldfield.—

A verbalized road, crossing through the centre of the township and starting from Wolf Lake, 1st concession. In order to reach its terminus,

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four miles of road will have to be made. The work has already been continued on the part already commenced, namely, on a piece of road about 4½ miles long. Four arpents were fascined and covered with earth. Colonization is expected to make some progress here.

Superintendent: L. J. Casault.
Length of road worked on: 4½ miles.
Amount expended: $199.95.

Huddersfield, Clapham, Lesley—

Eight miles were completed as a summer road, in these townships. Culverts were made over a long piece of road. All kinds of grain are grown and there is still a good deal of timber.

Superintendent: J. Way.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 8 miles.

Litchfield—Thorne.—

A verbalized road starting from Litchfield and going into the township of Thorne, between the 2nd and 3rd ranges, from lot No. 30 to lot No. 57. Three miles of this road were repaired. Summer vehicles can run over 7 miles of it. One arpent was fascined and laid in corduroy.

The local contribution amounted to $30.00. Five miles remain to be finished. Mineral deposits exist on several lots.

Superintendent: T. Tubman.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 3 miles.

Leslie, Clapham, Huddersfield.—

A verbalized road, running through these townships. A piece of the road, 1½ arpent long, on a hill, was macadamized; two miles were opened as a winter road. See previous report. One arpent was fascined in the township of Clapham. The inhabitants contributed the amount of labour required by law.

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It will cost $50.00 a mile to finish the road in the township of Huddersfield. The population is stationary. There are minerals here and the usual kinds of grain are grown; they suffered from frost, but only slightly.

Superintendent: G. Palmer.
Amount expended: $149.60.
Length of road worked on: 2 miles.

Alleyn & Cawood—

A road, verbalized in 1882, situated in these townships, running from the first to the seventh range of the first township as a front road. This road is 18 miles long, apart from the by-roads. 2 miles were repaired on one by-road, and five miles on others, &c., &c.

Superintendent: H. Heney.
Amount expended: $180.00.
Length of road worked on: 7 miles.

Onslow—

A verbalized road in these townships between lots 7 and 12. This road was thoroughly repaired and a new road opened. It will be necessary to build three bridges on this road. All kinds of grain are grown, and some minerals have been found. A Presbyterian Church is to be built this summer.

Superintendent: R. McKinney.
Amount expended $150.00.

Litchfield—

This is a road, verbalized as a front road, in the 5th, 6th and 7th ranges of this township. Its present length is 23 miles, and its terminus is 18 miles further. Three miles were repaired. Sundry repairs were made to the winter and summer roads. A bridge 100 feet long was built, &c.

REMARKS.—The soil consists of clay and loam. There is a considerable quantity of lime-stone and several mill sites. All kinds of crops are raised, and they do not suffer from drought, insects, &c.

Superintendent: F. Murtagh.
Length of road worked on: 3 miles.
Amount expended $100.00.

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Litchfield—

This is a road, verbalized in 1882, which runs in this township from the Ottawa to the Government road. It crosses two ranges, and is about two miles long. A quarter of a mile was repaired and bridges and culverts made on a certain part of it. 8 lots have been taken, and 8 acres cleared on each lot. There are 7 resident settlers. The population, which consists of French Canadians and Irish has increased by about 200. Three families have returned from the United States.

Superintendent: J. Sloan.
Amount of grant: $50.
Length of road worked on: ¼ mile.
Several small bridges.

Bryson & Waltham—

This is the "Bryson road" which runs through these townships, and is to continue for a distance of 40 miles. One bridge, 150 feet long, was built; a great deal of work was done here. The population is mixed.

Superintendent: E. Taylor.
Amount expended: $150.00.

Chichester—

A road in the 4th range of this township. Its present length is 6 miles, and its terminus is 4 miles further .A bridge 300 feet long was built of cedar, and the municipality contributed $50.00.

REMARKS.—New grants will be required to allow of opening and improving the roads converging to this bridge. There is some merchantable timber in rear. All kinds of crops are raised, nd the roads which are opened are all settled.

Superintendent: M. Dunn.
Amounted expended: $100.
Bridge: length, 300 feet.
Local contribution: $50.00.

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Allumettes—

A road in this township between lots 23 and 24 in the 5th and 6th ranges, called the Allumette Island Road.

Superintendent: T. Duff.
Amount expended: $50.00.

Bristol, Onslow—

Road on the division line of these two townships.
Superintendent: J. Bell, Mayor.
Amount expended: $48.70.

Thorne, Leslie, Clapham and Huddersfield—

This road was verbalized 20 years ago; it crosses the township of Thorne for a distance of 9 miles; 4 arpents were repaired as a summer road, and 9 miles are suitable for summer vehicles. One culvert was made. The municipality contributed 62 days' labour. It will cost $300 to finish this road.

REMARKS.—The soil is sandy, loamy and rocky. The timber is of various kinds. There is some limestone and also traces of iron and other ores. There are mill-sites on the River Quio. A church has been erected. The usual crops are raised and suffer no damage.

Superintendent: A. Dahms.
Length of road worked on: 9 miles.
Local contribution: $300.
Amount of grant: $100.

Waltham—

Aid for a bridge in this township, granted on a certificate and report from James Coplan.

Superintendent: J. Downes.
Amount expended: $10.00.

Aberdeen—

A front road, partly verbalized in 1880, situated in this township. Half

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a mile of road and a bridge were repaired. This half mile is suitable for all kinds of vehicles, in all seasons. The bridge repaired is 75 feet long, and is built of white pine.

Superintendent: H. Downey.
Length of road repaired: ½ mile.
Bridge repaired: 75 feet long.
Amount of grant: $50.00.
Local contribution: $50.00.

Thorne, Aldfield—

This verbalized road starts from the division line of these townships on lot No. 5 of the 5th range and is open as far as lot No, 35 of the said range. Its present length is 4 miles. 1½ mile of winter road was made, and a piece, 18 perches in length, was fascined. All the lots are taken, and several settlers have made extensive clearings. The population consists of Irish and French Canadians.

REMARKS.—Phosphate and iron are found here; the soil is a sandy loam. There are mill-sites in abundance. In the woods are cedar, tamarac white birch, ash and spruce. All kinds of grain are successfully grown.

Superintendent: J. Martin.
Length of road worked on: 1½ mile.
Amount expended: $50.00.

Litchfield.

This is a partly verbalized road, crossing 10 ranges; it starts from range 19, and runs to the 28th, where it reaches the township of Thorne. It is 5 miles along.

A mile of this road was made into a summer road; one arpent was fascined, but there is still a swamp to be fascined. A bridge 15 feet long was made of round pine logs. 6 lots are taken and 30 acres cleared. Colonization is progressing; the population has increased by 250; it consists of French Canadians and Irish; five have returned from the United States. The soil is a light, sandy loam, and is generally very fertile. The timber consists of cedar, spruce and balsam; there are no minerals nor mill-sites

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Superintendent: M. Kavanagh.
Length of road worked on: 1 mile.
1 bridge: 15 feet long.
Amount expended: $50.00.

Thorne—

Road between the 2nd and 3rd ranges of this township. Sundry repairs were made. The population has greatly increased.

REMARKS.—The soil is loamy. All kinds of crops are successfully raised.

Superintendent: J. Madigan.
Amount expended: $50.00.

Litchfield, Clarendon, Thorne—

This is a verbalized road, crossing three townships. Work was done and 20 days' labour given.

The grain did not suffer from frost this year.
Superintendent: J. Murphy
Amount expended: $48.80.

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

This is a road between the county of Rouville, and that of Shefford, from the parish of l'Ange-Gardien to the township of Granby, and beyond that in the counties of Shefford and Brome, under the name of Grand Line Road.

The Superintendent was N. Lacroix, under the direction of O. Boisvert.
Amount expended: $300.00.

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Township of Ely—

This is a verbalized road, which runs through several ranges of this township. Work was done on a certain length of it, but the details are not sufficiently given in the report sent in. The people of the locality contri-

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buted from $10 to $12, or 20 days' labour. All kinds of trees grow in the woods here. The buck-wheat was all frozen, but the other crops were good

Superintendent : A. Clermont.

Amount expended : $50.00.

Stukely—

A road between the 5th and 6th ranges of this township.

Superintendent : L. Tetreau.

Amount expended : $75.00.

Stukely—Continuation of a road in South Stukely.

Superintendent: C. Loiselle.

Amount expended : $50.00.

COUNTIES OF BROME AND STANSTEAD.

Townships of Potton—Georgeville and Stanstead—

An amount of $150.00 was spent for work on the ascent from Lake Memphremagog. The municipality of East Bolton subscribed $40.00 for keeping this in order.

Superintendent J. A. McManus, received $75.00 and sent in a report.

Superintendent D. A. Manson, received $75.00, but has not sent in a report.

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

Township of Barford—

This is a front road between the 4th and 5th ranges of this township. It commences at Hereford to the East of No. 11 and runs through ten lots to the municipality of Danville. It is 4 miles long ; one mile and a quarter was repaired by slashing the brushwood, digging ditches and making culverts. Summer vehicles can pass over this piece of road, but it is not yet finished. Ten culverts were made, each of them being from 4 to 6 feet wide and made of cedar and ash. The local contribution was $49.75. It

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will cost a few dollars more to finish the road. The lots are settled and clearings made on each lot. The population is mixed. This road was verbalized in 1881.

Remarks.—The soil is good. There is a good deal of ash, white birch and maple. There is a saw-mill at Dixville, the terminus of the road; also a lath and shingle mill and other mills driven by water power, besides a flour mill in the place. There are two churches, two schools &c. All kinds of crops are raised; but a hail-storm and early frost damaged them to a considerable extent.

Superintendent: L. S. Kenneson.
Amount expended: $200.00.
Length of road worked on: one mile and a quarter.
Ten culverts: each from four to six feet long.
Local contribution: $49.75.

TOWNSHIPS OF WOLFE AND RICHMOND.

Township of North Ham—

A road between lots Nos. 19 and 20, of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th ranges as a front road from the 6th to the 9th range inclusively. It passes through four concessions. The 7th range is already open for summer vehicles. Work was done on 18 arpents, consisting of removing rocks and stones and stumps. Fifteen arpents were made into a summer road and half an arpent fascined. Two miles and a quarter of this road remain to be done. Four settlers reside here. A large quantity of spruce saw-logs was cut here last winter.

Superintendent: P. Blais.
Length of road worked on: fifteen arpents.
Amount expended: $200.00.

Ham—North and South—

The same superintendent repaired a road in South Ham.
Superintendent: P. Blais.
Amount expended: $49.50.

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Brompton—

A road in this township verbalized in 1884. This year, fifteen arpents were made into a summer road and two and a half fascined. A bridge eight feet long was made. The municipality contributed $25 in money and nineteen days labour. There are thirteen new settlers; two families have returned from the United States.

Superintendent: Jos. Pellerin.
Amount expended: $148.60.
Length of road worked on: fifteen arpents.
One bridge: eight feet long.

Parish of St. Adrien, Township of Ham—

A road, verbalized in 1878, passing between Nos. 8 and 9 of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th ranges. It is eight miles long, and one half the width of the road is passable for summer vehicles. Work was done on twenty arpents. One hundred days' labour were given. It will cost $10.00 an arpent to finish this road.

Superintendent: F. X. Charland.
Length of road worked on: 20 arpents.
Municipal contribution: one hundred days' work.
Amount expended.

Garthby—

Black Creek road, passing in the 7th range on lot No. 25, in the 5th range on lot No. 23, in the 4th range on No. 20, in the 3rd range on No. 2, in the 2nd range on No. 24, making six miles in all, which were repaired to a width of from eight to nine feet and summer vehicles can pass over it. All the lots are taken and about 40 residents working there. There are 100 families in the parish, all French Canadians; four have come back from the United States.

The crops, consisting of oats and buckwheat, were good and did not suffer from frost.

Superintendent: H. Morin.
Amount expended: $199.38.
Length of road repaired: six miles by nine feet in width.

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Coleraine—Wolfestown—

A road starting from the station in the township of Coleraine and running to the Gosford road in the township of Wolfestown.

Mr. Partridge. who made a special report to this Department, says that the road is much improved and Mr. Roy has done the work well; but more ditches are required. For details see N. Roy's report for previous year, page 291. The length of this road is six miles in all.

Superintendent: N. Roy.
Amount expended: $200.00.
Length of road worked on: 6 miles.

Coleraine—Price—Lambton—

A road, not verbalized, which touches three counties, Wolfe, Beauce and Megantic. It starts from d'Israeli village, crosses the 11th and 12th ranges of Stratford, as far as the township of Price, a distance of 4 miles. It is being continued by another superintendent as far as the village of Lambton. A piece of road four miles long was made to allow of the passage of summer and winter vehicles. Two arpents were fascined; four culverts were made of cedar and pine.

The settlers subscribed $100.00. It will cost from $275.00 to $300.00 per mile to finish this road. The lots are all taken up and under cultivation. Several French-Canadians have returned from the United States.

Superintendent: J. Champoux.
Amount expended: $194.80.
Length of road worked on: 4 miles.
Four culverts.

Stoke—

This road, verbalized seven months ago, starts from the 6th range and goes to the 1st range. It passes between lots 9 and 10 on all the ranges. It is five miles long and is open as far as Brompton Falls. Five miles are suitable for winter vehicles.

A bridge 25 feet long and a culvert six feet long were built of round

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spruce logs. The piers are made of heavy hemlock logs. A sum of $200.00 was subscribed in the locality. It will cost $200.00 per mile to finish this road. The population has increased by 120 souls. The companies which are established here impede the progress of colonization. The Europeans who come out to us do not remain. There is a pulley here worth $20.00 which belongs to the Government.

Remarks.—The soil is covered with hard wood and seems suitable for cultivation. The grain did not suffer any damage.

Superintendent: A. R. Biron.
Amount expended: $200.00.
Length of road worked on: 5 miles.
One bridge: 25 feet long.
One culvert: 6 feet long.

Ham and South Ham—

A verbalized road running through a portion of the townships of Ham and South Ham in the 10th and 11th ranges of the former and the 1st and 2nd ranges of the latter. Report incomplete.

Superintendent: L. Bégin.
Amount expended: $100.00.
N.B.—Last year's report states that this road is 4½ miles long.

Stratford—

Road from Stratford to d'Israeli, starting between lots 27 and 28 of this township as a by-road, then continuing as a front road as far as Lake Aylmer, then crossing the lots diagonally as far as River Saint Francis. Its present length is nine miles. This year 20 miles of winter road were made.

It will cost $500 per mile to finish this road. Eight lots were taken this year. Five settlers returned from the United States.

Remarks.—The land is fairly fertile but it all belongs to the Clark Company. All kinds of grain are grown.

Superintendent: G. Champoux.
Amount expended: $150.00.
Length of road worked on: 20 arpents.

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Dudswell—Stoke.

The St. Camille road runs through these townships for a distance of 2½ miles, starting from the 11th range of St. Camille.

The trees have been cut on a space of 15 feet on each side of this road.
See last year's report to which the superintendent refers.
Superintendent: O. Dureault.
Length of road worked on: 2½ miles.
Amount expended: $44.25.

Bull's Head and Stratford road—

This road is 2¾ miles long. Thirty arpents of winter road only were made, and a bridge 22 feet long, built of cedar and spruce. Four miles of winter road still remain to be made. Seven lots were taken this year and 250 arpents cleared. All the settlers are French-Canadians.

Superintendent: S. Champagne.
Amount expended: $148.60.
Length of road worked on: 30 arpents.
One bridge: 22 feet long.

Brompton, in the County of Richmond—

A road, verbalized 8 years ago, starting from Lake Brompton on the River Saint Francis and traversing several ranges.

Its present length is 6½ miles, and 6 miles more remain to be made. Only 14½ arpents were completed as a summer road. Three bridges were made, each of them being from 5 to 6 feet long, of hemlock and cedar squared on 4 sides. It will cost from $14.00 to $16.00 per arpent to finish this road. Six lots have been taken and 30 arpents cleared. Eight settlers reside on this road; several have returned from the United States.

Remarks.—More means of communication are required in Brompton. A chapel has just been built. All kinds of grain are grown in Brompton and have suffered no damage. During the past eight years 100 families have settled in the place.

Superintendent: D. Blais.

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Amount expended: $82.50.

Length of road worked on: 14 arpents.

Three bridges: total length about 18 feet.

Weedon—

Road in Weedon from Gould's Road to the division line of Dudwell.

Superintendent: Chas. Tanguay.

Amount expended: $79.80.

COUNTIES OF DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA, ARTHABASKAVILLE.

Amount granted to complete a road between the 7th and 8th lots of Range B of Arthabaska.

Superintendent: A. Gagnon.

Amount expended: $158.80.

Township of Upton—

Aid towards covering with earth a piece of road between the 3rd and 4th ranges of this township.

Superintendent; M. Forget, Mayor.

Amount expended; $99.90.

COUNTY OF NICOLET.

Township of Wendover—

A road verbalized two years ago, crossing the 14th range and ending at the 15th between lots 15 and 16. Its length is 42 arpents, and it is completed as a summer road. The parish of St. Leonard in this township is making rapid progress. The population, which was 1,200 in 1880, is now 1,500. Several families have returned from the United States.

Remarks.—The soil is good and is covered with maple, black birch, red spruce, hemlock, &c. Some good mill sites on this road are being utilised. There are also lumbering establishments and bark is got out. A

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stone church, to cost $13,200, is to be built at St. Leonard. All kinds of grain are raised here; only the buckwheat suffered from frost.

Superintendent: Rev. H. E. Julien.
Length of road worked on: 42 arpents.
Amount expended: $268.72.

Bulstrode—Aston—

A road through swampy and stony land where hemlock predominates. Ten arpents of road, 7 arpents of ditches, and a bridge 4 feet were made, together with other expensive work. It will be a very difficult road to finish.

Superintendent: David Lebrun, N.P.
Length of road worked on: 10 arpents.
Amount expended: $163.30.

Maddington—

This road passes in and through various ranges of this township for a distance of 76 arpents, 60 of which are made. Nine arpents of ditches and several arpents of road were repaired; 12 arpents were fascined and 2 bridges made, each 5 feet long, of cedar and spruce. The population has increased by 300 during the past five years; the total population is now 1,992. Four or five families have returned from the United States.

Superintendent: Rev. N. O. Larue.
Two bridges, total length: 10 feet.
Amount expended: $199.50.

County of Megantic.

Townships of Coleraine and Thetford—

A verbalized road passing through the mountains partly as a by-road, partly as a front road, commencing at the Black Lake Station on the Quebec Central Railway, and is to run as far as "Thetford Mines," a distance of about 5 miles. One mile was opened for summer vehicles and one mile

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for winter vehicles. Ten small bridges or culverts, 12 feet long, were made of spruce.

The municipality of Ireland and Coleraine contributed labour to the value of $32.00 and the interested parties $20.00. Three miles remain to be finished as a winter road and four miles as a summer road at a cost of $200.00 per mile for the summer road. The population has considerably increased. There are one hundred miners working in the asbestos mines in the neighbourhood of this road.

Remarks.—The asbestos mines pay very well. There is room for colonization here.

Superintendent: L. Coté dit Fréchette.
Amount expended: $200.00.
Length of road worked on: 2 miles.
Culverts: 12 feet long.
Local contribution: $52.00.

Thetford—

This road, verbalized in 1878, starts from the division line between Leeds and Thetford, between lots 12 and 13, in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges, and between lots 13 and 14 in the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th ranges. Its present length is 6 miles; one mile remains to be opened. One mile was made as a winter road only; 3 bridges were built, one of 24 feet and the two others 12 feet each, of cedar, tamarac and spruce. The interested parties contributed $45.00. It will cost $600.00 to finish this road. Six lots were taken this year and about 3 arpents cleared on each lot; there are 40 settlers here, 6 or 7 of them being new arrivals. Most of them are French-Canadians and some of them have returned from the United States. There is a good deal of spruce, tamarac and beech here. There is also a new church in course of construction in the 7th range. All kinds of grain are grown here.

Superintendent: J. Savage.
Amount expended: $200.00.
Length of road worked on: 1 mile.
Three bridges, total length: 48 feet.

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Ireland—

Continuation of Poudrier road running to Black Lake Station on the Quebec Central Railway in this township.

Superintendent: D. Douville.
Amount expended: $199.70.

COUNTY OF COMPTON.

Township of Hereford—

This is a verbalized road starting from the 1st range and continuing through the following ranges; 4 miles were repaired and made suitable for the passage of all kinds of vehicles; a bridge of 36 feet was built. The local contribution was $300.00. Colonization is making great progress in this locality, but the population increases slowly. Oats, barley, Indian corn and wheat are chiefly grown.

Superintendent: W. Ellis.
Amount expended: $61.60.
Local contribution: $300.00.
Length of road worked on: 4 miles.
One bridge repaired, length: 36 feet.

Winslow—Whitton—

A road verbalized in 1867, traversing the township of Winslow from the 2nd range N.W. to the 5th range, and the township of Whitton, crossing ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Its terminus is at the River Chaudiere. Its present length is 11 miles 20½ arpents; there remain 5 or 6 miles to be made. Fifteen arpents were made as a winter road and 20 arpents as a summer road; 2 arpents of corduroy were laid in a swamp. Three bridges were built of spruce, one 20 feet and the two others each 10 feet long. It will cost $200 per mile to finish this road. Winslow is inhabited by French-Canadians and Whitton by English immigrants and French-Canadians. The grain suffered from frost in both townships. The soil is excellent in Whitton.

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Superintendent: Rev, J. B. Bouin Dufresne.
Amount expended: $360.
Length of road worked on: 35 arpents.
Three bridges, total length: 40 feet.

Marston—

Work on the Otter Brook road in this township. No report.

Superintendent: I. D. Morison.
Amount expended: $92.69.

Westbury—

A bridge built over the River Saint Francis at East Angus in this township. The Government granted $1,000 to the municipality of East Angus towards the construction of the bridge. Mr. J. O. Méthot was sent by this Department to inspect the work. His report shows that the bridge is 320 feet long, 18 feet wide, &c. It must have cost over $4,000.

Amount of grant: $1,000.

Ditton—Emberton—

Work done on the road from "La Patrie" to "Verchères" in this township, partly as a by-road and partly as a front road. It starts from the road between the 4th and 5th ranges and goes as far as the division line between Ditton and Emberton. It passes through about 2 miles of this township and joins the Verchères road. Its total length is about 7 miles. Two miles are opened as a summer road and two as a winter road. This year a mile and a half was opened as a winter road.

The local contribution was $100. Five lots were taken on this road which leads to the Trappist Monastery at Bethléem. One-half the population is composed of settlers who have returned from the United States. The road is verbalized.

Superintendent: N. Prévost.
Amount expended: $93.80.
Length of road worked on: 1½ mile.
Local contribution: $100.

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Township of Ditton—

Work on a piece of verbalized road between Ditton and Hampdon, consisting in repairing a hill and making 5 arpents as a winter road. The local council gave $200 towards repairing and improving the hill which was in a dangerous condition. All the work on this road is finished. One-half of the population consists of French-Canadians who have returned from the United States. The soil is generally good. The timber consists of maple, black birch, ash, elm, spruce and cedar. Some damage was caused by frost.

Superintendent: N. Prévost.
Amount expended: $77.82.
Length of road repaired: 5 arpents.
One hill repaired.
Contribution of local council: $200.00.

Hereford—

A verbalized road in this township passing between lots 11 and 12 of range B. It commences at range A and finishes at the division line. It is a mile and three-quarters long, and three-quarters of a mile remain to be done to complete it; 120 yards were made as a winter road. Some clearings have been made. All the lots are taken. The population has increased 10 per cent. The settlers are French Canadians. Some of them have returned from the United States.

Superintendent: F. Paquette.
Amount expended: $80.00.
Length of road worked on: 120 yards.

Auckland-Clifton—

A road verbalized long ago, situated in these townships, partly as a front road and partly as a by-road. It runs through the 1st and 2nd ranges. Its length is 7 miles, 5 miles of which have to be completed. A quarter of a mile was finished as a summer road; 5 culverts were made of cedar and fir. The local contribution was $85.00. Lots have bene

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taken, clearings made and buildings put up. The population is exclusively French Canadian.

Superintendent: L. Fauteux.
Amount expended: $44.40.
Local contribution: $85.00.
Length of road worked on: a quarter of a mile.

Auckland—

Auckland and Paquetteville repaired. No report.
Superintendent: J. Aganier.
Amount expended: $29.40.

Emberton—

A road between the 1st and 2nd ranges of this township. Its length is 11 miles and two more remain to be done to reach its terminus. One mile was repaired. Six families have returned from the United States. Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and buckwheat were almost entirely destroyed by frost on the 25th of August.

Superintendent: T. Beaulieu.
Amount expended: $160.00.
Length of road worked on: 1 mile.

Marston:

Road to McLeod's Crossing, not verbalized, situated between the 9th and 10th ranges of this township. A mile and a quarter of this road was repaired; 25 arpents were completed as a summer road and 10 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy; 4 culverts were built of cedar; 5 miles have yet to be made. The land was conceded in half lots. There are 13 families residing there and they have cleared 60 acres. The settlers are French Canadians and Scotch.

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Remarks—The soil is excellent here. Better roads are required to further colonization.

Superintendent: Rev. J. B. A. Cousineau.
Amount expended: $210.00.
Length of road worked on: 60 arpents.
4 culverts.

Winslow—

Road from Winslow to Megantic. No report.
Superintendent: M. B. McAuley.
Amount expended: $80.00.

Chesham—

Repairs made to a verbalized road passing between the 7th and 8th ranges of Chesham, from lot No. 6 to lot No. 13, a distance of 32 arpents; 2 arpents were fascined and 4 culverts made of cedar; 6½ miles of this road remain to be finished at a cost of $150.00 per mile. There is but little progress here. The settlers are French Canadians, French and Belgians. Some have returned from the United States.

Buckwheat was sown here but was destroyed by frost.
Superintendent: J. Larochelle.
Amount expended: $80.00.
Length of road worked on: 1½ mile.
4 culverts.

Compton, Clifton and Hereford.

Repairs were made on a road which crosses these three townships for a space of half a mile, and half a mile of summer road was made. Two culverts 4 feet long were built of hemlock and spruce.

The local contribution was $20.00. It will cost $400.00 per mile to complete the four remaining miles of this road. Nearly all the settlers are French Canadians. There are 180 families, nearly all of the same origin, in St. Edwige de Clifton. The road is verbalized.

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Remarks—The soil through which this road passes is generally fit for cultivation. There is a saw mill on the road and a good deal of merchantable timber in the vicinity.

Superintendent : C. McClary.
Length of road worked on : 1 mile.
2 culverts : 4 feet long.
Local contribution : $20.00.

Hereford—

Wells' Brook road in this township. No report.

Superintendent : W. Nichols.
Amount expended : $49.10.

Lingwick, Hampden—

A verbalized road from the township of Lingwick to that of Hampden. Seventy-five yards of winter road were made. The road was also repaired in several places. The local contribution was $50.00, half in money and half in labour. Two miles and a half remain to be made to reach its terminus on the International Railway. The population has been increased by 5 settlers, all Scotch.

Superintendent : M. L. McIver.
Amount expended : $80.00.
Local contribution : $50.00.
Length of road worked on : not given.

COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

Townships of Tring and Broughton—

A road between these two townships called the Grand Line Road. Work was done on a piece 2 miles long between the 7th and 8th ranges of Broughton. Three miles have yet to be made between the 9th, 10th and 11th ranges. This year 2 miles were made suitable for summer vehicles, but this piece is far from being finished ; ditches were made and the road

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rounded off; finally 12 arpents were laid in corduroy over which earth was spread. Two miles remain to be opened at a cost of $200.00 per mile. A bridge will have to be built which will cost $75.00. With $100.00 the two miles already worked on will be completed. All the lots have been taken for some years, but during the past year especially, considerable clearings have been made. This new road has put life into these townships. The soil is excellent. At the present time several French Canadian families are returning from the United States. The road is partly verbalized.

Three churches were built this year in these townships. There is some merchantable timber. Oats, barley, wheat and buckwheat were raised. The crops suffer from frost nearly every year, but as a rule they are good. All the settlers get on without too many hardships owing chiefly to the Quebec Central Railway.

Superintendent: Rev. B. C. Guy.
Amount expended: $325.00.
Length of road worked on: 2 miles.

Metgermette—

Road in St. Zacharie, Metgermette, between the 6th and 7th ranges. This is a front road. Work was done on a piece 5 miles long. It is opened throughout. It was widened and leveled for summer vehicles, and ditches were dug. About one mile was fascined and laid in corduroy. The length of the bridges built is 20 feet, and of the culverts 15 feet. They are of fir, cedar and spruce.

The people of St. Zacharie contributed over $75.00 in labor on the roads already opened. All the lots are taken along this road; 15 settlers reside there. The population has increased by 125 souls. All the settlers are French Canadians; two of them have come back from the United States. The road is not verbalized.

N. B.—The same superintendent has also made repairs to the amount of $99.25, on the central road starting from the church of St. Zacharie and running as far as the 9th range of Metgermette.

The numbers of the population, from 1881, when the settlement was founded, to the 1st of January of this year have been as follows:

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1881— 8 families say 45 souls.
1882— 9 " " 50 "
1883—22 " " 127 "
1884—43 " " 213 "
1885—65 " " 323 "

The soil is of excellent quality almost everywhere throughout this region, as stated in the previous reports.

Superintendent : Rev. P. M. Meunier.

Amount expended : $151.25 on the first road and $99.25 on the second, say $250.48 in all.

Length of road worked on : about 6 miles.
Length of bridges : 20 feet.
Length of culverts : 15 feet.

Gayhurst—

Verbalized road in St. Samuel passing between the 2d and 3rd ranges of this township, half as a by-road and half as a front road. It starts from the Gayhurst main road and will continue to the division line between Whitton and Gayhurst ; its length is about 69 arpents.

This road was grubbed this year with the $200.00 given by the government but the interested parties contributed each six days' labour. A bridge 8 or 9 feet long will have to be built over a water-course that crosses the road. The work done by the interested parties is valued at $57.60. It is opened throughout in winter and only requires to be grubbed and rounded and to have ditches dug. It will cost $600 to finish it besides the labour to be given by the settlers. Only 8 lots remain to be taken in the 2nd and 3rd ranges, and is believed that they will be taken as soon as the road is finished. Great progress has been made in the last 4 or 5 years in this township which is better known as " St. Samuel." The population has doubled during that period. The settlers are all French Canadians ; one family has returned from the United States. The report is incomplete.

Superintendent : R. Dallaire.
Amount expended : $200.00.
Length of road worked on : 69 arpents.

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Aylmer—

St. Sebastien road, verbalized, running through this township between lots 24 and 25 of the 2nd and 3rd ranges, between 23 and 24 of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and part of the 8th ranges; the remainder of the road in the 8th range runs beside the township of Dorset. The length of the road is 18 miles; 2½ miles have yet to be finished; 27½ arpents were completed as a summer road; 70 feet of corduroy were laid; a bridge of the same length, another of 80 feet and 3 culverts were built. It will cost $300.00 per mile to finish this road. Four lots were taken this year but they are not occupied. Colonization makes but little progress as nearly all the good lots are taken. Two settlers have returned from the United States.

Remarks—This road when completed will be especially useful to the inhabitants of the 7th and 8th ranges of Aylmer whose spiritual wants are attended to by the parish priest of St. Vital de Lambton from 12 to 15 miles away. There are no lumbering establishments and the soil is not of the best, although not exactly bad. Barley, oats and buckwheat are raised; they all suffered greatly from frost this year.

Superintendent: L. Paradis, Mayor of St. Sebastien.
Amount expended: $330.00.
Length of road worked on: 27¼ arpents.
Length of bridges built: 150 feet.

Price—

The Blanchette road, situate in this township, not verbalized, starts from Lambton, crossing the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges of Price as a by-road and then continues as a front road through 14 lots as far as Lake Saint Francis. About 40 arpents of this road were worked on and 3 miles remain to be made to reach the terminus. As yet it is only a winter road. Three arpents were fascined. It would appear from the report, which is rather obscure, that it will cost nearly $2,000 to finish this road; 21 lots are taken and clearings made on 14 lots; 7 settlers are residents. The crop was pretty good last year and a good deal of land is being cleared for the next one. The population which is exclusively French Canadian has increased by 10 persons.

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Remarks—The soil is suitable for cultivation; there are no minerals or water powers. Lumbering was carried on on some lots, but there is very little merchantable timber left. There is neither a church nor a chapel. Buckwheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes are raised. The grain suffered from frost and the hay from drought.

Superintendent: E. Lachance.
Amount expended: $2,000.00.
Length of road worked on: 40 arpents.

Tring—

The St. Victor de Tring road which is verbalized, passes through this township in order to reach the Quebec Central Railway. Thirteen arpents of road have been made. The superintendent subscribed $5.00 and superintended the work without charge. The clearings are rapidly extending in this region. The population is composed of French Canadians. Several families have returned from the United States where the emigrants say that times are very hard.

Remarks—The crop was fairly good. The grain consists of oats, barley, peas and a little hay. The meadows suffered from drought.

Superintendent: F. Gosselin.
Amount expended: $209.67.
Length of road worked on: 13 arpents.

Tring—

A verbalized road in this township between the 1st and 2nd ranges, starting from No. 1, and running through ranges 1 and 2 to its terminus. Two miles of winter road were made; a temporary bridge, 24 feet long, was built and floored with deals. It will cost $15.00 per arpent to make the road a good summer road. All the lots are taken on both ranges. The settlers, several of whom have returned from the United States, are all French Canadians. The superintendent has a rope which belongs to the government.

Remarks—A church is required for the settlers. A saw-mill and a

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flour mill have been built. All kinds of grain are grown but they suffered from frost.

Superintendent: J. Veuilleux.
Amount expended: $197.20.
Length of road worked on: 2 miles.
Temporary bridge: 24 feet long.

St. Francis and Cranbourne—

A road, not verbalized, between St. Francis, county of Beauce and Cranbourne, county of Dorchester, passing between 13th and 14th ranges of the township. The length of the road is 64 arpents. It is suitable for summer and winter vehicles, except two arpents and a half on which corduroy will have to be laid on account of a cedar swamp on lots 2 and 3. It will cost $450.00 to complete this road. Eleven lots have been taken and clearings made on each of them. The soil is good. A saw-mill has just been built. There is no limestone and only enough timber for the settlers' buildings. Potatoes were raised. The people hope soon to build a church.

Remarks—A sum of $150.00 was granted to the said superintendent to continue a bridge on the Albot River, but this sum will be payable out of the next grant.

Superintendent: P. Veuilleux.
Amount expended: $250.00.
Length of road worked on: 64 arpents.

Adstock—

Adstock road, three ranges of which have been grubbed. Only a partial and very incomplete report has been sent in.

Superintendent, J. Cloutier, Mayor of St. Ephrem de Tring.
Amount expended: $247.20.
Length of road worked on: 3 ranges.

Forsyth, Dorset—

St. Evariste de Forsyth road between lots 34, 35 and 36 of the 2nd

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and 3rd ranges. Its length is 72 arpents. It is verbalized and nearly completed; 17 arpents are finished as a summer road; 1¼ arpent was fascined and four feet of corduroy laid. Two bridges were built four feet by eighteen. All the lots are taken up on the portion of the road which is finished, but some lots still remain in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges; owing to there being no road they are not yet all conceded. The population does not increase very much because there are not sufficient means of communication. The report is incomplete. See previous reports.

Superintendent: A. Jacques, appointed by the Municipal Council of St. Evariste.

Amount expended: $145.98.
Length of road worked on: 72 arpents.
2 bridges of 4 feet each.

Woburn—

The Megantic road in this township is not verbalized. It passes between the 7th and 8th lots of the 6th range running in a westerly direction to the 5th range and thence towards the south, between the 5th and 6th ranges, it crosses the lots from No. 8 to No. 17. The latter portion is a front road and the remainder a by road. The length of the road made this year (1884) is 2 miles, 2 perches and 9 feet; the road was cleared to a width of 16 feet; corduroy was laid on 10 perches and 6 feet. The wind-falls were removed. A bridge 5 feet long was built of spruce. Two miles and a half have yet to be opened at a cost of $300.00 per mile. Three miles and a half have to be graded at a cost of $150.00 per mile. Six lots have been taken and about six acres cleared. The population has increased but little; only three families have returned from the United States.

Remarks—No saw logs were got out this year, but 39,000 feet of lumber were cut by the Nantais Mills Company, on the lands held by them under patents. The soil is generally good; there is a good deal of merchantable timber consisting chiefly of spruce, cedar and black birch.

Superintendent: Frs. Poulin.
Amount expended: $51 20.
Length of road worked on: 9 miles, 2 perches and 9 feet.
1 bridge of 5 feet.

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St. François—

A sum of $300.00 was granted as aid for a bridge in St. François, Beauce, to build a starling on the Chaudiere river. An estimate of this was made and the cost placed at $500.00. A certificate was sent us, attested by the mayor and secretary-treasurer of the municipality of St. Francois, in connection with the bridge which is known as the Latulippe bridge.

Superintendent : O. Latulippe.
Amount expended : $300.00.

Ditchfield and Spaulding—

A road between these two townships starting from Lake Megantic. There are still six miles to be made. One mile and 500 feet of this road were completed ; 600 feet of corduroy and fascines were laid. Three bridges, each 17 feet long, were built of squared cedar. It will cost from $300.00 to $400.00 per mile to make a good road of the portion which remains to be opened. There are many settlers, who are French Canadians, Belgians and Irish.

Superintendent: Rev. J. B. A. Cousineau.
Amount expended: $150.00.
Length of road worked on : 1 mile and 500 feet.
Total length of bridges built: 51 feet.

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Townships of Ware, Watford and Langevin—

A road, not verbalized, which passes through these townships partly as a front road and partly as a by-road. This year, 1 mile was repaired; 24 arpents of summer road and 2 arpents of winter road were made; 10 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy; 3 bridges from 4 to 5 feet long were built of spruce squared on two sides. More money is required to complete this road. It is a by-road and it is for that reason that there are no lots to be taken and that no one can settle there. There are from 50 to 60 families at the Ste. Rose Mission in Watford. The population increases

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by from 50 to 60 every year. All the settlers are French Canadians and 3 or 4 have returned from the United States.

Remarks—This year, crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas, potatoes, turnips and beet roots were raised and they did not suffer at all from frost.

Superintendent: A. Chabot.
Amount expended: $200.00.
Length of road worked on: 54 arpents.
3 bridges: total length 15 feet.

Cranbourne—

A road verbalized 40 years ago between the 9th and 10th ranges from lot No. 14 to Lake Etchemin; 26 arpents and 1 perch of winter road were made. The local contribution was $30.00. It will cost $700 to finish this road. All the lots are taken. This year 20 arpents were cleared. There are no resident settlers. Nearly all the lots in this and the adjacent townships are taken and occupied.

Remarks—The soil is generally good and there is a good deal of timber of considerable dimensions, such as spruce, white birch, maple, fir, &c. There are lumbering establishments near here. Oats, barley, buckwheat and rye are grown here and they all ripened without suffering any damage.

Superintendent: W. Wilson.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 26 arpents and 1 perch.
Local contribution: $30.00.

Watford, Cranbourne, &c—

A road, not verbalized, running through these townships as far as Lake Etchemin which starts from the 9th range of Cranbourne and afterwards follows the division line between lots 29 and 30 in the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th ranges of the same township when it reaches the township of Watford. Thirty-six arpents are opened as a winter road and 54 have yet to be opened in order to reach its terminus. This year 30

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arpents of winter road were made; a bridge 51 feet long was built of spruce. It will cost from $200.00 to $300.00 per mile to finish this road. Some clearings have been made but there are no resident settlers. In the 11th range there is some merchantable timber and also sugar bushes on lots 12 and 13 of the 14th range. The soil is everywhere suitable for cultivation. Barley, buckwheat, and potatoes are grown and did not suffer any damage.

Superintendent: O. Laflamme.
Amount expended: $99.50.
Length of road worked on: 30 arpents.
1 bridge, 51 feet long.

Frampton—

This is a front road verbalized over 40 years ago, between the 10th and 11th ranges of this township; its length is about 2 miles. One mile was opened for winter vehicles and one mile completed for summer vehicles and 6 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy. The interested parties contributed $30.00. A mile remains to be finished at a cost of $200.00. All the lots are taken and 10 settlers reside there. The soil is poor, swampy and rocky.

Superintendent: P. O'Farrell.
Amount expended: $100 00.
Length of road made: 1 mile.
Contribution of interested parties: $30.00.

Ware, Langevin—

A verbalized road between these townships as a continuation of the Langevin road; 6¾ arpents were repaired and completed for summer vehicles. Five or six families have settled here this year. There is still a great deal of merchantable timber and the crops were good this year.

Superintendent: J. Cayouette.
Amount expended: $50.00.
Length of road worked on: 6¾ arpents.

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Watford—Langevin—

A road between these two townships starting from between the 4th and 5th ranges of Watford and continuing up to Metgermette; 6¼ miles are opened and 4 miles have yet to be opened to reach the terminus; half a mile was repaired and 10 arpents completed as a summer road; 10 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy; a bridge 20 feet long, one of 10 and one of 20, were built of cedar and red spruce; 4 miles have yet to be opened at a cost of $100 per mile. Colonization makes but little progress; the population has increased by 20 persons; they are all French Canadians

Superintendent: Jos. Bégin.
Length of road: ½ mile.
3 bridges: total length 66 feet.
Amount expended: $299.40.

N. B.—Other works were carried on in this county under the control and with the monies of the colonization society of the Diocese of Quebec.

Watford—

Road between ranges A and B of this township from lot No. 31 to No. 18 of these two ranges. It is a front road. Its present length is 3 miles, and 5 miles remain to be made, in order to reach its terminus; 3 miles were completed for summer vehicles and about a mile of corduroy was laid; 2 bridges, one of 30 feet and the other of 20 feet, were built of cedar, spruce and fir. The people of the locality, the superintendent says, contributed $80.00 in labour. It will cost $2,000 to finish this road. All the lots are taken; 100 acres are cleared and there are 25 resident settlers. The population has increased by 105 souls. All the settlers are French Canadians. Two or three have returned from the United States. The road is not verbalized.

Superintendent: Rev. P. M. Meunier.
Length of road worked on: 3 miles.
2 bridges: total length 50 feet.
Local contribution: $80.00.
Amount expended: $199.45.

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COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Township of Bellechasse—

Verbalized road in this township, between the 2nd and 3rd ranges, which is made from the Mailloux road. The work was done between the 13th and 15th lots inclusively; a piece of 10 arpents was made into a summer road; 5 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy; three culverts, each 3 feet wide, and a bridge of 25 feet were built of spruce; 58 arpents of this road remain to be made at a cost of from $1,000.00 to $1,200.00. Four lots are taken and clearings have been made. There are 13 settlers, all French Canadians. There are tools worth $12.00 which belong to the Government.

Remarks—It is necessary to have more means of communication in Bellechasse and Arago in order to attract new settlers. The soil is generally good.

Superintendent: L. Lacasse.
Amount expended: $202.70.
Length of road worked on: 10 arpents.
1 bridge: 25 feet long.
3 culverts: total length 9 feet.

Same Township—

Various roads, not verbalized, starting from the Mailloux main road in this township; 4½ arpents between the 2nd and 3rd ranges and 1½ arpents between the 4th and 5th ranges were made into a winter road; 1½ arpent is finished as a summer road between the corduroy and fascines which cover 4 arpents; 2 culverts, one of 4 feet and one of 6 feet were built of fir. There are tools here worth $5.00 which belong to the department.

N. B.—For other details see the report of L. Lacasse abovementioned as he worked with the same superintendent and at the same place.

Superintendent: P. Carrier.
Amount expended: $200.00.
Length of road worked on: 6 arpents.
2 culverts: total length 10 feet.

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Buckland—

A road verbalized in 1870, in St. Damien in the 6th and 7th ranges of this township. It is a front road; 20 arpents were repaired and a bridge 15 feet long built of cedar at a cost of $12.00. There are still 2½ miles of road to be repaired at a cost of $150.00 per mile. Six settlers reside here.

Rermarks—Roads are asked for. A church has been built.
Superintendent: H. Boulanger.
Amount expended: $125.00.
Length of road repaired: 20 arpents.
1 bridge: 15 feet long.

Armagh Mailloux—

A verbalized road running through the township of Armagh, starting from the parish of St. Raphael and going as far as the township of Mailloux, a distance of 10 miles, opened throughout for summer vehicles; 4 arpents and 7 perches were repaired by removing the rocks and improving 5 hills. The population is entirely French Canadian; 10 families have returned from the United States. There are tools of the value of $6.00 in the hands of the superintendent.

Superintendent: A. Lacroix.
Length of road worked on: 4 arpents and 7 perches.
Amount expended: $129.40.

Armagh, Buckland—

A road starting from the front road in range O of the township of Armagh, continuing as far as the front road of the 11th range of Buckland. It starts from lot No. 23 and continues in the line between the lots Nos. 8 and 9 of the same range; its length is 40 arpents on which work was done to allow of the passage of winter vehicles; 3 bridges and 2 culverts, whose total length is 58 feet were built of spruce. It will cost $5.00 per arpent to finish this road. All the lots are taken. Ten families have returned from the United States. There is still some merchantable timber.

Superintendent: J. Morisset.
Length of road worked on: 40 arpents.
3 bridges and 3 culverts: total length 58 feet.
Amount expended: $170.20.

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Buckland—

A verbalized road which runs through the 10th range of this township and ends at the 11th range of the same township. This road which is 36 long arpents is only commenced. A bridge 50 feet long was built. The people of the locality supplied the necessary wood. It will cost $400.00 to complete this road. All the lots are taken. The population is exclusively French Canadian.

Superintendent: W. Fortin.
Amount expended: $300.00.
Length of road worked on: 36 arpents.
1 bridge: 50 feet long.

Mailloux—

Continuation of the work on the Mailloux main road, not verbalized whose terminus is between the 4th and 5th ranges of this township. The road is 35 arpents long; it is only commenced; 3 culverts of 3 feet each were built. This township has been inhabited for a long time by French Canadians.

Superintendent: Jos. Mercier.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Road commenced: 35 arpents.
3 bridges: 9 feet in all.

Taschereau Seigniory, &c.—

This is a road, not verbalized, about 4 miles long. One mile was repaired and made suitable for summer vehicles and 3 arpents laid in corduroy. The local contribution was $100.00; 3½ miles remain to be completed The lots are all taken; the population has increased by 100 souls. All are French Canadians and 14 families have returned from the United States.

Superintendent: Rev. Jos. Elie dit Breton.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 1 mile.
Local contribution: $100.00.
The amounts of the grant and contribution are the same.

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Parish of St. Lazare—

A verbalized road in the 4th range of this parish; 2½ miles were repaired; the local contribution was $25.00. There are new settlers in the neighborhood. The population is exclusively French Canadians. Agriculture is successful and there is some merchantabble timber.

Superintendent: E. Audet dit Lapointe.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 2½ miles.
Length of road completed: 2 miles.

Buckland—

A road verbalized 18 months ago, starting from the 10th range of this township under the name of *Grande Route*, running through this range and the 9th range of St. Lazare between lots 26 and 27 of the 10th range where it reaches its terminus. Its length is 2 miles; 6 arpents were completed as a summer road and half an arpent fascined; culverts whose total length is 11 feet were made, 1 of 4 feet, 1 of 3 feet and 2 of 2 feet—all of spruce. The interested parties contributed labour to the amount of $10.00. It will cost $200.00 to complete this road.

Remarks—There is a good water power here which drives several saw and flour mills. A parsonage and church have just been built. The principal kinds of grain are oats, buckwheat, peas, barley and rye. Buckwheat suffered from frost in certain places.

Superintendent: A. Dion.
Length of road worked on: 1½ mile.
Culverts: total length 11 feet.
Amount expended: $175.00.

Townships of Patton and Arago in the County of L'Islet—

Work on the Taché Road in the township of Patton between the 5th and 6th ranges and in the township of Arago. Repairs were made to this road on a length of 8 miles; 1 mile and 9 arpents were completed as a summer road; fascines and corduroy were laid on two arpents and 4 cul-

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verts, each 6 feet long, were made of cedar. The lots have been taken by the St. Ignace Colonization Society. In the St. Apolline Mission, clearings are being made pretty rapidly; last spring each of the 14 families of settlers sowed 5 or 6 acres of newly cleared ground. The population of Ste. Apolline has increased by 8 souls; the settlers are all French Canadians. There are tools here worth $4.00 or $5.00 belonging to the department.

Remarks—There is still some merchantable timber, but no lumbering is carried on. In Ste. Apolline 1500 bushels of all kinds of grain were harvested. No damage was done by drought or frost.

Superintendent: M. Michaud.
Length of road worked on: 8 miles.
4 culverts: total length 24 feet.
Amount expended $500.00.

Ashburton—Armagh in Bellechasse—

A road, not verbalized, which crosses diagonally through range E of the township of Ashburton from lot No. 15 to the division line between that township and Armagh. The length of the road is 2 miles and there is a bridge on Fork River. The road is open to a width of 16 feet on a length of a mile. This road is open only for winter vehicles. A bridge was commenced on the Fork River. All the timber is on the spot; the length of the bridge will be 40 feet. Colonization progresses here. The soil is fertile and well wooded. Mills are to be erected at once.

Superintendent: C. Fournier.
Length of road worked on: 1 mile in length by 16 feet in width.
1 bridge commenced: 40 feet long.
Amount to be paid out of next grant: $250.00.

COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

Township of Arago—

Work on the Taché Road in this township; 2 miles and 2½ arpents which were open as a winter road were completed as a summer road: 2½ arpents were fascined and 3 laid in corduroy; 7 culverts 4 feet long by 18

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wide were built of cedar. All the lots are taken except 3. Eight settlers reside on their lots. Colonization makes but little progress ; the population has not increased ; all are French Canadians.

Superintendent : D. Mercier.
Amount expended : $343.90.
Length of road worked on and finished : 2 miles and 2½ arpents.
7 culverts total length : 28 feet.

Fournier and Ashford—

Elgin road, verbalized many years ago, situated in these townships between range A in Fournier, on lots Nos. 44 and 45 as a second class road. Half a mile was repaired for the passage of summer vehicles ; 2 arpents of swampy land were fascined ; 1 bridge 3 feet long was built of cedar. The local contribution in labor was estimated at $50.00. It will cost $50.00 more to finish this road. The soil is poor on this part of the road and the lots are not sold. There has been no increase in the population which is entirely French Canadian.

Remarks—This road crosses the Grand Brulé. There is a good mill site. The crops are fairly good and do not suffer from frost.

Superintendent : E. Chouinard.
Amount expended : $49.95.
Length of road worked on : ½ mile.
1 bridge repaired : 3 feet long.

Fournier—

Road in St. Aubert in this township which unites the Elgin road with St. Cyrille. It is a front road between the 3rd and 4th ranges ; 50 arpents of this road remain to be made at a cost of $200.00 per mile. There are 80 families on this road. The settlers are all French Canadians and some have returned from the United States. There are some good farms. There is a good deal of maple, very large black birch and plenty of wood for saw logs; there are numerous mill sites. All kinds of grain are grown.

Superintendent : A. Tremblay.
Amount expended, $99.50.
Length of road worked on : 18 arpents.

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Casgrain—

A road not verbalized which starts from the 6th range. It passes between lots Nos. 21 and 22 of this range and continues in the 7th and remaining ranges as far as the frontier of the state of Maine, always between the same lots. The length of the road already completed is 14 arpents. This year 25 arpents of ditches were made. One arpent was fascined. The municipality contributed $75.00 for work on a road leading to this one. The cost of finishing this road—2 miles—will be $7 or $8 an arpent. There are considerable clearings in the townships of Dionne and Casgrain. The population has increased by 56 souls. All the settlers are French Canadians and 4 have returned from the United States.

Remarks—The soil is generally good, though a little rocky. On the Black River it is said that there is merchantable timber and an excellent water power. There are some lumbering establishments at present near our frontier in the state of Maine. The crops were excellent and consisted of all kinds of grain.

Superintendent : Rev. A Blanchette.
Amount expended : $150.00.
Length of road worked on : 1 mile.

Garneau—

A road partly verbalized, situated in this township between lots 2 and 6. About 15 arpents of this road were repaired. The population which is entirely French Canadian has not increased.

Remarks—In a new range opened in this township there are about a dozen settlers who have taken lots, but there is no road to this range.

Superintendent : Rev. P. A. Pouliot.
Amount expended : $99.90.
Length of road worked on : 15 arpents.

Bourdages—

A road verbalized in 1878 which starts from the 2nd range of this township and runs in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges between lots Nos. 3 and 4. Its present length is 3½ miles ; 2 miles remain to reach its terminus.

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Sixteen arpents were made passable for summer vehicles. A culvert 3 feet long was built of cedar. It will cost $600.00 per mile to finish this road. All the lots are taken and, this year, 36 acres were cleared. Five settlers returned from the United States.

Remarks—The soil is covered with merchantable timber, both hard and soft. Wheat, rye, barley, oats are grown. The soil is very fertile.

Superintendent: Z. Lamard.
Amount expended: $50.00.
Length of road worked on: 16 arpents.
1 culvert: 3 feet.

Lessard, Beaubien, Arago—

A non-verbalized road passing through these townships for a distance of 16 miles when it falls into the Taché road. Thirty-eight arpents of this road were repaired by digging ditches and filling up the hollows; one arpent was laid in corduroy made of cedar logs. A bridge of 4 feet and 9 culverts, 18 feet in all, were built of cedar. It will cost $2,000 to finish this road; 10 lots have been taken and 50 arpents cleared; 15 settlers reside there.

Superintendent: F. St. Pierre.
Length of road worked on: 38 arpents.
1 bridge: 40 feet.
9 culverts: total length 18 feet.
Amount expended: $256.15.

Garneau, Arago—

Repairs on five miles of the Taché road from lot No. 28 of Garneau to 38 of Arago, by cutting down the under brush so as to allow of the passage of winter vehicles; 4 miles of summer road have to be finished at a cost of $200.00. There are no settlers here but a considerable number of clearings have been made. The soil is suitable for cultivation and there is a good deal of timber, both soft and hard. There is a mill site here.

Superintendent: E. Chouinard.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 5 miles.

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COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Lauzon Seigniory—

Repairs on a verbalized road between St. Etienne and St. Lambert.

Superintendent: A. Simoneau.
Amount expended: $99.42.

Same Seigniory—

Same repairs on the same road.
Superintendent: Etienne Dussault.
Amount expended: $95.81.

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Township of Ixworth.—

A road situated in this township between the Fief St. Denis and Lac de l'Est, its total length is about 18 miles and is passable throughout for summer vehicles; 4 miles were repaired this year by making ditches, rounding the road, and repairing 3 small bridges so as to make a summer road of it; 4 culverts, 18 feet in all, were made. The local contribution towards the improvement of this road was $150.00. It will cost $50.00 per mile to repair the remainder. Five lots are being cleared.

Remarks.—It is reported that there is good land near Lac de l'Est. There are several mill sites. This road leads to Mr. King's lumbering establishments. There is still a good deal of merchantable timber, especially near Lac de l'Est.

N.B.—This work which was confided to Rev. E. Demers, parish priest of Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel, was carried out under his successor in office.

Superintendent: Rev. J. M. Moreault.
Amount expended: $148.50.
Length of road worked on: 4 miles.
4 culverts: total length 18 feet.

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COUNTY OF TEMISCOUATA.

Township of Cabano.—

A road in St. Louis des Ha! Ha! crossing this township, starting from the Lake Temiscouata road.

The previous reports show where the road passes; stones were removed from and ditches dug on 7 arpents, and 23 arpents were made into a winter road; 5½ arpents of summer road were made; the summer road is 22 arpents in all. There are 4 culverts, 2 of 2 feet, 2 of 6 feet; all of cedar. Ten miles of this road remain to be made. The lots are all taken and the people are waiting for the opening of the road to go in. A considerable amount of work has already been done in the settlement. Colonization will make greater progress when there will be sufficient means of communication. The population is French Canadian; 4 families have returned from the United States.

Remarks.—4 miles will have to be opened for the benefit of the settlers and to give them access to an excellent mill site. The township of Cabano has room for several parishes, as the soil is very fertile.

Superintendent: P. H. Pelletier.
Amount expended: $150.00.
Length of road worked on: 45 arpents.
4 culverts: total length 16 feet.

Demers.—

A road, partly verbalized, called the Viger road in this township in the 4th and 5th ranges. It is 20 arpents long; no part of it is finished but summer vehicles can pass over these 20 arpents; 4 arpents were fascined. The townships of Repatriation and Hocquart are being settled. Colonization has also made some progress along the Taché road. The population has increased by 50 souls; 4 families have returned from the United States.

Remarks.—Wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas and potatoes were grown. The crops were injured to a great extent by drought only.

Superintendent: F. April.

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Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 20 arpents.
5 culverts: 2 feet each.
Local contribution: $100.00.

Begon, Raudot.—

The interprovincial road runs through the eighth range of Begon and the 1st and 2nd range of Raudot, passing between lots 30 and 31 of these two ranges. The piece of road already made is 3 miles long, and the portion between it and the frontier of New Brunswick remains to be made. Repairs to the amount of $25.00 were made on this road; 41 arpents were made both into a summer and a winter road; 28 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy; 10 culverts, each from 4 to 6 feet long, were built. It will cost from $400 to $450 to finish this road.

Superintendent: T. P. Pelletier.
Amount expended: $798.62.
Length of road worked on: 41 arpents.
10 culverts from 4 to 6 feet each

Packington; Notre-Dame Seigniory—

The Lapointe road, verbalized, starts from the 2nd range at the old Temiscouata road, crosses this township and Seigniory for a distance of 5 miles; 2½ miles have to be opened to reach the St. John road; 14 arpents were repaired for winter roads and 48 arpents made into a winter road.

Lots have been taken and considerable clearings made. Ten settlers reside in this locality. It will cost $250.00 to open the remainder of the road to the frontier.

Superintendent: A. Dumont.
Amount expended: $136.03.
Length of road worked on: 48 arpents.

Demers.—

This is a road which passes near the Great Forks Lake. Considerable work has been done on this road. Stones have been removed from a piece

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10½ arpents long and 18 feet wide and 11 arpents have been rounded off; 8 arpents were repaired. Bridges and culverts were made. Work was done on the south shore of the said Lake.

Superintendent: Bénoni Cailhouet.
Amount expended: $400.00.

Hocquart.—

Work done on the Taché road in this township between the 2nd and 3rd ranges. It is a front road; 13 arpents of this road were repaired, by ditching, etc. Ten arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy. Three culverts, one 4½ feet and two 3½ feet, were built of cedar. It will cost $300.00 to finish the road already opened and $500.00 a mile for that part of the road which has not yet been worked on.

Great progress has been made in colonization. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas and some potatoes are grown here. The timber consists of maple, black birch, beech, cedar, spruce and fir trees. Frost did very littl damage.

Superintendent: Moise Michaud.
Length of road worked on: about 20 arpents.
3 culverts: one 4½ feet and the two others 3½ feet.
Amount expended: $150.00.

Hocquart.—

Road between the 2nd and 3rd ranges of this township in the north east portion, joining the Taché road. This road, partly verbalized last year, is 22 arpents in length. There still remains a mile and a half to be made. Twenty arpents were completed as a summer road, 9½ arpents of this road were fascined and 2 culverts made of cedar from 5 to 6 feet by 16 feet in width were built. It will cost $550 to $600 to finish this road.

7 families have returned this year from the United States.
Superintendent: G. Gagnon.
Road worked on: 20 arpents.
2 culverts: total length 11 feet.
Amount expended: $150.00.

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Denonville.—

A bridge situated in this township on lot No. 10 of the 6th range on the river Marie à Caiche. 218 feet are completed; 50 feet still remain to be planked and railings have to be placed on it. The bridge is built of cedar.

Superintendent: E. Caron.
Amount expended: $150.00.
Bridge built; 218 feet.

Thomas Seigniory—Cabano township.

Road partly verbalized which runs through this seigniory and this township, starting from the church of Notre Dame du Lac Temiscouata. There are six miles of this road in the said seigniory and it runs between the 11th and 12th ranges of the township of Cabano to the Blue river. Its actual length is 10 miles and there remain 10 miles to made to be reach the terminus. There are two miles open for winter vehicles only. 10 lots were sold there this year. Colonization has made rapid progress here and the population has increased by 35 souls since last year. All the settlers are French Canadians.

Remarks.—The soil consists of yellow loam. The timber consists of hard wood including maple. There are good water powers and merchantable timber. All kinds of grain can be grown here successfully. A chapel is to be built on this road.

Superintendent: P. Dubé.
Amount expended: 200.00.
Road worked on: 2 miles.

Begon, Demers, Whitworth.—

This is a road which starts from the Temiscouata road in the 12th range of Demers, between the 11th and 12th lots. There remain 4½ miles to be completed. 2 miles were repaired, so as to make summer roads. One mile of summer road was made and ten arpents fascined. Six culverts of three feet each in cedar were made.

Remarks.—The soil is sandy; limestone is to be found and also wood suitable for building purposes. The usual kinds of grain are grown here.

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Superintendent: N. Chouinard.
Road worked on: 3 miles.
Amount expended: $187.70.
6 culverts: total length 18 feet.

Demers—

This is a continuation of the Taché road on which Noel Chouinard abovementioned has worked as far as the Temiscouata road. The present superintendent, L. M. Lapointe, has worked between the river Sénescoupe and St. Hubert on a piece 4½ miles long. This year 26 arpents of road were finished and 8 arpents fascined. Culverts and drains were made on the portion of the road worked on. There still remain 2¾ miles of road to be completed, at a cost of $700 to $800. All the lots are taken, but not a single settler has as yet settled here. Large clearing have been begun. There is some emigration from here. The usual kinds of grain are cultivated here. See last year's report, page 324.

Superintendent: L. M. Lapointe.
Road worked upon: 26 arpents.
Amount expended: $210.00.

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

Ste. Anne de la Pointe au Père.—

This road which has been verbalized runs between Nos. 102 and 103 of the first range of the above mentioned parish of Ste. Anne. There are 35 arpents of road made and there remain 20 to be completed. 35 arpents are open to traffic for winter vehicles and 15 arpents have been completed for summer vehicles. 11 arpents were fascined. Three culverts of 5 feet each were built. The settlers contributed $300.00 in money and in labor as follows: 36 days for men and 32 days for horses. There remain 20 arpents to be fascined and 37 arpents to be graded, and as this road runs through a swamp, it will take over $200.00 to complete it. There are no settlers on this road, which will be used as an outlet for the townships of Neigette and Macpès.

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Five settlers from Ste. Anne have settled at Neigette. Two settlers have returned from the United States. They are all French Canadians.

Superintendent: Rev. Majoric Bolduc.
Amount expended: $100.00.

Contribution in money: $300.00; 68 days labour.
Length of road worked upon: 35 arpents.
3 culverts: total length 15 feet.

Romieu.—

For work done last year paid out of amount voted this year $50.00. The road worked upon is the Capucins' road in this township.

Superintendent: P. Coté.
Amount expended: $50.00.

Matane.—

The Tartigan road, situated in this township, not verbalized; it runs as a line road on lot No. 4 to the second range and follows the main road and again becomes a line road having its starting point on the river at the flour mill. At the 3rd range it crosses to No. 5 but sometimes deviates from the line to avoid bad spots.

Fifteen arpents were repaired so as permit of the use of summer vehicles and 15 arpents for winter vehicles; 10 arpents were opened for winter vehicles and 15 arpents for summer ones. 8 arpents were fascined and 3 arpents laid in corduroy. There remain 2 miles and 10 arpents to be opened up and completed, including bridging, blasting, etc., at a cost of $300.00 a mile. Five lots were taken up this year and 50 arpents were cleared. Six settlers reside along this road. There has been an increase of 25 persons in the population, 10 of whom have returned from the United States. They are French Canadians.

Remarks.—The soil is good; it is composed of yellow loam. Black birch, maple, spruce, fit to make logs for lumbering purposes, are to be found in abundance. There were 5000 spruce and cedar logs made this winter. The superintendent intends to build a saw-mill on this road. Wheat, barley,

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oats and quantities of hay are grown here. The grain did not suffer in any way.

Superintendent: L. Paquet.
Amount expended: $150.00.
Length of road worked upon: 25 arpents.

Matane.—

Verbalized road running from the 5th to the 6th ranges of this township. Length of road worked upon 15 arpents. 7 arpents have still to be made. Three acres of bush were cut to make a winter road; 8 or 9 arpents were made into a summer road, 1½ arpent was laid in corduroy and fascined; 3 culverts, of a total length of one arpent, were made. The lots are taken and clearings made. 20 settlers reside there. Colonization makes but little progress. The population, which is entirely French Canadian, was increased by 2 families, one of whom comes from the United States.

Remarks.—The soil is good. The timber consists of maple, black birch, cedar and spruce. There are several limestone quarries, but there are no water powers or lumbering camps. Wheat, oats, peas and barley are grown here. One fourth of the crop was frozen this year. The soil of the 7th range is preferable to that of the 5th and 6th ranges. The land is not so hilly.

Superintendent: E. Levesque.
Amount expended: $150.09.
Road worked on: about 12 arpents.
3 culverts: total length 1 arpent.

Fleurieult—

Ste. Angèle road in this township.
Superintendent: F. X. Gagné, Sec.-Tres.
Amount expended: $99.60.

No report.

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Cabot—

Lepage Seigniory.

This is a road situated in this township in the parish of St. Octave. It starts from lot No. 17 and runs along the front, then becomes a line road between the 17th and 18th lots, for an arpent, crosses No. 18 and again becomes a line road between the 18th and 19th lots to its terminus as a front road. This road is 25 arpents long. It is suitable for summer and winter vehicles.

A bridge, 4 feet long, was built and two culverts in cedar of 2 feet each. Two lots were taken this year. One French Canadian returned from the United States.

Remarks.—This road permits settlers to take the cars directly at St. Octave, distant a league and a half; before this road was opened, they had to travel 4 leagues to take the Intercolonial. "The land is good and covered with hard wood; but difficult to farm on account of the hills."

Superintendent: Rev. M. Chouinard.
Amount expended: $150.00.
Length of road worked upon: 25 arpents.
2 culverts: 4 feet; 1 bridge: 4 feet.

St. Denis—

Road to the church, situated in this township, party verbalized, runs through the 4th and 5th ranges; passing between lots No. 20 and 21. The starting point is from the first range at lot No. 20. In the 5th range, it runs between lots No. 17 and 18 and in the 4th between lots No. 20 and 21. Its present length is 1 league. To reach its terminus 18 leagues of roads have to be opened.

One mile of road was repaired in the 5th range and in the 4th range 14 arpents. A mile and a half was made into a summer road. 5 or 6 arpents were fascined. 7 culverts were made, one of cedar and the others of spruce. To finish this road $200.00 per mile would be necessary. All the lots along this road are taken. About 60 to 70 arpents were cleared. All the lots are occupied, except in the 6th range, where there are only 6

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resident settlers. Colonization is making rapid progress. The population was increased by 50 souls; all are French Canadians.

Remarks.—The soil is excellent, the land rich and but slighly hilly. There are lumbering camps, where spruce and white birch logs are manufactured; there are magnificent water powers. The principal kinds of grain, grown here, are wheat and barley.

Superintendent: Rev. T. Théberge.
Amount expended: $200.00.
Length of road worked upon: 1½ mile.
7 culverts.

Macnider—

Continuation of the St. Damase road in this township. 18 arpents of road were made this year. 2 culverts and 1½ arpent of ditching. Report incomplete.

Superintendent: Rev. U. St. Laurent.
Amount expended: $200.00
Length of road worked on: 18 arpents.
2 culverts.

Massé and Fleuriault—

This road, one mile of which was verbalized six years ago, runs through 2 miles of the township of Fleuriault, in the 5th and 6th ranges and the whole of the township of Massé. Its starting point is at its junction with the Taché road. Its present length is 2¾ miles; there still remains 1½ mile to be made to finish it. 14 arpents were repaired for summer vehicles; 8 arpents were fascined. 4 culverts, of four feet each, were made of cedar. The mile, to be completed, is already opened as a winter road. It will cost $750.00 to complete this road. 5 lots have been taken up this year and 20 arpents of new clearings made. Between 50 and 55 families are settled on this road. Colonization is progressing; there was an increase of 20 to 25 families during the last year. All the settlers are French Canadians. Ten families have returned from the United States.

Remarks.—The soil is good. Maple, black birch, white birch, spruce and cedar are to be found here. There are a number of good mill sites and

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higher up the Messrs Price Brothers have a lumbering establishment. From 80 to 100,000 logs are annually manufactured. Wheat, barley and oats grown here.

Superintendent: H. Paquet.
Length of road worked on: 14 arpents.
4 culverts: total length 16 feet.
Amount expended: $200.00.

Duquesne.—

This road, situated in this township of the same name, is not verbalized, it commences at range A and runs between lots Nos. 17 and 18 of B, then between Nos. 27 and 28 of the first range and Nos. 31 and 32 of the second range; Nos. 32 and 33 of the third range and Nos. 32 and 33 of the fourth range, continuing on the Taché road. 26 arpents were completed for summer and winter vehicles. 360 feet were fascined and 133 feet of cordnroy laid down. A bridge, 60 feet long and 8 high, was built over the Riviére Blanche. There are still three ranges to be opened before reaching the Taché road near Fond d' ormes. Very few lots are taken. There is but little progress in colonization, because the young men have left to work upon the Canadian Pacific railway. Range "A" is the only one that is cultivated. The land is good, especially as you approach the Taché road. All kinds of timber are found here. A new parish, St. Valérien, has just been established.

Superintendent: Rev. L. Desjardins.
Amount expended: $283.40.
Length of road worked on: 26 arpents.
Fascined: 360 feet.
Culverts: 133 feet.
1 bridge: 60 feet long by 8 feet high.

Macpés, Seigniory of Rimouski.

The Macpès road, in part verbalized, in the fourth range of the said Seigniory and a portion in the township of Macpès as far as the Taché Road is about 7½ miles long. There still remain 4 miles to be com-

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pleted. 21 arpents were made into a winter road and 21 arpents into a summer road. 6½ arpents were fascined. 14 culverts were made, total length 18 feet. It will cost $500.00 per mile to finish this road.

Most of the lots are taken and considerable clearings were made. The population has increased by 25 souls during the past year. The settlers are French Canadians and some have returned from the United States.

Remarks.—The soil is excellent. Generally alluvial land and argilaceous loam. All kinds of timber are to be found here. There is more limestone than necessary for the wants of the locality.

The Messrs. Price have this year a large lumbering establishment on the River Petit Neigette and its tributaries. They manufactured 100,000 logs. There is a chapel here and a resident priest. All kinds of grain and vegetables are successfully grown here.

Superintendent: P. Lepage.
Amount expended: $298.52.
Length of road worked on: 42 arpents.
14 culverts: total length 18 feet.

Neigette.—

This road is not verbalized; it is situated in this township from the first to the sixth ranges. 1 mile and 16 arpents are completed; 4 miles and 12 arpents remain to reach the terminus. 16 arpents were completed as a summer road and 2 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy. A bridge, 18 feet in length, and 7 culverts were built, all of cedar. It will take $500.00 a mile to finish this road.

The population is entirely French Canadian. All kinds of timber, both hard and soft, are to be found here. There are 3 limestones quarries and 1 mill site. A flour mill and shingle mill have been erected on the Neigette river. There is still a good deal merchantable timber here.

Superintendent: J. Lavoie.
Amount expended: $297.37.
Length of road worked on: 16 arpents.
1 bridge: 18 feet in length and 7 culverts.

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Romieu.—

Two roads to the Capucins were repaired in this township starting from the river and running into the interior. 2 miles and a half were repaired on the river road for the use of summer vehicles and 4 arpents fascined and covered with sand. A bridge was built of cedar over the Grand Capucins river; it is 90 feet in length with piers and abutments filled in with stones; moreover 5 stone culverts and five in cedar were made. 2¼ miles of this road still remain to be repaired at a cost of between $500.00 to $600.00. All the lots are taken by French Canadians.

Superintendent: H. Côté.
Amount expended: $394.72.
Length of road repaired: 2½ miles.
1 bridge: 90 feet in length.
5 stone culverts and 5 in cedar.

Cherbourg.—

Repairs made to the "Maritime Road" on a distance of 2½ miles and there still remain 14 arpents, 9 of which are to avoid a bad spot. A bridge 75 feet in length was built of round cedar and 13 culverts of the same wood.

4 lots have been taken and there are 14 resident settlers. The population has increased by 13 souls. There are tools worth $4.00 belonging to the department.

Remarks.—The soil is generally yellow loam. There are large quantities of limestone and 3 mill sites. A flour mill, saw mill and a fulling mill have already been built here. There is an establishment here for manufacturing white birch into spool-wood. A chapel 55 by 38 feet is in course of construction. All kinds of grain are grown here without any damage, except from drought.

Superintendent: C. Ross.
Amount expended: $600.00.
Length of road worked on: 4 arpents.
Length of road repaired: 2½ miles.
1 bridge 75 feet long.
13 culverts.

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Dalibaire.—

This is a front road forming part of the "Maritime road," situated in this township. It runs along the river St. Lawrence for 3¼ leagues in this township. 29 arpents were made here in order to avoid bad spots and a league of the same road was repaired, besides 3 bridges and four hills. Besides this a bridge 36 feet in length of round cedar logs; 2 culverts of the same wood and 4 of stone, were made.

Another bridge 70 feet in length was made and a mile of road repaired. The settlers along the maritime road have decided to keep it in order themselves. There are 62 settlers who have cut down considerable quantities of timber. Agriculture has greatly progressed. The population has increased by 32 persons. The soil is generally a yellow or grey loam. There are 3 saw mills in this township. There are several establishments here for manufacturing white birch into spool-wood. There are still large quantities of white and black birch, spruce and fir for lumbering purposes, as well as maple. A fine chapel has just been built here. All kinds of grain are grown here.

Superintendent: Philippe Verreau.
Amount expended: $695.81.
Length of road worked on: 1¼ league.
1 bridge: length 36 feet.

Townships of Rimouski and Macpès.—

This road is not verbalized and starts from the 4th range of the township of Rimouski and runs to the township of Macpès. 12 arpents were repaired for summer vehiclys; 10 arpents were made for winter vehicles and 22 arpents were completed for all kinds of vehicles. One arpent was fascined and 1 culvert made.

4 arpents remain to be opened and 14 arpents to be completed. 4 lots have been taken up. The crops were good.

Superintendent: J. Lepage.
Amount expended: $96.10.
Length of road worked on: 22 arpents.
1 culvert.

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Parish of St. Moïse, in Rimouski.—

This road which not verbalized starts from the Metapedia road to open up communication with St. Damase; 1¼ mile was made as a winter road, one mile as a summer road and there remains one mile to be made. A bridge 30 feet long was built of cedar. About 10 lots are taken up. Clearings have been commenced. Colonization has made some progress.

Superintendent: Rev. P. Brillant, Priest.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 2¼ miles.
1 bridge: length 30 feet.

Ferrier.—

This road which runs to the 3rd range is partly verbalized; its present length is 75 arpents, but it should have the length of the 4th range added to it. 14 arpents were repaired so as to be suitable for summer vehicles. A culvert 6 feet in length was made of cedar. 100 arpents remain to be made besides 2 bridges, at a cost of $500.00 per mile, apart from that of the bridges. There are 140 settlers in this township. Colonization is progressing slowly on account of the want of roads. The settlers are French Canadians and some have returned from the United States. The soil is good and produces the ordinary kinds of timber. There are two good mill sites; one on "Lac à Manuel," and the other on "Ruisseau à Gagnon." There is a lumbering establishment in the vicinity. There is still some merchantable timber. A chapel is being built under the name of "St. Luke's chapel." The crops have not suffered. All sorts of grain are grown here.

Superintendent: F. X. Rimbault.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 14 arpents.
1 culvert: 6 feet.

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COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

Township of Duchesnay.—

The road which runs through this township is not verbalized; the first 28 arpents are a by-road and the remainder a front road, making altogether 2 miles and 4 arpents in length. 2 miles and 7 arpents have not yet been worked on, and 34 arpents require to be levelled to make a good road; this would cost $200.00 a mile. Twelve settlers reside on this road and about 10 arpents have been cleared. The settlers are French Canadians. There are tools here worth $1.00.

Superintendent: F. X. Archambault.
Amount expended: $45.00.
Length of road worked on: 2 miles and 4 arpents.

Tourelle.

This road, verbalized five years ago, starts from lot No. 7 of the first range. It runs across 3 lots, No. 8, 9 and 10 and reaches a small range in this township, ending at the fifth range. It is 4 miles long. 2 miles are completed and 2 remain to be finished. 4 arpents of this road, by 12 feet in width, were fascined and covered with earth; a ditch, 2 feet wide and 2 feet in depth, was made on each side of this road. 9 arpents were finished for winter vehicles and 15 for summer ones. 4 arpents of this road were fascined. A bridge, 9 feet long, was made and a culvert, 4 feet long. The wood used was cedar.

The settlers gave 15 days' labor as a local contribution.

Several roads remain to be continued and finished in this locality. Three lots were taken up and 20 arpents cleared. Three settlers reside on this road.

The population has increased by 60 souls this year. The settlers are all French Canadians; and 16 have returned from the United States.

Remarks—The soil is of the very best quality, suitable for colonization, and merchantable timber is to be found there, such as white birch, maple, black birch, spruce, cedar, fir and some pine.

Superintendent: J. Fournier.

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Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 24 arpents.
1 bridge 9 feet and 1 culvert 4 feet.

Tourelle.—

A verbalized road, situated in this township, running from lot No. 10 on the Maritime road to No. 24 through the first and second ranges. Its length is 59 arpents. 23 arpents were widened and rounded off. This piece is suitable for summer vehicles. 1 arpent was fascined. 16 feet of bridging or of culverts were made in cedar.

36 arpents still remain to make this a good road, they will probably cost $200.00.

5 lots were taken up this year. Five settlers reside on this road and others will settle there.

Superintendent: J. Pelletier.
Amount expended: $98.80.
Length of road worked on: 23 arpents.
Length of culverts: 16 feet.

Tourelle, Christie, etc.—

Maritime road which runs along the River St. Lawrence through these townships and seigniories. 6 miles of this road, were repaired and are fit for summer travel. 200 feet of bridging and of culverts were made. The wood used was cedar. It will cost $75.00 a mile to finish this road.

The Superintendent has a number of tools, belonging to the Government, in his possession. He does not state their value. Report incomplete.

Superintendent: A. I. Sasseville.
Amount expended: $200.00.
Length of road worked on: 6 miles.
Length of 4 bridges and 5 culverts: 200 feet.

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Percé.—

Verbalized road situated in Brèche à Manon in this township and which runs through a certain extent of it. Money is wanted to finish this road. Little progress in colonization, as most of the people are fishermen. Population stationary.

Remarks.—The soil is not bad. There no mines nor quarries. Some steps should be taken in the interest of colonization. This is above all a fishing station.

Superintendent: W. Driscoll.
Amount expended: $37.27.

Fox—

L' Anse aux Griffons road, not verbalized, runs from the church at L'Anse aux Griffons to the Fox river road, passing through the lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the first range, west of that cove. 14 arpents of this road were completed as a winter road and 14 arpents as a summer road. 5 culverts, each 5 feet long, were made, all of spruce. There remain 36 arpents of this road out of a total length of 76 arpents to be completed. 4 lots have been taken up this year; and 10 settlers reside along this road. Colonization is making some progress. The land is good. 10 or 12 young men returned from the United States last winter.

Superintendent: H. Robeson.
Amount expended: $105.00.
Length of road worked on: 28 arpents.
5 culverts: 5 feet each.

Cap Rosiers—

L'Anse à Louise road, not verbalized, runs between the first and second ranges, and will be 40 arpents in length when finished. This road is open through its whole length for winter vehicles and summer vehicles can be used on 13 arpents; 3 arpents were fascined and covered with earth this year. 12 arpents remain to be completed to finish the first range of this road at a cost of $15.00. an arpent. No lots were taken this year. The settlers, who reside here, have made good clearings; there are 12 of them. All the land in this locality is fit for cultivation.

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The settlers are all of French origin and two have returned from the United States.

Remarks.—The crops suffered from frost. There is a church here.
Superintendent: P. Ouellet.
Amount expended: $87.50.
Length of road worked on: 13 arpents.
2 culverts.

Pabos—

Road to Newport, in Pabos, which runs from the second range to the sixth range inclusively. Its present length is from 5 to 6 miles, and there remain 15 to 18 miles to reach its terminus. 18 arpents were completed as a summer road. About 4 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy. 15 to 18 arpents more require to be worked on to complete this road at a cost of from $10 to $12 an arpent. All the lots are taken up and considerable clearings made. 25 settlers reside in this place. The progress of colonization is rapid. The population, has increased by 19 souls; it is entirely French Canadian. Three French Canadians returned from the United States.

Superintendent: S. Grenier.
Amount expended: $99.85.
Length of road worked on: 18 arpents.

Pabos—

Road situated in this township between the first and second ranges of Ste. Adelaide. No report.

Superintendent: P. Couture.
Amount expended: $250.00.

Fox—

Road to Anse à Fougère, Fox River, situated in this township. This is a front road, not verbalized, between Nos. 7 and 17 where it ends; it is 27 arpents in length. Two lots were taken, and considerable clearings made. The settlers are all French Canadians.

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Superintendent; J. Dufresne.
Amount expended: $106.20.
Length of road worked on: 25 arpents.

Cap Rosier—

Road, partly verbalized, situated in the second range of this township 5 arpents in length. There are 5 miles to finish on this road, at a cost of $200.00 per mile, besides the cost of 3 bridges to be built at an expense of $700.00. Three settlers came this year to reside on the road.

Remarks.—The soil is good, covered with useful timber, such as maple, birch, spruce, cedar and fir. There are three good mill sites here. A church has been built. The grain grown here, consists of barley, oats and potatoes. No damage from frost, but from the dryness of the weather.

Superintendent: N. Bond.
Amount expended: $72.00.
Length of road worked on: 17 arpents.

Little Pabos.—

A verbalized road, situated between Nos. 8 and 9 of the second range of Little Pabos, leading from the first to the sixth range, a distance of 60 arpents; a bridge, 78 feet in length, was built of cedar. 8 arpents remain to be rounded off and a bridge, 30 feet in length, to be built at a cost of $200.00 for the whole.

Superintendent: N. Joncas.
Length of road worked on: 80 arpents.
1 bridge: 78 feet in length.
Amount expended: $61.44.

Fourelle.—

Lucien Lavoie road, verbalized, starting from the River St. Lawrence and running through the first, second, third and fourth ranges, following the lines and ending at the fifth range. This road was worked on last

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year; but there was a sum of $150 payable out of the present grant. See the general report of last year.

Superintendent: A. J. Sasseville.
Amount expended: $150.00.

Cap Chat—

This road was verbalized three years ago; it runs from the River St. Lawrence to the 2nd range, under the name of "Rigobert Minville Ouest road" to Pointe Ste. Anne, in this township; 40 arpents are completed, including bridges, culverts and fascining; 28 arpents remain to be finished to reach its terminus.

40 arpents were repaired, by rounding the road and removing stones. It is now a summer road. Two arpents were fascined. A bridge 18 feet in length was built, and 3 culverts of 5 feet each. All of cedar. What remains to be completed of this road is already open to a width of 10 feet; the cost of completing it would be $100.

There are 20 settlers and the population increases every year; this year it has increased by 60 souls. 15 persons returned from the United States. All the settlers are French Canadians.

Remarks—The superintendent made a hill 201 yards in length with revetment wall, railings, &c., on this road.

The soil is good and thickly wooded. The crops suffered from the dryness of weather, especially the potato crop.

Superintendent: P. Chouinard.
Amount expended: $100.
Length of road worked on: 40 arpents.
1 bridge, 18 feet; 3 culverts, 15 feet.

Cap Chat—

A road, of which 25 arpents are verbalized, situated in this township, between the 2nd and 4th ranges. It has been grubbed for this distance, but the stones have not been removed. It is 65 arpents long. A ravine

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was filled up to save building a bridge, which would have cost $100. Work was done on 30 arpents already opened.

All the lots are taken. The population, which is entirely French-Canadian, has not increased.

Remarks—The soil is of excellent quality. The crops consisting of oats, barley, potatoes and turnips did not suffer in any way.

Superintendent: A. Bourget.
Amount expended: $126.75.
Length of road worked on: 30 arpents.

Percé—

Bridge on a stream in this township at Cape Cove. This bridge is 160 feet long by 18 in width, and is made of cedar. The population in the second range has increased by 25. All are French Canadians, and 7 or 8 have returned from the United States.

There are 120 families here. Oats, hay, potatoes, &c., were raised here and did not suffer from frost.

Superintendent: C. Bourget.
Amount expended: $65.00.

Barachois de la Malbaie—

Road continued from St. François de Barachois. Work was done on 15 arpents, where ditches were dug and the road completed; 8 arpents are suitable for summer vehicles, but there are no ditches.

There is some good land here.
Superintendent: F. Michel.
Amount expended: $150.00.
Length of road worked on: 23 arpents.

Cap Chat—

A road in this township called "Route du Grand Fond." This year the money granted was expended in changing the course of the Cap Chat

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River, so as to make a new road. Similar work will have to be done on the other branch of the river.

Ten lots were taken this year. Three families returned this year from the United States.

Superintendent: A. Labrie.
Amount expended: $250.00.

Cap Rosier—

Continuation of the road in the second range, as far as l'Anse à Griffon in this township, as stated above.

Superintendent: H. Bond.
Amount expended: $150.00.

Cap Rosier—

Continuation of the road from Louise Cove as above described in the first report of Paul Ouellet. Work was done on over 40 arpents of this road.

Superintendent: P. Ouellet.
Amount expended:

South Gaspé—

A verbalized road in this township, commencing at York River, and ending at Dartmouth. One mile was finished in 1884, for summer vehicles. the remainder is finished for winter vehicles. This year one mile of summer road was made; fascines were laid on a piece 3 arpents long; 3 bridges, whose total length is 15 feet, were built of cedar. The interested parties contributed $10.00.

Superintendent: J. Coffin.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road completed: 1 mile.
3 culverts, total length 15 feet.

Barachois de la Malbaie—

A road, not verbalized, in the first range, south, as a front road; there remains a mile to be made before reaching its terminus.

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32 arpents were made into a summer road, 7 of these were fascined and laid in corduroy, five bridges were built. It would cost from $200 to $300 to finish this road. All the lots along the road are taken and settled. Most of the inhabitants are French Canadians.

Remarks.—A bridge is required to connect with St. Paul, where there are many settlers who cannot easily get to church, as they have no bridge by which to cross the river. The superintendent thinks this township is the worst situated in the whole country, owing to the number of bridges required to cross the many water-courses in this region. The soil is fertile and if bridges were built, there would be a fine and flourishing settlement.

Superintendent : D. Robertson.
Amount expended : $150.00.
Length of road worked on : 32 arpents.
5 bridges or culverts.

Pabos—

A verbalized road, starting from the sea shore on the east side of Little Pabos River, passing through seven lots and continuing into the interior. There are still 6 or 7 miles before reaching its terminus ; 1350 yards of summer road were made, but a steep hill had to be cut down ; a bridge 25 feet long was built and 5 culverts ; only cedar was used.

There is a mile on the piece of road, which has to be made, and it will cost $200 to make this piece. About 30 arpents have been cleared on the occupied lots. Colonization has been making rapid progress, because the fishing has been bad for some years. The settlers are French Canadians and Irish.

For remarks see the general reports of previous years.
Superintendent : D. McNeil.
Amount expended : $150.00.
Length of road worked on : 1350 yards.
1 bridge, 25 feet long and 5 culverts.

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Pabos—

A road, verbalized both as a by-road and as a front road, situate in Ste. Adélaide, in this township, between the 1st and 2nd ranges of that parish. It will be 40 arpents long, and will end at the front of the second range; 33 arpents remain to reach its terminus. A piece of about 13 yards was covered with broken stones. The summer road is 1350 yards long. A bridge 20 feet long, and 5 culverts were made, of cedar.

Another bridge is wanted, and the road must be extended to complete the means of communication. The lots are conceded and occupied and pretty well cleared. There are 50 settlers in the 2nd range. The population is increasing. It consists of Irish and French Canadians.

Remarks—The soil is excellent and level. There are no lime-stone quarries and no traces of minerals. There is a water power of no great strength on the stream, where the bridge is to be built, but there is a good water-power on the east side of the Little Pabos River. Lumbering is carried on at Grand Pabos, and there has been a steam saw-mill there for the past 10 or 12 years.

Wheat, barley and oats are raised. The former suffered a little from frost, but there are no hurtful insects.

Superintendent: J. Hayes.
Amount expended: $149.80.
Length of road worked on: 1350 yards.
1 bridge 20 feet long.
5 culverts.

Pabos—

Verbalized road from the 1st to the 2nd range of the municipality of Pabos, called the "Grand Pabos Portage"; 40 arpents long. Its terminus is at the foot of the 1st range; 15 arpents of winter road, and 15 arpents of summer road were made; 5 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy, and a culvert 3 feet long was made of cedar. It will cost $350.00, to finish the road, besides $160.00, for a bridge which is required. The lots are all taken; but no settler resides there, except in the 2nd range, where there are over 50 families. The inhabitants are French Canadians and Irish.

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There is no lime-stone nor traces of minerals. There are two mill sites near this road, one for a flour mill, and the other for a saw-mill.

There are lumbering establishments in operation under the management of Messrs. King Brothers. Wheat, oats, and barley are raised here.

Superintendent: J. McKenny.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 30 arpents.
1 culvert: 3 feet long.

Percé—

A road, not verbalized, commencing in the 2nd range of this township, as far as lot No. 10, of range C, passing between ranges B and C, as far as No. 15, inclusively. It is not laid out any further, but will have its outlet at Malbaie, about 12 miles further on; 12 arpents of winter road were made. The remainder of the road was widened and work done as ordered. A culvert, 16 feet long was made.

There are 5 resident settlers, and 50 arpents have been cleared. The St. Isidore society, is working here in the interest of colonization.

The settlers here are French Canadians with a few English.

Remarks.—The St. Isidore society, intends to establish a new parish between ranges B and C. A bridge is required on the River Brèche-à-Menon. There are mill sites along the road, and merchantable and other timber, both hard and soft. All kinds of grain are grown.

Superintendent: J. Béliveau.
Amount expended: $150.00.
Length of road worked on: not stated.
1 culvert: 16 feet long,

Denoue—

The Grande-Coupe road in this township, not verbalized. It is at present 30 arpents long, but it will be 12 arpents longer when complete. An arpent and a half was repaired; 12 arpents were made as a summer, and 10 as a winter road, 3 culverts were made, one of 8 feet and the 2 others of 6

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feet each. There are 10 resident settlers on this road. Colonization has made considerable progress. The inhabitants are French Canadians, and one returned from the United States.

Superintendent: P. Levesque.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 22 arpents.
3 culverts; 1 of 8 feet, 2 of 6 feet each.

Duchesnay—

A verbalized road starting from the sea shore, in the middle of No. 6, and going as far as the Maritime Road, a distance of 4 arpents, then continuing along the line in No. 4, in which 8 arpents were grubbed and rounded off, while 3 arpents were cleared and the stumps removed from them.

Superintendent: C. Lever.
Amount expended: $79.20.
Length of road worked on: 15 arpents.

Cap-Chat—

Road, partly verbalized, starting from a point East of Cap-Chat River, thence running as a line road, from the 2nd range, crossing the 3rd, to the front line of lots in the 4th, and is to continue as far as the 8th range, making 84 arpents in all; 19 arpents of winter road were made, but summer vehicles can pass over this piece. A portion of the road, through 5 concessions, has to be made to finish it. Eight lots were taken this year, and considerable clearings made. There are eight resident settlers.

This would be a flourishing township if there were roads, wherever they are needed. All the inhabitants are French Canadians, and 6 have returned from the United States.

Remarks—The soil is good; the timber consists of white birch, maple, black birch and all kinds of wood, except pine. There are no mines nor quarries. White birch is cut for spool wood and spruce saw logs are got out. Wheat, oats, peas and barley were raised this year and suffered

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neither from frost nor insects. All the land about here is arable and the soil is good.

Superintendent : O. St. Laurent.
Amount expended : $75.00.
Length of road worked on : 19 arpents.

Sydenham, Fox—

This is a verbalized road in these townships, going as far as l'Anse à Griffon ; half a mile was repaired and 2½ miles made passable for summer vehicles. There is no lumbering here.

Superintendent : W. McMillen.
Amount expended : $100.00.
Length of road worked on : 3 miles.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Township of Hamilton.—

A bridge on the Leblanc stream, in the parish of St. Charles de Caplan. Its length is 390 feet and it is 56 feet high. The cost was paid, partly by the municipality, partly by the government, upon the conditions agreed upon between the municipalities and the Department, as appears by the report of the Director of Colonization for last year. This year there was due $452.20, which sum was paid to the mayor of St. Charles de Caplan, on the report of the latter that the work was performed.

Superintendent : F. Dion, mayor.
Foreman : J. B. Bélanger.
Amount expended : $452.25.
Length of bridge : 390 feet.
Height of bridge : 56 feet.

Hope—

A partly verbalized road, starting from No. 1 of the 1st range, runs between lots 17 and 16, and ends at lot No. 17, of the 2nd range, making a

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length of 50 arpents in all. Stones were put on a piece 5 arpents long, to make it passable for summer vehicles, and 25 arpents were finished as a summer road; culverts, whose total length is 20 feet, were built of cedar; 8 arpents have to be finished, and other work will have to be done to complete this road, at a cost of $100.00. There are 6 resident settlers here.

Remarks—The soil is generally suitable for cultivation; the timber consists of spruce, cedar, fir and white birch. There are a saw-mill, and a flour mill, both driven by water power, situated on this road.

Wheat, oats, barley and buck-wheat are grown here.

Superintendent: W. Ross.
Length of road worked on: 33 arpents.
Culverts: total length 20 feet.

Hope—

Repairs to the Chas. McGie, road in this township. No report.
Superintendent: C. McGie.
Amount expended: $75.00.

Tenier and Thompson roads, verbalized 4 years ago, as by-roads, through the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges, for a length of 20 arpents, but 48 arpents have still to be made; 6 arpents were repaired and ditched; 16 arpents of winter road and 20 arpents of summer road were made. The municipality contributed $20.00 for these roads.

A bridge has to be built which will cost $200.00; it will cost $10.00 per arpent to finish this road, apart from the cost of the bridge. All the lots are taken and there are 3 resident settlers. Colonization makes no progress, owing to the want of roads. Two bridges were built, whose total length is 40 feet. There is a good mill site on this road. Wheat, oats and barley are grown, and did not suffer any damage.

Superintendent: W. C. Ross.
Amount expended: $75.00.
Length of road worked on: 34 arpents.
2 bridges: length 40 feet.

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Hope—

The Almond road in this township is verbalized as a by-road and leads to the 2nd range; 16 arpents remain to reach its terminus. About 50 arpents were repaired to allow summer vehicles to pass over them; 5 arpents were fascined and laid in corduroy; they were grubbed and ditches were dug; 2 culverts, 10 feet long were made of cedar. It will cost $12.00 per acre to complete this road. There is but little colonization, owing to there being no roads. The settlers are English. Wheat, barley, oats and potatoes are raised. The crops suffered a little from frost.

Superintendent: J. L. Vautier.
Length of road worked on: 50 arpents.
2 culverts: total length 10 feet.
Amount expended: $75.00.

Port Daniel—

A road, verbalized last year, starting from the sea shore, and running as far as the 7th range. It is 2 miles long now, but will be 3 miles longer when it reaches its terminus. Gravel has been laid on 8 arpents, which were also grubbed, and a bridge, 133 feet long, was built of cedar. Two miles are made into a winter road, and 8 arpents into a summer road. These 8 arpents were also fascined. 3 culverts of 2 feet each were also made. The municipality contributed $20.00. There are 20 resident settlers; people are settling as the roads are opened: the population has considerably increased; it consists of English and French Canadians. Two French Canadians have returned from the United States.

Superintendent: W. Watt.
Amount expended: $95.60.
Length of road worked on: 2 miles.
Bridge repaired: 133 feet long.

Port Daniel—

A road, the finished portion of which is verbalized, running from the east side of the Port Daniel River, along the river, on lots Nos. 26 and 27, across which it cuts diagonally after leaving the river at its mouth.

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A mile and a half has been made, and the length of the remainder is not known; 15 arpents are made into a summer road, and 3 of them were fascined and laid in corduroy; 3 small bridges were built of cedar, one 5 feet and each of the two others 4 feet long. The municipality contributed $40.00. Some lots have been taken, and some clearings made. All the settlers are French Canadians.

Remarks.—The timber consists of black birch and maple, on the high ground, and of cedar, spruce and pine in the valleys. The soil is very fertile and yields good crops. There is some lime-stone, which it is proposed to export to Prince Edward Island. There are fine water-powers. Some lumbering is being carried on at present, and it will continue in the future. Oats, barley and other kinds of grain and potatoes are raised here, but hay is especially abundant. Several thousand dollars worth of cheese was exported from the locality. No damage was caused by frost and but little by the drought.

Superintendent: J. Roussil.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 15 arpents.
3 small bridges: total length 13 feet.

Port Daniel—

Work was done on a piece of the Hughès road, 8 arpents long. It was rounded, ditches were dug and the road entirely finished; moreover 3 bridges were built, one 12 feet long, and the 2 others 3 feet each. An incomplete report, dated the 9th September 1884, says that this piece of road is very hard to finish.

Superintendent: J. Ahier.
Amount expended: $100.00.
Length of road worked on: 8 arpents.
3 bridges: total length 18 feet.

New Carlisle—

Macrae road in this township. Nearly 3 arpents were finished and a culvert made.

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Superintendent: W. Garret.
Amount expended: $50.00.
Length of road worked on: 3 arpents.
One culvert.

Cox—

The Christie Sherar road in this township runs through 3 ranges, and ends at the 8th range. About the only work done this year was bridge building. The bridges, whose total length was 650 feet, were all made of cedar. It will cost $300.00 to finish these bridges, and $300.00 more to finish the road; a length of three ranges remains to be made. This road is partly verbalized.

Remarks.—A bridge will have to be built at Black Lake, and another at Long Lake, to finish the work in this region. The soil is excellently adopted for the cultivation of all kinds of grain and vegetables. The timber consists chiefly of white birch and maple. There is a good deal of merchantable timber. Wheat, oats, barley and peas are grown and they did not suffer in any way.

Superintendent: J. Caldwell.
Amount expended: $300.00.
Bridges: total length 650 feet.

Cox—

A road in this township, nearly all verbalized, which is a continuation of the Paspebiac church road, and goes as far as the line of the 1st range, north of Nouvelle River; it may be continued between lots Nos. 3 and 4.

Three arpents were made into a summer road; one arpent was fascined and graded; a culvert 7 feet long was made of spruce. It will cost from $15 to $20 per acre to complete this road to its terminus. All the lots are taken along this road, and even as far as 5 ranges back. The soil is arable and of good quality. There are neither hills nor ravines. There is but little timber. The population has increased at the rate of 50 a year, it consists of French Canadians and Jerseymen.

Superintendent: L. North.
Amount expended: $150.00.

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Hamilton—

A road, verbalized last autumn, from the 1st range to lot No. 18, on the church road. Three miles have to be made to reach its terminus ; one mile of winter road was made ; the settlers contributed 30 days labour ; a bridge 115 feet long, and 15 feet high was built entirely of cedar. The settlers contributed 1000 pieces of timber for the building of the bridge. There are 2 culverts made of cedar, and containing 100 pieces of timber. The contribution of the municipality amounts to $350.00. It will cost $400.00 per mile to finish the road. There are 50 resident settlers and they have made considerable clearings. The population has increased by 50. Four French Canadians returned from the United States.

Remarks.—The soil is excellent and well-wooded.
Superintendent : T. Dion.
Amount expended : $100.00.
Local contribution : $350.00.
Length of road worked on : 1 mile.
1 bridge : length 115 feet.
2 culverts.

Cox, New-Carlisle—

1. The Thomas Buyold road, verbalized, starts from the first range and continues to the line of the same range, a distance of 33 arpents ; 14 arpents have yet to be made to finish the road.

2. The Dion road, also verbalized, starts from the highway, in the 1st range and continues in the 2nd range for a distance of 55 arpents.

Eight arpents were repaired on the first, and 7½ on the second road ; 8 arpents of the first were fascined. It will cost $10.00 per arpent to finish this road. There are 22 resident settlers on these two roads.

Colonization is progressing here. There is a splendid site for a flour-mill on the Buyold road.

Superintendent : A. Poirier.
Amount expended on the 2 roads : $150.00.
Length of road worked on : 15½ arpents.

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Parish of St. Bonaventure—

The François Poirier road, which starts from the Baie-des-Chaleurs, and runs as far as the middle of the 3rd range. A road was made through the forest, which is suitable for the passage of summer vehicles, on a very difficult hill, where there was a good deal of timber and rocks. Two culverts were built of cedar, each 5 feet long. This road will continue for a distance of 4 miles further, at a cost of from $400.00 to $500.00 per mile. All the lots are taken as far as the 6th range. Considerable clearings have been made; four new settlers reside in the 6th range. Colonization is progressing, and the population is increasing.

Superintendent: L. Poirier.
Amount expended: $99.00.
Length of road worked on: 8 arpents.

Cox—

The Poirier road, verbalized a year ago, starts from the Baie-des-Chaleurs, and passes between lots 27 and 28 of the 1st range. This road was opened as a winter road, for a distance of about 18 arpents, by the rate-payers, who gave their labour; 2 arpents were fascined and made into a summer road. The lumber was supplied gratis by the rate-payers, who also contributed 100 days labour. Two miles of this road have to be made in order to reach its terminus. All the lots are taken.

Colonization is making fair progress. In the western section the population consists of Acadians; in the eastern section, the great majority is English.

Superintendent: T. Poirier.
Amount expended: $50.00.
Length of road worked on: 2 arpents.
1 culvert: 4 feet long.

Maria—

The Madigan road in this township, verbalized, starting from the front road of the 2nd range, and running into the interior on lots Nos. 15 and 16

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of the same range. Its present length is 18 arpents and it is to be continued in the 4th and 5th ranges. Eight arpents and 11 yards of this road were finished as a summer road, laid in corduroy and fascined. The local contribution was $40.00. Only one lot was taken this year, the others having been taken previously. Colonization is progressing. The population, which is entirely French Canadian, has increased considerably.

Remarks.—The soil is covered with hard wood timber, cedar and spruce. The soil, which is light, is of good quality. There is also some loamy soil at a short distance from the road. Oats, wheat and potatoes were grown and no damage was caused by frost.

Superintendent: F. Giroux.
Amount expended: $86.00.
Length of road worked on: 8 arpents and 11 yards.
Local contribution: $40.00.

Maria—

The André Cyr road, verbalized long ago, passing between lots 64 and 65, of the 1st range of this township; 15 arpents of winter road only were made. The local contribution amounted to $30.00. All the lots are taken. Colonization is progressing and the population is increasing.

Remarks.—The soil is of inferior quality, as may be noticed by the nature of the timber. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and turnips are grown. No damage was done either by frost, drought or insects.

Superintendent: F. Giroux.
Amount expended: $87.00.
Length of road worked on: 15 arpents and 20 yards.
Local contribution: $33.00.

Maria—

This is a verbalized road, which runs along the River Cascapedia, in this township, for a distance of 10 miles; 2½ arpents of winter road only were made. A bridge 32 feet long was rebuilt in cedar. The local contribution amounted to $15.00. All the lots are taken. The clearings in-

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crease in extent every year. The population is of Irish and Scotch origin.

Remarks.—The soil is covered with black birch, maple, cedar, spruce, elm and poplar trees of great size. Wheat, barley, oats and buck-wheat were grown; the latter was damaged by frost. There is plenty of lime-stone of superior quality.

Superintendent: F Giroux.
Amount expended: $50.00.
Length of road worked on: 2½ arpents.
Local contribution: $15.00.
Bridge rebuilt: length 32 feet.

Maria—

The St. Onge road, verbalized, situated in the 1st range of this township, passing between lots 7 and 8 of this range, connecting the 1st with the 2nd range; 32 arpents of this road are finished and 8 remain to be made in order to reach its terminus; 1½ arpent was completed as a summer road; a bridge 6 feet wide by 18 long was made. The settlers contributed $35.00. It would cost $150.00 to finish the remaining 8 arpents. The lots are partly cleared. Colonization has made great progress and the population has increased.

Remarks.—There is plenty of lime-stone here. Wheat, barley, oats and buck-weat are raised; they did not suffer in any way.

Superintendent: F. Giroux.
Amount expended: $50.00.
Length of road worked on: 1½ arpent.
1 bridge: 6 feet wide and 18 feet long.

Carleton—

A verbalized road in this township, starting from the 1st range and crossing the 2nd and 3rd ranges, running through lots Nos. 11 and 12 of the 3rd range. Two miles are made and two have yet to be made.

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The local contribution was $12.00. One family of French Canadians has settled on this road.

Remarks.—There is plenty of good land not occupied, and there is also some merchantable timber.

Superintendent : E. Allard.
Amount expended : $50.00
Local contribution : $12.00.
Length of road worked on : 2 miles.

Carleton-Maria—

A road between these two townships; 3 arpents were made into a summer road, including a piece of 2 arpents, which was fascined and laid in corduroy; a bridge 100 feet long was built. The local contribution was $75.00. 25 arpents remain to be made, and 2 bridges and 7 or 8 culverts to be made, at a cost of $1000. The population will increase when the colonization roads are opened.

Remarks.—The soil is of the best quality along the road, and also further on. The timber consists of maple, black birch, white birch, soft maple, cedar, spruce, fir, etc. There is also a mill site, a lumbering establishment, and plenty of merchantable spruce. Wheat, barley, rye and buck-wheat, and especially potatoes are raised. The grain which was sowed late suffered from frost.

Superintendent : J. Lefebvre.
Amount expended : $73.65.
Length of road worked on : 3 arpents.
One bridge : length 100 feet.
Local contribution : $75.00.

Carleton—

The Beaulieu road, leads to the 3rd range of this township. One mile of road was repaired which was already open for summer vehicles. Three bridges of 15 feet each were built of cedar. The settlers contributed 50 days labour. A mile of this road remains to be made at a cost of $1,000.

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Six lots were taken this year. There is an improvement in the cultivation of wheat and potatoes. This road is verbalized.

Superintendent: N. Landry.
Amount expended: $73.20.
Length of road worked on: 1 mile.
2 bridges; total length 45 feet.
50 days labour given by the interested parties.

Carleton, Shoolbred.—

St. Louis road, between the municipality of Carleton, and that of Shoolbred and leading to the latter; 12 arpents were opened this year, and 5 arpents were fascined; 8 bridges of 15 feet each were built of cedar; 20 days labour contributed. 2 miles have still to be made at a cost of about $850.00. Three lots were taken and considerable clearings made this year. The crop was good but it was spoilt by the frost. One French Canadian has returned from the United States.

This road is partly verbalized.

Superintendent: A. Arseneau.
Amount expended: $200.00.
Length of road worked on: 12 arpents.
8 culverts: total length 120 feet.
20 days labour contributed.

Shoolbred.—

This road, verbalized 8 years ago, runs through the 2nd range of this township, passing between lots Nos. 10 and 11. Its present length is 13 arpents and 3½ miles remain to complete it; 2½ arpents were made into a winter road, and 3½ arpents into a summer road; 2 culverts were made, one 4 feet and the other 5 feet long; one arpent was fascined; the interested parties contributed ten days labour; 2 culverts were made, one 4 feet and the other 5 feet long. It will cost $15.00 per arpent to finish this road; 30 acres were cleared on land which has been conceded for a long time.

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Remarks.—The timber consists of cedar, spruce and black birch. Wheat, oats, peas and buck-wheat are grown.

Superintendent: T. Daigneau.
Amount expended: $50.00.
Length of road worked on: 5½ arpents.
2 culverts: total length 5 feet.
Local contribution: 12 days labour.

Shoolbred.—

The Maltais road, is verbalized. It starts from the front road of the 1st range, and will end at the 5th range. It is at present 3½ miles long, and 2 miles remain to reach its terminus. 7 arpents were repaired, and 2 culverts each 2 feet long, were made of cedar; local contribution 12 days labour. It will cost $500.00 to finish this road. There are ten resident settlers on this road; they are all French Canadians.

Superintendent: E. Arseneau.
Amount expended: $50.00.
Length of road worked on: 7 arpents.
2 culverts: total length 8 feet.

Shoolbred, Nouvelle.—

St. Jean L'Evangeliste road verbalized 12 years ago, in these townships; 2 miles of the road are made, but, this year, only a piece of 13½ arpents was completed as a winter road.

A bridge, 40 feet long by 15 wide was made, with approaches; also a culvert 3 feet long. A mile remains to be made, half of which is through the forest. The lots are taken along the road and there are 15 resident settlers. All are French Canadians. The local contribution was $60.00.

Remarks.—The soil is well suited for cultivation. The timber consists chiefly of maple, ash, black and white birch, fir and cedar. There is a good deal of lime-stone and of merchantable timber. The principal kinds of grain

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are wheat, barley, oats, peas and buck-wheat. The soil is good for hay. Some damage was caused by frost this year.

Superintendent : A. Maltais.
Amount expended : $75.00.
Length of road worked on : 13½ arpents.
1 bridge : 40 feet by 15.
1 culvert : 3 feet.
Local contribution : $60.00.

Nouvelle.—

The Escuminac road, in this township is 3 miles long, and was verbalized 14 years ago; half a mile of summer road was made, a bridge of 20 feet span was built. All the lots are taken; there are 30 resident settlers and 400 acres have been cleared; 4 settlers have returned from the United States.

Remarks.—There is plenty of lime-stone; there are good mill-sites and a good deal of merchantable timber consisting of maple, beech, spruce and cedar. There may be some minerals. Potatoes, oats, barley and buck-wheat are grown. Some damage was caused by frost this year.

Superintendent: P. Quinn.
Length of road worked on: 1½ mile.
1 bridge: 20 feet span.
Amount expended: $41.50.

Maguasha.—

The Labillois road, which is verbalized, runs through one of the angles of this township, it is finished; 9 arpents were rounded off and completed. The local contribution was 27 days labour.

Superintendent: A. Labillois.
Amount expended: $50.00.
Length of road worked on : 9 arpents.
Local contribution : 27 days labour.

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Mann.—

The sum of $41.20 was expended in special repairs to the Rivière-du-Loup road, and $41.12 on the Pointe-Lagarde road, in this township.

Superintendent: P. Geraghty.
Amount expended: $41.20 and $41.12.

Ristigouche.—

For work on the McDavid road, in this township, the sum of $48.20.

Superintendent: J. McCallum.
Amount expended:—$41.20.

Restigouche.—

A road verbalized 15 years ago, starting from the 3rd range of this township, and running as far as the 5th range. It will afterwards be continued to the 9th range.

Ten arpents of winter road were made; 1 arpent was fascined and laid in corduroy, and a bridge, 75 feet long, built of cedar. It will cost $300.00 to make this road passable throughout.

Colonization progresses remarkably.
Superintendent: Rev. T. Cinq-Mars.
Amount expended: $69.00.
Length of road worked on: 10 arpents.
1 bridge: 75 feet long.

Matapedia.—

Repairs made to a bridge on the Matapedia River, in this township. Iron and timber were put on 4 pillars and starlings, and other work was done.

Superintendent: O. Martin.
Amount expended: $295.93.

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New Richmond.—

Work done on various roads, and construction of 8 bridges which were commenced last year, as appears by general report for last year.

The total length of these bridges, amounts to several hundred feet.

Contractor: P. Côté.
Superintendent: J. Robertson.
Amount expended: $997.00.

Hamilton.—

Repairs to the amount of $125.00 to a bridge on the Bonaventure River.

Superintendent: A. Poirier.
Amount expended: $125.00.

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II

IMMIGRATION

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IMMIGRATION AGENCY AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

SCHEDULE OF IMMIGRANTS arrived at the Port of Quebec, and settled in the Province of Quebec from the 1st July 1884 to the 30th June 1885.

Nationalities.	—	Destinations.	—	Trades.	—
Belgium	90	Brome	197	Bakers	3
Denmark	18	Chicoutimi & Saguenay	5	Blacksmiths	20
England	1882	Compton	90	Boilermakers	9
France	195	Drummond & Arthabaska	35	Bricklayers	22
Germany	42	Huntington	16	Butchers	5
Holland	13	Megantic	51	Carpenters	12
Ireland	1141	Montreal	2302	Coachmen	75
Italy	27	Nicolet	7	Coopers	2
Russia	11	Ottawa (county)	41	Engineers	43
Scotland	227	Pontiac	33	Farmers	325
Sweden & Norway	8	Quebec	145	Fitters	35
Switzerland	7	Richmond	45	Gardeners	87
		Rimouski	7	Glass cutters	13
		Rouville	4	Labourers (day)	479
		Shefford	5	Labourers (railway)	10
		Sherbrooke	574	Labourers (farm)	983
		Stanstead	31	Masons	12
		St. Hyacinthe	21	Machinists	60
		St. John	25	Merchants & Clerks)	15
		Temiscouata	10	Millers	5
		Three Rivers	77	Miners	6
				Painters	7
				Seamstresses	35
				Servants (men)	45
				Servants (women)	301
				Shoemakers	12
				Tailors	4
				Tanners	3
				Weavers	24
				Total	2651
				Women and children under 12 years of age	1010
Total	3661	Total	3661	Grand total	3661

W. S. DESBARATS,
Chief Immigration Agent, P. Q.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL IMMIGRATION OFFICE, MONTREAL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1885.

QUEBEC IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

MONTREAL, 30 June 1885.

HON. J. J. ROSS,
Minister of Agriculture
and Public Works, Quebec.

I have the honour to submit to you a statement of the operations of this agency during the year year just elapsed.

The tables appended below give the statistics of the immigrants registered at this office, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that the ratio of immigration has been well maintained at this point, in full proportion to that of the whole Dominion. Besides those who received instructions and employment directly from this office, there were nearly one thousand more sent up from Quebec and met at the station here, but who required no further assistance than to be directed to their relatives and friends in the city and environs. Thus, in a marked degree, the work of immigration reproduces itself and the seeds of one year bear blossom and fruit in the next.

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A

STATEMENT of the nationality of the immigrants who arrived and registered at the Province of Quebec Immigration Office, at Montreal, and settled in the Province of Quebec, from July 1st 1884 to June 30th 1885 :—

English	1168
Irish	346
Scotch	136
French	120
Germans	35
Swedes and Norwegians	25
Italians	21
Hungarians	17
Belgians	14
Danes	8
Poles	6
Russians	5
Syrians	3
Hollanders	1
Cyprus Island	1
Total	1905

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B

STATEMENT of the trades and professions of the immigrants registered at the Province of Quebec Immigration Office, at Montreal, from July 1st 1884 to June 30th 1885.

Axle makers	3	Masons	6
Bakers	10	Miners	10
Bag maker	1	Millers	6
Blacksmiths	19	Marble cutters	2
Boiler makers	3	Moulders	12
Butchers	7	Nurses	3
Bricklayers	14	Painters	26
Builders	3	Printers	6
Brass workers	3	Professors	2
Brewers	2	Pattern maker	1
Box makers	2	Plasterers	2
Cabinet makers	6	Plumbers	2
Civil Engineer	1	Polisher	1
Coachmen	19	Porters	4
Carpenters	35	Packer	1
Clerks	77	Potters	2
Coachmaker	1	Rubber maker	1
Coopers	5	Railway servants	5
Compositor	1	Saw workers	2
Colorist	1	Sawyer	1
Cooks	8	Stone cutters	3
Domestic Servants	159	Shoemakers	7
Drivers	3	Storeman	1
Dress makers	2	Spinners	6
Engine drivers	7	Servant boys	26
Engineers	15	Tailors	8
Farmers and Farm laborers	487	Tanner	1
Firemen	5	Taxidermist	1
Fitters	17	Tinsmiths	7
Furriers	3	Tool maker	1
Gas fitter	1	Time keeper	1
Grocers	2	Turners (iron)	12
Gardeners	31	Turners (wool)	2
Glass blower	1	Upholsterers	2
Grooms	69	Walters	8
Hair dresser	1	Watchmakers	2
Horseshoers	2	Weaver (wood)	1
Harness makers	3	Women	70
Indoor servants	7	Children under 12 years	171
Laborers (general)	440		
Leather cutters	4	Total	1905

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN LESPERANCE,
Agent.

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REPORT OF THE AGENT AT SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

SHERBROOKE, 10th February 1886

To the HONOURABLE THE COMMISSIONER
of Public Works and Agriculture, Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for your information my report of the number of immigrants who have arrived and were forwarded to me by the Department of Immigration during one year ending 30th June 1885.

The class of immigrants who arrived were for the most part a very good class who brought with them sufficient means to enable them to make purchases of suitable farms in most excellent situations, the purchasers considering and believing that our Eastern Townships' lands are equal in every sense to any other in the Dominion of Canada, and presenting better prospects for English, Irish or Scotch farmers with limited capital than many other provinces.

From my book of "registration of farms for sale" I find that over twenty farms situated at Eaton, Spring Road, Robinson, Bury, Scottstown, Brookberry, Angus, Lennoxville and Belvidere have been sold to immigrants arrived during the year in our midst.

I am pleased to report that notwithstanding the great depression that has existed for a few years past, business matters are becoming more satisfactory, and we expect by the coming summer a large increase in business which will tend to assist all immigrants on their arrival here.

In conclusion I beg firstly to acknowledge the great assistance my colleagues at South Quebec and Montreal have been to me and notwithstanding the very great decrease of arrivals from former years, still I would say that I have disposed of (by sale) more farms than in former years; this

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fact is owing to the better class of people migrating to our Eastern Townships

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. E. IBBOTSON,
Immigration and Colonization Agent,
for the Eastern Townships, at
Sherbrooke, P. Q.

SCHEDULE A

Showing the number of immigrants who arrived and were located during the period of one year about this section of the country by myself; distinguished by their nationalities up to the 30th June 1885 :

Natives of	England	261
"	Ireland	44
"	Scotland	26
"	France	3
"	Sweden	3
"	Norway	6
"	Denmark	4
"	Germany	13
"	Italy	2
"	Jerusalem	2
		364

W. E. IBBOTSON,
Immigration and Colonization Agent,
for the Eastern Townships, at
Sherbrooke, P. Q.

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SCHEDULE B

Showing how the distribution was made of 364 immigrants who were forwarded to me by the Department at South Quebec, and who applied to me for advice and assistance during the year ending 30th June 1885:

To Angus East	
Bury and Brookberry	
Bishop's Crossing	
Baldwin Mills and Barnston	
Brompton and Capleton	12
Cookshire	15
Compton and Coaticook	20
Dudswell and Eaton	10
International Railroad	39
Hatley and Hereford	7
Lingwick	18
Lennoxville	19
Megantic Lake	6
Montreal	19
Magog Lake	6
Richby	9
Spring Hill	3
Scottstown and Stanstead	18
Sherbrooke	88
Waterville	6
Windsor	12
	364

W. E. IBBOTSON,
Immigration and Colonization Agent,
for the Eastern Townships, at
Sherbrooke, P. Q.

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SCHEDULE C

Showing the occupation of 364 immigrants who arrived at this point during one year ending 30th June 1885 :

Blacksmiths, Shoemakers and Tailors	10
Carpenters and Cabinet makers	10
Coachmen, Grooms and Gardeners	17
Fishermen	14
Dress makers	3
Gas fitters and Plumbers	7
Farmers	36
Farm labourers	48
Factory hands	12
Cooks	5
Domestics and Nurses	65
Labourers	39
Miners	7
Navvies	23
Children	68
	364

W. E. IBBOTSON,
Colonization and Immigration Agent,
for the Eastern Townships, at
Sherbrooke, P. Q.

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III

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES—(1886.)

HON. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS (ex officio).
HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY (ex officio).
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (ex officio).

CYR. DUQUET, President	Quebec.
SAM. E. DAWSON, Vice-President	Montreal.
A. A. STEVENSON	"
HENRY BULMER	"
AD. LÉVÊQUE	"
J. B. ROLLAND	"
L. I. BOIVIN	"
GUILLAUME BOIVIN	"
ANDREW BOYD	"
SAM. E. DAWSON	"
M. J. F. QUINN	"
L'ABBÉ O. AUDETTE	Bergerville.
C. W. CARRIER	Lévis.
JAMES CARREL	Quebec.
E. E. TACHÉ	"
J. F. PEACHY	"
ALEX. G. LOMAS	Sherbrooke.

S. C. STEVENSON,
Secretary,
Office, No. 76, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.

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COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SCHOOLS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 12TH MAY, 1885.

To the President and Members of the Council
of Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec,

GENTLEMEN,

I beg herewith to submit my annual report of the operations of the Free Evening Drawing Schools, under the control of the Council for the year 1884-85.

During the year, eleven schools were in operation with an attendance in each as follows, viz :

	Attendance.
Montreal	434
Quebec	240
Lévis	117
New-Liverpool	81
Sillery	37
Three-Rivers	59
Sorel	41
St. Jerome	48
Granby	30
Huntingdon	49
Iberville	52
	1188

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The total attendance shows a decrease of 91 compared with the previous year, the figures being as follows, viz:

1884-85..... 1188

1883-84..... 1279

This can scarcely be regarded as a decrease, however, as the attendance last year in the Fraserville School would almost make up the difference.

Two schools which had been in operation in 1883-84 were closed this year, viz: those of St. John and Fraserville; the former was closed owing to a general lack of interest and support in the locality, and owing to the difficulty in securing suitable premises and proper accommodation. It is to be hoped that the closing of the school may make its importance and usefulness felt, and that the citizens of St. John may be thereby induced to make efforts to secure its re-establishment on a firm basis before long. In no place in the province is there a better or more promising field for a good school than in St. John, and in no place are there better opportunities for the application of Industrial Art than among the industries of St. John. If the services of a skilful and experienced teacher could be secured, I have strong hopes of soon seeing a flourishing school in that locality.

The Fraserville School had commenced under very favorable auspices last year, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Lavigne; this gentleman unfortunately was obliged, by his duties, to leave Fraserville, and although efforts were made to secure a teacher to replace him, we were unable to find a competent man.

One new school was opened, viz: that in Iberville, and I am glad to be able to report that its progress for the first year has been most satisfactory.

It may perhaps be best to allude to each school separately as the particular circumstances of each can thus be more carefully noted.

Montreal School.

This school was opened on the 30th October 1884, and closed on the 2nd April 1885.

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The names of the teachers and the attendance on each class was as follows :

Freehand, advanced	A. Boisseau	26
" "	J. H. Bowe E. Bregent	162
Mechanical	J. S. Garham	59
Architectural	J. E. Varin	43
Modelling	L. P. Hébert	28
Wood carving	P. Laperle	19
Lithography	H. Julien	15
Wood engraving	J. L. Wiseman	10
Practical chemistry	Dr. S. Duval	53
Anatomy	L. P. Hébert	9
		434

One new class was added during the year, the Anatomy Class. For the more advanced pupils, particularly in the freehand classes, it was considered desirable to afford facilities for studying the anatomy of the human frame and the relations of the muscles one towards the other. The class was placed under the able direction of Mr. L. P. Hebert, who was eminently fitted for the position, and who from experience knew how to make it of value to the pupils.

Lectures were given and demonstrated with the aid of diagrams, and the names of the various bones were studied from a skeleton. Although the number entered in the class was small the attendance has been very regular and the progress of the pupils very satisfactory.

In the staff of teachers two changes were made; Messrs E. Bregent and J. L. Wiseman replacing Messrs L. Ledieu and C. W. Koppel in the Junior Freehand and Wood Engraving classes respectively.

For the first time since my connection with the schools, death has entered the ranks of our teachers and has taken from us one whose loss is keenly felt. I allude to the late Mr. James Dyer, the teacher of the Mechanical class. He had been with us longer than any other teacher and by his skill fitness and practical knowledge, no less than by his experience

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he had become a most valuable instructor; so much so, in fact, that his class was filled to over-flowing by a very superior and intelligent lot of young mechanics and the attendance was very regular. Kind, gifted and patient by nature and faithful and regular in the performance of his duty, his influence on his pupils and on the schools was of great value. Many mechanics who are doing well to-day owe not a little to the instruction received in this school at the hands of Mr. Dyer.

As the Mechanical class is one of the most important in the school and requires a man possessing practical knowledge and who is acquainted with the wants of the pupils, we have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. J. S. Garham, who is a former pupil of the school and who, since he has been in charge, has conducted the class with much ability. The work in all the class has been very satisfactory, and a marked improvement in the results, as compared with the previous year, is noticeable in the Architectural class and also in the Wood Engraving class. The attendance in all the classes has been good, with the exception of the Wood Carving and Chemistry classes. In the latter the lectures and experiments have been most instructive and interesting, notwithstanding which the attendance has diminished. I scarcely know how to account for this, except that it may be that the majority of the pupils, finding that the subject demanded considerable study, or that they could not make use of the instruction given in their various callings, ceased to attend.

A new step was taken during the year in forming a Council of Teachers, for the purpose of meeting together and discussing subjects relating to the welfare and advancement of the school. Two meetings were held during the session and some excellent suggestions were made which can be carried out advantageously next season. Some of the work done in the school deserves particular notice, as bearing evidence of progress on the part of pupils and general advancement. I refer chiefly to some of the work done in the Lithography, Senior Freehand, Architectural and Wood Engraving classes. I desire again to bear testimony to the great value of the services rendered to the school by Mr. A. Lévêque.

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Quebec School.

This school was opened on the 1st December 1884, and was closed on 23rd April 1885.

The names of the teachers and the attendance of the classes were as follows, viz:

Freehand	Mr. Jules Taché	88
Mechanical	Mr. John Campbell	55
Architectural	Mr. C. E. Gauvin	97
		240

The classes were held in the same premises as last year in St. John street; while conveniently situated, the accommodation was entirely inadequate for the wants of the school; only one room was available and this was very limited in size considering the number of pupils.

The interest in the school has been well sustained, the attendance satisfactory and the drawings exhibited at the close show careful, persevering work and steady progress.

With the completion of the permanent school building, which is now in progress, it is confidently expected that the present classes will be increased in numbers and the work of the school generally developed and enlarged.

The work done in the school shows that the teachers have been diligent and painstaking; much valuable assistance has also been rendered by Mr. J. N. Duquet.

Lévis School.

This school was opened on the 25th November 1884 and closed on the 31st March 1885.

The names of the teachers, and the attendance at the classes were as follows, viz.:

Freehand	Mr. P. M. Hamel	49
Architectural	Mr. A. H. Larochelle	22
Mechanical	Mr. A. H. Larochelle	46
		117

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A great improvement is noticeable in the work of this school, new life and energy have been developed and the citizens of Lévis have shown an interest in the working of the school that is most encouraging, and promises good results in the future. A considerable sum of money was generously subscribed for prizes, which were distributed to the successful students at a public meeting, which was largely attended, and which was held at the close of the public exhibition of the drawings which had been made during the winter. This exhibition attracted a large number of visitors and it was certainly one of which the pupils and the citizens of Lévis might justly feel proud. The work done in the Mechanical class, under the able direction of Mr. Larochelle, was of the most practical and useful character and the progress displayed in the various drawings showed skill on the part of the teacher and earnest application on the part of the pupils.

In the Freehand class also some of the specimens of work are very fine and compare favorably with the best produced in all the schools.

Efforts are being made to secure more commodious premises for the classes and it is to be hoped that these efforts will be successful as the present premises are both too small and too inconveniently located to meet the wants of the school. In view of the encouraging public interest which is now being manifested I confidently look for increased efficiency and steady progress in the Lévis school.

New Liverpool School.

This school was opened on the 25th November 1884 and closed on the 13th March 1885.

The classes, and the attendance on the same, were as follows:

Freehand.....	Mr. L. Couture.....	40
Mechanical	Mr. T. Thompson.....	41
		81

The operations of this school have been satisfactory. While there is no particular feature to note I am glad to state that the work done is of a more practical character than formerly; less time being taken up with the making of pictures and more attention being given to the principles of

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geometrical drawing and work of a practical character. Some very creditable drawings have been made in the Mechanical class. While the industries established in New Liverpool do not hold out much incentive for acquiring a knowledge of drawing, the school has, nevertheless, obtained a good footing and affords a very profitable means to the young men of the locality, for spending their evenings.

The school room is bright, cheery and comfortable. A very successful exhibition of the winter's work was made at the close.

Sillery School.

This school was opened on the 10th November 1884 and closed on the 8th April 1885.

Owing to the limited size of the schoolroom there was no subdivision of classes, the pupils in attendance being all instructed together. The number in attendance was thirty-seven (37) and the school was under the direction of Mr. J. H. Gignac, a gentleman who has proved himself an excellent teacher by the thorough and efficient manner in which he has trained his pupils. Particular pains were taken in giving careful instruction in the principles, and the progress has been steady and marked. The school keeps quietly progressing, doing good work that is bearing fruit; the drawings made during the session were highly creditable.

Three Rivers School.

In consequence of the efforts that were made during last summer to stimulate the work of this school, and to place it on a better basis, an active Local Committee was named by the city council to secure an increased attendance of pupils and to improve its condition generally. This committee was composed of the following gentlemen, viz: Aldermen Dean, Hould and Carignan, and Messrs. L. W. A. Genest and F. X. Bellefeuille.

They set actively to work with a view of placing the school in a position to do the greatest possible good to the working people, recommended that the location of the school be changed from the City Hall on account of the numerous meetings and entertainments held in that building, and also recommended that Mr. O. Gélinas be named teacher. Both these

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recommendations were acted upon and the school was opened on the 17th November 1884 in a building opposite the court house on Laviolette Avenue.

As it was deemed advisable that the pupils should be thoroughly instructed in the principles of drawing, no division into classes was made; but the pupils, who numbered 59, were all instructed together by means of blackboard exercises and Professor Walter Smith's drawing books. The attendance was fair, but not so large as might reasonably be expected in Three Rivers. No drawings of any merit have been made, but a great deal of careful work has been done in the elements, and the school is in a more satisfactory and promising condition than at the close of the previous year. The teacher has been earnest and painstaking; he could not however, in only one session be expected to show very much in the way of fine work. I was not satisfied with the location of the school and I made strong representations to this effect to the Local Committee and they have promised to make efforts to secure more commodious and suitable premises for next year. The school closed on 31st March 1885. Much credit is due to Messrs. L. W. A. Genest and J. G. A. Frigon for the interest they have taken in the work.

Sorel School.

The school was opened on the 21st November 1884 and closed on the 14th April 1885. The classes were as follows, viz.:

Freehand.....	Mr. A. Massy	24
Arch. and Mechanical..	Mr. J. H. Rouleau.....	17
		41

Notwithstanding the fact that a Local Committee had been formed for the purpose of superintending the school and increasing its efficiency, the classes have not been so successful or well attended as was to have been desired. The schoolroom is commodious and well situated, but there appears to be a lack of interest on the part of the population generally in regard to the school and its advantages. The work done in the Freehand class was chiefly of an elementary character, but the results shown were meagre and insignificant. In the Architectural and Mechanical class the

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attendance, though small, was regular and a very creditable display of work was made which shows, on behalf of the teacher, ability to instruct well and good results and on behalf of the pupils, steady application and progress and a correct knowledge of geometrical principles. I talked with some of the leading citizens of Sorel in regard to the steps that should be taken to increase the attendance and to put more life and vigor in the school, and I have good reason to hope that next year's operations will be in every respect more satisfactory.

St. Jerome School.

This school was opened on the 2nd November 1884 and closed on the 24th April 1885.

The classes were as follows, viz.:

Architectural.....	Mr. A. P. Larochelle.....	21
Freehand and Linear.....	Mr. F. Placide	27
		48

This school has done good, steady work during the season. The pupils are mostly very young, but some men have also attended who have been able to apply profitably the knowledge they have gained and have thus given satisfactory proof to themselves and to others of the practical value of the instruction given in the school. The younger pupils were kept at elementary work chiefly and at practice in designing from Professor Walter Smith's first and second series of cards, and some very creditable designs were shown.

The older pupils paid more attention to Architectural drawing and building construction and some plans were made in the class that were neatly finished and showed considerable progress.

Granby School.

This school was opened on the 6th November 1884 and closed on the 2nd April 1885.

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The classes were all under the direction of Mr. A. G. Ingals and were as follows, viz:

Freehand	16
Mechanical	14

Very good progress has been made by some of the pupils and the work is satisfactory in character. The smallness of the attendance however, seems to indicate a lack of interest on the part of former pupils and those who ought to support the school. On enquiring for the cause of the slimness of the attendance I was told that it was chiefly due to amusements and sports that proved a more powerful attraction than the school. I regret very much to have to note this falling off in interest and it is difficult to tell how best to deal with it. The hall in which the classes are held is commodious and comfortable, the teacher is attentive and painstaking and a good Local Committee is formed. It is satisfactory to know that those who did attend were regular and attentive, but I trust that before the school is again opened some means may be devised for awakening more interest and securing a larger attendance.

Huntingdon School.

This school was opened on the 31st October 1884 and closed on the 1st April 1885. The classes were under the direction of Mr. W. W. Corbett, and were divided as follows, viz:

Architectural	8
Mechanical	7
Freehand	34
	49

The operations of the school have been very encouraging and show gratifying evidences of progress. In the Mechanical and Architectural classes, more particularly, is an improvement noticeable. This class was followed by a number of young men, the majority of whom were learning trades; the attendance was very regular and the drawings made show much application and a decided improvement in finish compared with those of the previous year. The interest that these pupils take in the

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school was shown by the fact that they voluntarily constructed, and in a very creditable manner, some additional drawing tables that were required.

An energetic Local Committee is organized in Huntingdon and its members make frequent visits to the school, and in doing so stimulate and encourage both teacher and pupils. The efforts of the gentlemen forming the committee have been of great value to the school. At the end of the season a very interesting exhibition of the work done by the pupils during the year was made and at the close of the exhibition a largely attended public meeting was held, at which prizes were distributed and addresses made congratulating the pupils on the work accomplished and urging on them the importance of further efforts.

Iberville School.

In compliance with a largely signed petition from the citizens of Iberville, asking for the establishment of a school in that town, a vote was granted by the council and the school was opened on the 16th November 1884. The classes were held in a large and comfortable room in the college building and were placed under the charge of Mr. V. Leblanc.

An active Local Committee had been formed and the classes were opened under very favorable auspices, 52 pupils being enrolled. As most of the pupils had no previous instruction lessons in the elementary principles were first given, after which the pupils worked from Prof. Walter Smith's cards and then proceeded to the elementary drawing books. These books show that a very fair start has been made and as the attendance has been regular and the pupils seem much interested, the prospects for the school are very encouraging. At the close of the school a public meeting was held, at which nearly all the pupils were present, and addresses were given by leading citizens. Much credit is due to Mr. D. Tassé for the active interest he took in the establishment of the school and for his exertions on its behalf. The school closed on the 30th April 1885.

I made visits to all the schools during the season, and I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and general interest shown by the teachers in their work: it is also satisfactory to know that the behaviour and application of the pupils have been such as to give cause for no complaint.

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Indeed one of the greatest encouragements in our work and one of the best evidences that the schools are doing good, is that they are attended by pupils who desire to improve themselves and who are earnest in their efforts to profit by the instruction given.

Last year a desire was expressed that certificates or diplomas of some sort should be given to the pupils; on looking closely into the matter I found that it was attended with many difficulties. Any system of awards of this nature that would give satisfaction would have to be one that could be applied to all the schools, and the different conditions existing in the various localities where schools are established, together with the varying attainments and training of the teachers, make the question one not easy of solution for the present.

Our chief difficulty is still the lack of properly trained and qualified teachers; the experience gained in teaching is, of course, of great advantage, but I often feel that if we could have teachers who had themselves received a good training in Industrial drawing and the best method of teaching it, the work of our school would be more satisfactory and more fruitful in good results.

A selection from the work done in all the schools was brought to Montreal at the close of the season, and placed on exhibition for eight days in the Montreal school. The display was highly creditable, and was inspected with much interest by a large number of people.

Hereto is annexed a statement showing in detail the attendance in each school.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

S. C. STEVENSON, B. A.,
Sec. and Dir.

Montreal, 12th May, 1885.

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Council of Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec.

Attendance in the Free Evening Drawing Schools under the control of the Council for season 1884-85.

Name of School.	Classes.	Attendance in class.	Total No. of pupils in School.	Average attendance.	Total average attendance.	Number of Lessons given in class.	Total No. of lessons in Schools.
Montreal	Freehand, Elementary	162		64		39	
"	Freehand, Advanced	26		13		39	
"	Mechanical Drawing	59		29		38	
"	Architectural Drawing	53		22		39	
"	Modelling	28		13		39	
"	Lithographic	15		9		39	
"	Wood Carving	19		8		18	
"	Wood Engraving	10		8		39	
"	Chemistry	53		24		20	
"	Anatomy	9	434	7	197	10	320
Quebec	Freehand Drawing	88		67		12	
"	Mechanical Drawing	55		44		13	
"	Linear and Architectural	97	240	70	181	13	38
St. Jerome	Architectural Drawing	21		16		46	
"	Freehand and Geometrical Drawing	27	48	25	41	56	102
New Liverpool	Freehand Drawing	40		23		32	
"	Mechanical Drawing	41	81	22	45	32	64
Granby	Freehand Drawing	16		9		61	
"	Mechanical Drawing	14	30	2	11		61
Huntingdon	Freehand Drawing	34					
"	Mechanical Drawing	7		18		62	
"	Architectural Drawing	8	49		18		62
Iberville	Freehand and Linear Drawing	52	52	20	20	76	76
Sorel	Architectural and Mechanical Drawing	17		9		36	
"	Freehand Drawing	24	41	9	18	36	72
Sillery	Freehand and Linear Drawing	37	37	25	25	61	61
Levis	Freehand Drawing	49		24		36	
"	Mechanical Drawing	22		10		17	
"	Geometrical Drawing	46	117	13	47	36	89
Three-Rivers	Freehand and Linear Drawing	59	59	18	18	66	66
		1188	1188	621	621	1011	1011

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COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the President and members of the Council of
Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Council for the year 1884–85.

During the year, four regular meetings of the Council have been held.

Eleven Free Evening Drawing Schools have been in operation during the season in the following places, viz: Montreal, Quebec, Levis, New Liverpool, Sillery, Three-Rivers, Sorel, Huntingdon, St. Jerôme, Granby and Iberville. The total number of pupils enrolled in the classes was 1,188 the number for the previous year being 1,279.

The Schools in Fraserville and St. John, which were in operation last year, were not in operation this season; in the case of the former this was due to the fact that the teacher had removed from the locality and it was impossible to find a suitable man to replace him, although efforts were made in this direction. In the case of St. John, the School was closed through lack of interest on the part of the people, and for the reason that the support and encouragement which had been promised, and which was naturally expected, was not forthcoming.

One new School was opened, viz: that in Iberville. This School has made an excellent beginning; it is well attended and heartily supported by the people of the locality, and gives promise of doing much good work.

I am pleased to be able to state that the work done in the Schools, has been very satisfactory; in some few localities the attendance has not

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been so large, nor the interest so marked as was to be desired, but even on these cases, there is evidence of faithful work, and satisfactory progress on the part of those who were in attendance. Experience confirms me in the opinion that, in order to secure the best result, it is very desirable to have each locality where a school is established, contribute in some way to the support of the same.

By this means more interest is awakened in the work, and the people feel that they have a more direct interest in the school. If any locality is desirous of having a Free Evening School, it is certainly not asking too much that it should provide, free of cost, the School premises, together with the heating and lighting of the same.

An Exhibition of the drawings made in the various schools was held in Montreal, in the latter part of April, and beginning of May; the Exhibition comprised specimens from the various Classes, and gave a very good idea of the nature of the work, which is being done. A very noticeable feature was the practical character of the drawings exhibited.

A number of the drawings from the various Schools, have been selected to be forwarded to the International Exhibition at Antwerp. The aim in most of the Schools has been to afford such instruction as could be profitably applied by the pupils in attendance, and this has had the desirable result of securing closer application on the part of pupils, and of giving more convincing proof, both to workmen and employers, of the practical value and importance of our Schools. The Exhibition remained open eight days and was visited by a large number of people, who expressed much surprise and gratification at the variety and excellence of this display.

In many of the localities where Schools are established, local exhibitions of the season's work were made previous to forwarding the same to Montreal. In every instance these exhibitions were well attended and favorably spoken of. I trust that it may be arranged next year, to have similar exhibitions in all localities where Schools are established, for they have a double effect for good, not only stimulating the pupils to do their best but also creating a greater public interest in the work. The progress and improvement in some of the Schools has been very noticeable; the classes

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and teachers have in most cases been the same as last year, but the method of instruction has been more systematized and more careful. In connection with the Montreal School, it is my painful duty to have to record the death of Mr. James Dyer, the teacher of the Mechanical class. Mr. Dyer was the senior teacher in the School, and his decease is a great loss.

His practical knowledge of Mechanics, combined with his remarkable aptitude for teaching, enabled him to instruct in such a way as to ensure rapid progress. The attendance in his Class was very regular, the average being higher than that in any other. His prompt and faithful discharge of duty, together with his affectionate regard for his pupils had a most beneficial effect and helped greatly to strengthen, the School and elevate its moral tone. Mr. Dyer's, place was filled by Mr. J. S. Garham, who performs the duties of the position very satisfactorily and who is a former pupil of the school. In order to keep pace with the wants of the school, it was considered desirable to open a Class in Anatomy, for the more advanced pupils of the Freehand and Modelling Classes; this Class was accordingly opened during the winter and placed under the charge of Mr. L. P. Hébert. It has been followed with great regularity and much interest by the pupils who joined.

During the year a strong desire was expressed by the Quebec members, to secure a suitable and permanent School Building in the City of Quebec. Active efforts were made to carry the idea into effect and your Council made a grant of $500.00, towards the object, with the understanding that no further monetary contribution would be asked or expected from the Council in order to complete the Building. A piece of land, in a convenient location in the City, was generously donated by the Hon. J. G. Ross, Senator, for the purpose, and the Quebec members of this Council have given assurance that promises of financial assistance to ensure the completion of the Building have been made by leading citizens of Quebec. The property was duly transferred to the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and a contract was entered into with Mr. F. De Varennes, for the construction of the Building for the sum of $9,643.00. As stated above, the sum of $5,000.00, was voted at the meeting of the Council, held on the 13th May, 1884, to aid in the construction of the Buildings; the work was

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commenced last Fall and the Council has already paid $2,500.00 of the amount voted.

The grant to the Council, for the year, was only $6,000.00, but, in addition to this, the sum of $1,651.78 was obtained, being the unexpended balance of the grant for Art Education from the previous year.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the question of Practical Education and, during the year, this committee has made careful inquiries on this important subject, and has prepared a report which has been printed and circulated among members of the Legislature, and in other quarters where it was considered it would do most good. Together with the Report of the Committee, was published a report of a visit to the Manual Training School of St. Louis, which had been prepared by the Secretary.

It is to be hoped that the issuing of this pamphlet will have the effect of drawing public attention to this important question, and of enabling us to judge of the interest that is taken in the matter by the public. Of the importance of the question, there can be no doubt; the progress of the age demands that more attention should be paid to industrial or practical education. "What we need," as an English writer puts it "is to liberate the hand power which is now going to waste, just as we have set free the brain power." This subject is one of great importance to the whole country and it is now attracting much attention in Europe and the United States, and it is to be hoped that our educational authorities will soon take some action in regard to it, for, as has been truly said: "What we wish to see introduced into the life of the nation must first be introduced in the life of its Schools."

The Financial Statement for the year is submitted herewith, from which it will be seen that the balance on hand is $3,031.87.

The whole respectfully submitted,

S. C. STEVENSON, B. A.,
Secretary.

MONTREAL, 12TH MAY, 1885.

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Financial Statement

Dr. S. C. Stevenson, Secretary, in account with

1884		$ cts.	$ cts.
May 13	To Balance from last year.....	5799 54	
June 6.....	To Quebec Government, being balance of unexpended grant for Art education for 1883-84, when grant was divided between l'Institut National des Beaux Arts and this Council.....	1651 78	
December 19..	To Civil Service Examiners of Ottawa, for rent of School Rooms for examinations in May and November 1884..	50 00	
December 26..	To Government Grant for 1884-85.....	6000 00	
			$13501 32

Montreal, 12th May, 1885.

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FOR SEASON 1884–85.

the Council of Arts and Manufactures, P. Q. Cr.

1885		$ cts.	$ cts.
May 12.	By Montreal School	2611 82	
	" Quebec "	602 52	
	" Lévis "	377 33	
	" New-Liverpool School	248 40	
	" Sillery School	146 05	
	" Three-Rivers School	250 00	
	" Sorel "	233 60	
	" Granby "	185 20	
	" St. Jerome "	145 00	
	" Huntingdon "	209 46	
	" Iberville "	150 00	
	" Sherbrooke "	75 00	
	" Fraserville "	44 13	
			5278 51
	" Quebec School Building		2500 00
	" Travelling Expenses		381 00
	" S. C. Stevenson		1600 00
	" General Expenses		709 94
	" Balance on hand		3031 87
			13501 32

Audited and found correct.

A. LÉVESQUE,
A. A. STEVENSON,
J. F. PEACHY,
C. W. C.

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IV

PUBLIC WORKS

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

(*Translation.*)

QUEBEC, July 3rd, 1885

The Honourable JOHN ROSS,
Commissioner,

SIR,

In conformity with the provisions of the law, I have the honour to submit to you the following report, for the year which has just passed, on the public works and edifices placed under the control of this department.

The construction of the new Parliament Buildings, and of the new Court House of Quebec, the partial or complete restoration of the Court Houses at Aylmer, Sweetsburgh, Three Rivers, and Ste. Scholastique, and some trifling repairs for the preserving of other edifices in the province, form the whole of our works for the year ended June 30th.

The erection of the new Parliament Buildings, which were built to the height of the ground floor at the date of my last report, has been continued this year to the attic of the tower. The building has been closed in and covered, and the interior works are fairly advanced. One of the large chambers and a part of the building were able to be used since last winter, a second time, for the temporary use of the Legislature.

The upper part of the tower is still unfinished, but as nearly all the materials necessary for its construction are prepared, it can be completed in two months. Last Autumn, on the 19th October, two dynamite explosions occurred. These explosions, without causing any considerable damage to the building, on account of the special care devoted to the construction of the walls, nevertheless delayed the work, and necessitated costly reconstruction, owing to the period at which they had to be executed.

The heating apparatus, the placing of which had been undertaken by MM. Robert Mitchell & Co., according to plans and specifications drawn up by ourselves, worked last winter in a satisfactory manner.

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The construction of the new Court House in Quebec is being continued this year, and as the greater part of the cut stone was prepared last winter, it is almost certain that the roof will be put on in the autumn; so that the walls which have already stood two years exposed to the effects of rain and frost will be completely protected, by next winter.

The changes made, at the request of the Bar, to render the building fire-proof, have necessarily caused some delay, but the disadvantages of these delays will be compensated for by the end attained, in making a building secure against fire, and of the greatest solidity.

The work of restoration which has been completed on the edifices mentioned at the commencement of this report, consisted in the jointing of the walls and cornices, the repairing of roofing and gutters, as also in the repairs in joinery, painting and plastering, necessitated by the damage which rain and frost always cause to buildings whose repairs have been neglected for a certain number of years. With a money vote, a little above that of recent years, we might hope, that before long all our buildings will be restored, and that nothing would be needed but to keep them in order, at a small expense, like a good householder does.

In the estimates which I will have the honour to submit to you for the ensuing session, I will have to include, with your permission, the sums needed for the opening of roads, the levelling of the grounds, and the embellishment of the approaches to the new Parliament Buildings. There must also be included in the sum total voted, the cost of a new Court House in Montreal, if you decide to carry out the projects which the Government proposes to take into consideration. With regard to this subject I believe it is my duty to lay stress on the necessity of giving to the architects, who will be instructed to draw up the plans of the new building, all the time that they may deem needful, in order to allow them to become thoroughly acquainted with their design: that is the surest method of avoiding extras, especially if the system of giving the contracts for public works to the lowest bidder is continued.

The whole humbly submitted,

J. B. DEROME,
Engineer and Director of Public Works.

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V

AGRICULTURE

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COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works (*ex officio*)	Quebec.
The Superintendent of Public Instruction (*ex officio*)	"
L. H. Massue, Esq., president	Varennes.
J. M. Browning, Esq., vice-president	Montreal.
Honorable J. J. Ross	Ste. Anne de la Pérade.
" Louis Beaubien	Montreal.
P. B. Benoit, Esq	St. Hubert.
S. N. Blackwood, Esq	West Shefford
A. Casavant, Esq	St. Dominique.
Aug. Casgrain, Esq	Rivière Ouelle.
Eugène Casgrain, Esq	L'Islet.
James Cochrane, Esq	Compton.
E. J. de Blois, Esq	Quebec.
Honorable L. Archambault	L'Assomption.
Charles Gibb, Esq	Abbotsford.
O. Gauthier, Esq	St. Urbain.
Aug. Guilbault, Esq	Ste. Elizabeth.
L. J. Lemyre, Esq	Baie-du-Febre.
H. J. Martin, Esq., M.D	Carleton.
J. J. A. Marsan, Esq	L'Assomption.
L'abbé F. Pilote	St. Augustin de Portneuf.
A. Somerville, Esq	Lachine Rapids.
Hector Lussier, Esq	St. Vincent de Paul.

Dr. George Leclère, Secretary,
Office, No. 76, St. Gabriel Street,
Montreal

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1886.

LIST OF SECRETARIES WITH THEIR ADDRESSES.

Names of the Societies.	Secretaries.	Addresses.
Argenteuil	Gavin J. Walker	Lachute.
Arthabaska	Adélard Picher	Arthabaskaville.
Bagot	F. Dupont	St. Liboire.
Beauharnois	E. L. Normandin	St. Louis de Gonzague.
Beauce, No. 2 Div. B	E. Bruneau	St. Joseph de Beauce.
Beauce, No. 1 Div. B	Louis Paradis	Valetort, (St. Sébastien.)
Bellechasse	François Pouliot	St. Michel.
Berthier	A. Demers	Berthier (en haut.)
Bonaventure, No. 1	L. P. Lebel	New Carlisle.
do No. 2, Div. A	J. F. Guité	Maria.
do No. 2, Div. B	Samuel G. Brown	Escuminac.
Brome	J. M. Lefebvre	Knowlton.
Chambly	Thos. Robert	St. Hubert.
Champlain	Robert Trudel	Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan.
Charlevoix, No. 1	J. A. J. Kane	Malbaie.
do No. 2	Thomas Tremblay	Baie St. Paul.
Chateauguay	Basile Vannier	Ste. Martine.
Chicoutimi, No. 1	J. B. Gaudin	Chicoutimi.
do No. 2	J. C. Lindsay	Roberval.
Compton, No. 1	C. H. Hackett	Compton.
do No. 2	Thos. H. Monroe	Bury.
Two Mountains	B. Beauchamp	St. Hermas.
Dorchester	C. E. Vaillancourt	St. Anselme.
Drummond	P. N. Dorion	Drummondville.
Gaspé, No. 1 Div. A	James M. Remon	Cape Cove.
Gaspé, No. 2 Div. A	Thos. S. Vardon	Pointe St. Peter.
Gaspé, No. 1 Div. B	Jos. Eden, Senior	Gaspé Village.

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Agricultural Societies for 1886.—Continued.

Names of the Societies.	Secretaries.	Addresses.
Gaspé, No. 4	P. L. Joncas	Hâvre-aux-Maisons (Magdalen Isl's)
Hochelaga	Hugh Brodie	Montreal.
Huntingdon, No. 1	W. S. Maclaren	Huntingdon.
do No. 2	Chas. McDiarmid	Covey Hill.
Iberville	A. A. L. Brien	St. Alexandre.
Jacques-Cartier	N. M. Lecavalier	St. Laurent.
Joliette	George Guilbault	Joliette.
Kamouraska	Adél. Boucher	Rivière Ouelle.
Laprairie	Alexandre Brosseau	Laprairie.
L'Assomption	I. J. A. Marsan	L'Assomption.
Laval	Dr. E. Ouimet	Ste. Rose.
Lévis	Louis Napoléon Carrier	Lévis.
L'Islet	P. G. Verreault	St. Jean Port Joli.
Lotbinière, No. 1	William Wilson	St. Sylvestre.
do No. 2	L. O. Couture	Ste. Croix.
Maskinongé	E. Caron	Louiseville.
Megantic, No. 1	Duncan Stewart	Inverness.
do No. 2	John Hutchison	Le Mesurier.
Missisquoi	George Sulley	Bedford.
Montcalm	J. Beauchamp	Ste. Julienne.
Montmagny	Jacques Collin	St. Thomas de Montmagny.
Montmorency, No. 1	Jules Emile Dick	Château Richer.
do No. 2	J. Z. Dubeau	Ste. Famille d'Orleans.
Napierville	Antoine Goyer	St. Rémi.
Nicolet	J. A. Blondin	Bécancour.
Ottawa, No. 1 Div. A	L. W. Symmes	Aylmer, P.Q.
do No. 1 Div. B	H. N. Raby	St. André Avelin.
do No. 2	P. Bainbridge	Wright.
Pontiac, No. 1	J. M. Judson	Shawville.

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Agricultural Societies for 1886.—Continued.

Names of the Societies.	Secretaries.	Addresses.
Pontiac No. 2	N. Bessette.	Chapeau Village.
Portneuf	A. D. Hamelin	Deschambault.
Quebec (City)	F. Oliver	Quebec.
Quebec (County)	J. B. Delâge	Quebec.
Richelieu	Clément Harpin	Sorel.
Richmond	John Main	Melbourne.
Rimouski	C. Bégin	Rimouski.
Rouville	C. N. Frégeau	Rougemont.
Saguenay	H. Lapointe	Tadoussac.
Shefford	W. R. Lindsay	Waterloo.
Sherbrooke	A. Stevens	Lennoxville.
Soulanges	Nap. St. Amour	Coteau du Lac.
Stanstead	L. H. Le Baron	Massawippi Village.
St. Hyacinthe	Joseph Morin	St. Hyacinthe.
St. John	R. Gagnon	St. John.
St. Maurice	F. X. Bellemare	St. Barnabé de St. Maurice.
Témiscouata	L. N. Gauvreau	Isle Verte.
Terrebonne	A. Séguin	Ste. Thérèse.
Three Rivers	J. B. R. Dufresne	Three Rivers.
Vaudreuil, No. 1	Z. Valois	Vaudreuil.
do No. 2	Hugh McMillen	Rigaud.
Verchères	Félix Voligny	Contrecœur.
Wolfe, No. 1	W. W. Oughtread	Marbleton.
Wolfe, No. 2	Siméon Fontaine	Weedon.
Yamaska	V. Gladu	St. François du Lac.

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Dr. The Secretary in account with the Council of

1884–85		——	$ cts.
July 1..	To Balance in hand this day		1128 28
July 1..	" Alteration of cheque No. 2715		15 00
Oct. 6..	" Grants to Agricultural Societies		32724 00
Oct. 9..	" " " "		2800 00
Oct. 17..	" " " "		1948 00
Oct. 18..	" " " "		113 00
Nov. 29..	" Interest		108 17
Dec. 2..	" Grants to Agricultural Societies		500 00
Dec. 10..	" " " "		5058 65
Jan. 7..	" " " "		1936 00
Jan. 13..	" " " "		400 00
Jan. 21..	" " " "		800 00
Feb. 26..	" " Veterinary School		2200 00
Feb. 26..	" " Horticultural Societies		500 00
March 2.	" " Council of Agriculture		669 66
May 4..	" Interest		62 24
June 20.	" Balance		45 66
			$51108 67

To Bursars' balance at the three schools	$ 684 00	
" Balance a quarter at the three schools	900 00	
" " Sundries	600 00	
	$2184 00	

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Agriculture for the year ending 30th June, 1885. Cr.

1884–85		$ cts.	$ cts.
	By Grants to Agricultural Societies		37472 65
	" Secretary's Salary		1599 96
	SCHOOL OF L'ASSOMPTION.		
	" Bursars	348 00	
	" Three quarters	900 00	1248 00
	STE. ANNE SCHOOL.		
	" Bursars	288 00	
	" Three quarters	900 00	1188 00
	ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL.		
	" Buarsars	480 00	
	" Three quarters	900 00	1380 00
	VETERINARY SCHOOL.		
	" Government Grant to account	2300 00	
	" Travelling expenses, medals, &c	103 70	2403 70
	HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
	" Society of Abbotsford	100 00	
	" " Brome	100 00	
	" " L'Islet	100 00	
	" " Missisquoi	100 00	
	" " Shefford	100 00	500 00
	" Travelling expenses of the Council		512 00
	" Standing Committee on Exhibitions		4526 66
	" F. X. U. Dequoy, caretaker		55 00
	" Printing		92 95
	" Rent of Telephone		50 00
	" Sundries		63 95
	" Post Office and stamps		16 00
			$51108 67

(Signed) GEORGES LECLERE,
Secretary.

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COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(*Translation.*)

MONTREAL, 20th May, 1884.

Present: Messrs. Massue, Pilote, Ouimet, De Blois, Lussier, Cochrane, Gauthier, Gibb, Casavant, Lemyre, Marsan, Guilbault and Blackwood.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A petition from the ploughing association of Missisquoi county was read, requesting the Council to give a special grant in aid of ploughing matches in that county.

Resolved: That this Council has observed with pleasure the efforts made by the Missisquoi ploughing association to encourage ploughing matches in that county; but the Council regrets that the means at its disposal will not permit it to accompany its approval with a grant of money for that purpose.

A petition was read from society No. 1, of the Chicoutimi county, informing the Council that the aforesaid county possessed two agricultural societies, and that the annual grant is not enough to allow all the desired amount of good to be carried out. The society therefore hopes that the Council will recommend the Government to vote an additional grant in aid.

Resolved: That after having considered the petition of society No. 1 of Chicoutimi county, this Council is of opinion that as the Act of Agriculture has already settled the amount of the grants to be made to the agricultural societies of the Province of Quebec, it is impossible for the Council to grant this request.

After a discussion on the subject of agricultural education and other matters, the Council adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

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SESSION OF 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Present: Messrs. Massue, Ouimet, De Blois, Lussier, Gibb, Marsan, Lemyre, Blackwood, Casavant, Guilbault, Pilote, Gauthier, Martin and the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Hon. Mr. Ross, submitted to the Council a scheme of the several amendments he proposes to make in the Act of agriculture.

After discussion, it was resolved: That this Council approves of the suggested amendments to the Act of Agriculture.

Then followed the reading and discussion of a notice of motion, made at the last session relative to the agricultural schools of this Province, which notice reads as follows :

Seeing that experience proves that it is of the greatest importance that these young people who intend to follow the course of the agricultural schools, subject to the control of this Council, should possess sufficient instruction to enable them to profit by the scientific teachings given in the said schools ; and that is is necessary to make regulations to that effect, Mr. Ouimet proposed that it be resolved:

That, from May 1st, 1885, no candidate shall be admitted to the schools of agriculture under the control of this Council without having passed an examination in the following subjects :

1. The elements of grammar and geography.
2. An abridgement of the History of Canada.
3. Dictation.
4. Arithmetic as far the rule of three inclusively.

Each candidate shall, in addition, be furnished with a satisfactory certificate of moral conduct; his age shall be not less than fifteen years, and his health shall be good.

The Board of Examination shall be composed of those members of this Council who form the visiting committee of the schools ; and the members of the said committee shall appoint one or three persons to examine the candidates, and to report to the board on their qualifications.

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The certificate of admission to be signed by the president of the committee. Should any candidate fail in passing the examination, he may present himself again at a later date, but not more than three trials will be allowed.

A dollar shall be paid for the certificate to the director of the schools, who shall account for the same to the visiting committee.

The course shall extend over three years.

A certificate of merit shall be granted to each pupil on his leaving the school, if he has attended the course and passed an examination before the board of examiners.

The certificate shall be signed by the President of the Committee, the President of the Council, the Director of the School, and by the farm-manager.

For this certificate, each successful candidate shall pay one dollar.

Every holder of a scholarship who, after matriculation, shall leave the school, without reasonable cause, before the expiration of three years, shall lose all right to his scholarship, and shall be obliged to repay to the Council all sums he has received from it. To secure this, he shall sign the following declaration :

*** School of Agriculture.

I, , the undersigned, admitted to the above School, engage to repay to the Council of Agriculture, the sum which shall have been paid for me, both for my instruction and for my scholarship, if I do not faithfully complete the course that I am pledged to follow ; and I have signed my name.

(Signed)

There shall be two examinations in each year : the first in September, and the second on the first of February.

Resolved : That the motion of the Hon. Gédéon Ouimet, relating to the Agricultural Schools, be approved by the Council.

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After having examined and discussed the programmes of certain Agricultural Societies the Council adjourned.

Certified true copy.

(Sigued) GEORGES LECLERE,
Secretary.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(*Translation.*)

QUEBEC, March 12th, 1885.

Present: The Hon. Messrs. L. Archambault, G. Ouimet; Messrs. L. Beaubien, J. M. Blackwood, E. Casgrain, A. Casavant, A. Casgrain, E. J. Deblois, O. Gauthier, H. Lussier, J. Lemyre, J. Marsan, L. H. Massue, the Assistant Commissioner, J. Martin, M. D., the Rev. F. Pilote.

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Mr. S. Lesage, were present at part of this meeting.

Mr. L. H. Massue in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Ouimet asked the President why a meeting of the Council had not been called before that day.

In reply to Mr. Ouimet, the President said that the first reason why why the Council had not been called together sooner was as follows: Although the regular meetings of the Council should take place in June and October, it was out of his power to call the meetings, since, from some cause unknown to him, there was omitted in the budget of the year the ordinary grant made to the Council to meet even the very urgent expenditure of the office, such as salaries and others items, as well as the travelling expenses of the members; and in the second place, the President was obliged to yield to the request of the Commissioner of Agriculture not to convene the Council until he received an order to that effect from the Commissioner himself.

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Mr. Ouimet asked if the Council had ever appointed an officer with the title of "Director of Agriculture."

The President having replied in the negative, Mr. Ouimet, seconded by Mr. Gauthier, moved: That the secretary of the Council be instructed to obtain copies of the orders in Council, appointing a director of agriculture, and defining his powers, province and duties.—(Carried.)

Mr. Ouimet, seconded by Mr. Archambault, moved: That Mr. L. H. Massue be re-elected President of the Council for the ensuing year.—(Carried.)

Mr. Blackwood, seconded by Mr. E. Casgrain, moved: That Mr. J. M. Browning be re-elected Vice-President of the Council for the ensuing year. —(Carried.)

Mr. Casavant, seconded by Mr. A. Casgrain, moved: That the Executive Committe be composed of the same members as last year.—(Carried.)

Mr. Blackwood, seconded by Mr. Lussier, moved: That the members who composed the committee on the horticultural societies last year, be re-elected for the present year.—(Carried.)

Mr. Marsan, seconded by Mr. Lemyre, moved: That the school-visiting committee be composed of the same members as last year, with the addition of Messrs. L. Archambault and A. Casavant.—(Carried.)

The secretary read the annual report of the Director of the Ste. Anne's Agricultural School, which was received and approved.

The report of the Director of the Agricultural School at L'Assomption was read, received and approved, as was the report of the Director of the Agricultural School of St. Francis.

The report of the President of the Committee on Horticultural Societies was also read, received and approved.

The Rev. Mr. Tremblay, Director of the Agricultural School at Ste. Anne's, stated that he had been invited by the Commissioner ofAgriculture to make known his views as to the best way of avancing the agricultural instruction in the Province: Mr. Tremblay, therefore, requested to be heard on the subject by the members of the Council. His request was granted, and the Council adjourned until 2 p. m.

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SESSION AT 2 P. M.

The same members being present, the secretary submitted to the Council the programmes of the following agricultural societies for the present year.

Society No. 2 of Wolfe county begs to be excused from holding the competition for the best cultivated farms and to be allowed to expend its funds in the purchase of thorough-bred male animals

Resolved: That the request of this society be granted, provided that the animals they propose to buy are thorough-bred, and that a copy of the pedigree establising the purity of breeding of each animal so bought, be transmitted to the Council.

The county of Nicolet Agricultural Society requests exemption from holding a competition for best cultivated farms, substituting for it an exhibition of stock and domestic manufactures.

Resolved: That before holding an exhibition of stock, this Society be compelled to conform to the rules of the Council which insist upon the holding of a competition for the best cultivated farms.

The programme of the Napierville Agricultural Society, having been found to be in conformity with the rules, is approved.

The Beauharnois Agricultural Society wishes to be allowed to expend $700.00 for an exhibition of live stock; the balance it desires to employ in the extinction of a debt contracted in the purchase of a stallion. It also prays to be exempted from holding any other competitions.

Resolved: That this society must first hold a competition for the best cultivated farms, and shall then be at liberty to employ its remaining funds as requested.

The Bonaventure Agricultural Society No. 2, asks to employ one half of the subscription of its members in the purchase of grass-seeds, and to expend $100.00 in the purchase of male animals.

Resolved: That this request be granted, on condition that the males bought by this society be thorough-bred.

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The Agricultural Society of Iberville wishes to be allowed to hold an exhibition of live-stock and domestic manufactures, a competition of growing crops and large farms.

Resolved: That this petition be granted only on condition that the society hold a competition for the best cultivated farms.

The programmes submitted by the following societies, being in conformity with the rules were approved, viz: Bagot, Bellechasse, Champlain, Dorchester, L'Assomption, Gaspé No. 1, Terrebonne et Yamaska.

The Society No. 2 of the county of Charlevoix asks leave to devote a portion of its funds to the purchase of pure-bred bulls and boars; and another portion to an exhibition of live-stock and domestic manufactures.

Resolved: That this society must conform to the rules of the Council, by holding a competition for best cultivated farms, before it can be allowed to carry out its intended plan.

The No. 2 Society of Megantic requests exemption from the competition of farms, and permission to hold a live-stock exhibition and a competion of growing crops, and to purchase seeds, &c.

Resolved: That before this society can be allowed to hold any other competition, it must first hold its competition for the best cultivated farms.

A petition was read from the Chateauguay Agricultural Society, begging, for reasons assigned, to be exempted from holding a competition for the best cultivated farms.

Resolved: That this society cannot be excused from holding the said competition for the best cultivated farms.

The Lotbinière Society No. 2 declares that it proposes to encourage energetically the introduction of improved breeds into that county, and to that end begs to be excused from holding the competition for the best cultivated farms.

Resolved: That the prayer of that society be granted.

The Society of the county of Two Mountains states that it has imported a Clyde stallion direct from Scotland, at a cost of $2,100.00; that in

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order to meet this expenditure. incurred in the interests of its members, it should devote all its funds to the extinction of the debt; and, in consequence, it prays to be exempted, for this year, from holding the competition for the best cultivated farms.

Resolved: That in consideration of the plea advanced in this petition, the Council grants the request therein contained. but for this year only,

The Abbotsford Society of Horticuture prays to be allowed to omit its exhibition of fruit, and to devote the whole of its subscriptions to the purchase of Russian fruit trees for distribution among its members.—(Granted).

A petition was read from the farmers of the county of Rouville, asking leave to form a county horticultural society.—(Granted).

A letter was read from Dr. McEachran informing the Council that the contract between him and the Council expires this year; that in virtue of the said contract, and in consideration of the sum of $1,000.00 a year, and of an additional sum of $1,000.00 yearly, for the establishment of a course of lectures in French and the management of a department in the Journal of Agriculture, he had built the present Veterinary College, on plans approved by the Council and had engaged to give gratuitous instruction to twenty holders of exhibitions—13 French and 7 English. Dr. McEachran also submitted a financial statement showing that he had lost every year, the sum of $1,050.00. In conclusion, he prays for a continuation of the contract, and that, in the contemplated grant, the Council will recommend the allowance of a sum sufficiently high to enable him to carry on the college in a satisfactory manner. Dr. McEachran offers to place his college at the service of the Government should it desire to establish a course of theoretical agriculture.

Resolved: That the Council having with pleasure observed the benefits the province has derived from the superior instruction given at the Montreal Veterinary College; having appreciated the advantages offered to the youth of the country by enabling them to embrace a career as honourable as it is profitable, and having read the letter of Dr. McEachran explaining the wants of the College, recommends this letter most heartily to the favourable consideration of the Government.

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The report of the president of the school-visiting committee was read, received and approved.

The Rev. L. O. Tremblay, director of the Ste. Anne's School of Agriculture, read the suggestions he proposes to offer to the Commissioner of Agriculture on our Agricultural Schools, and the reforms required therein, according to his ideas, to render their working more perfect.

Mr. Marsan, seconded by Mr. E. Casgrain, moved: That after considering the observations submitted to the Council by Mr. Trembly, the director of the Ste. Anne's agricultural school, the Council is of opinion that that the suggestions therein contained appear to be of value, and that the Council is pleased to recommend them to the serious attention of the Premier.—(Carried.)

The Hon. G. Ouimet drew the attention of the Council to the fact that L'Assomption Agricultural School had added to its buildings a forge, a cartwright's shop, and a joiner's shop, for the use of the pupils, and he expressed the opinion, in the name of the Council, that it was desirable that the other schools should establish workshops of the same sort.

Resolved: That in the opinion of this Council it would be advantageous that a creamery or a cheese-factory be attached to each of our schools to complete the farm education of the pupils; and that it would be equally advantageous that the system of ensilage be carried out in these schools, in order that its practical usefulness may be demonstrated.

Resolved: That the secretary be instructed to print the resolutions adopted by the Council at the session of May 20, 1884, and to distribute them to the agricultural schols and societies of this province.

A letter from Dr. McEachran was read, asking the Council to recommend the Government to establish a system of provincial quarantine like that already existing in Manitoba and Ontario, to prevent the spread of certain contagious diseases among the cattle of this province; the federal quarantine only aiming at the prevention of the exportation of animals affected by contagious diseases, and its intention being not at all to interfere in matters which strictly concern the local governments. Dr. McEachran suggested that a veterinary surgeon should be appointment as chief in-

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spector of this province, and that he should only be paid when his services are rexuired.

Resolved: That this Council, convinced of the practical advantage of a provincial quarantine for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, recommends the suggestion of Dr. McEachran to the favourable consideration of the Government.

Resolved: That, in the opinion of the Council, it would be useful to establish a "Herd Book," for the registering of bulls and cows of Canadian breed, and, also, a "Stud Book" for horses of Canadian breed.

Resolved: That this Council regards the payment of pupils in our schools of agriculture for their labour, as useful and desirable.

Resolved: That seeing the advanced period of the season and the impossibility of changing the programmes, the different agricultural societies have already adopted, the Council thinks it by no means pressing, for this year at least, to modify the regulations of this Council as regards the competition for the best cultivated farms.

The Council then adjourned.

Certified true copy.

(Signed, GEORGES LECLÈRE,
Secretary.

Copy of the report of a committee of the Honorable Executive Council, dated May 2nd 1885, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, May 6th, 1885.

As to the approval of certain resolutions of the Council of Agriculture.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, in a memorandum, dated the 1st May instant (1885), recommends: That the resolutions of the Council of Agriculture of 20th May 1884, and of March 12th, 1885 be approved, in conformity with the provisions of the act 32 Vict., c. 15, sec. 39, with the exception of the resolution of May 20th, 1884, relating to the Agricultural Schools, which resolution, in consideration of its exceptional importance will remain for further consideration.

(Certified.)

(Signed,) JOS. A. DEFOY,
Clerk Ex. Council.

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MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(*Translation.*)

Approved by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, March 20th, 1886.

QUEBEC, Feb. 3rd, 1886.

Present: The Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. L. Archambault, Géd. Ouimet, and Messrs. L. Beaubien, L. H. Massue, C. Gibb, E. Casgrain, J. L. Lemyre, O. Gauthier, J. Marsan,, A. Casgrain, A. Casavant, S. N. Blackwood, H. J. Martin, J. M. Browning, Rev. H. Pilote and Mr. S. Lesage, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

M. L. H. Massue in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President delivered his annual address, in which, after having reviewed the work of the Council during the past year, he enlarged upon certain points which he commended to the study and consideration of the members.

M. P. B. Benoit, seconded by Mr. E. Casgrain, moved: That this Council receive and adopt the report of the President, congratulating him on the skilful manner in which it is composed, and thanking him for the excellent suggestions therein contained.

Resolved unanimously: That Mr. L. H. Massue be re-elected President of this Council for the present year.

Mr. O. Gauthier, seconded by Mr. A. Casavant, moved: That Mr. J. M. Browning be re-elected Vice-President of this Council for the present year. (Carried.)

Executive Committee.

Mr. L. Beaubien, seconded by Mr. O. Gauthier, moved: That the Executive Committee be composed of the same members as last year, with Mr. Massue as President. (Carried.)

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Horticultural Societies.

Resolved: That the Committee on Horticultural Societies be composed as follows:

Mr. Charles Gibb, President, Messrs. L. Beaubien, J. L. Lemyre and E. Casgrain.

Visiting Committee on Schools.

Mr. J. M. Browning, seconded by Mr. L. Beaubien, moved: That the Visiting Committee of Schools be composed as follows: The Hon. Mr. Ouimet, President; Messrs. S. N. Blackwood, A. Casavant, J. L. Lemyre, and the Rev. F. Pilote. (Carried.)

The report of the Visiting Committee on Agricultural Schools was then read.

Resolved: That the report be received, and that the thanks of the Council be offered to the Hon. L. Archambault, for the excellent remarks and suggestions contained in his report.

The report of the Director of the Ste. Anne's Agricultural School was read.

Resolved: That the report be received.

And the Council adjourned at 2 P. M.

SESSION OF 2 P. M.

The same members being present, the Secretary read the report of the Director of the Agricultural School of L'Assomption, and that of Mr. S. N. Blackwood, on a visit made by him to the Montreal Veterinary School, during the examination of, and the distribution of diplomas to, the graduating pupils of that institution.

Mr. J. M. Browning, seconded by Mr. P. B. Benoit, moved: That the different reports of the Directors of Agricultural Schools, as well as the report of Mr. Blackwood, be referred to the Visiting Committee on Schools, with instructions to study them and to make a report at the next meeting of the Council, the report to contain a condensation of the chief remarks and suggestions therein to be found, which may hereafter furnish a subject for discussion by the Council. (Carried.)

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Mr. L. N. Beaubien, seconded by the Hon. G. Ouimet, moved: That those pupils, in their last year, of the Provincial Agricultural Schools, who shall have given full and entire satisfaction to their teachers, be rewarded in a special manner by being assisted next autum to visit the Exhibition of the State of New York.

Mr. P. B. Benoit, seconded by Mr. S. N. Blackwood, moved in amendment: That the words "State of New York" be expunged and replaced by the following words: "Sherbrooke and its neighbourhood."

The amendment, being put to the vote, was carried on the following division:

For: Messrs. Gauthier, Lemyre, Marsan, Benoit, Casgrain, Casavant, A. Casgrain, Chas. Gibb, Blackwood, Browning—(10).

Against: The Hon. G. Ouimet, M. L. Beaubien—(2).

The original motion was lost on the same division.

A request was read from "The Agricultural Association of the Eastern Townships," asking permission to give to the next exhibition which is to be held in the coming autum, the name of "The Provincial Exhibition of the Province of Quebec," and praying that the Council recommend the hon. Commissioner of Agriculture to allow the public funds, voted for exhibitions of this kind, to be handed over to the Agricultural Assocation of the Eastern Townships, at least for this year.

Mr. L. Beaubien, seconded by Mr. P. B. Benoit, moved: That inasmuch as the Agricultural Association of the Eastern Townships is making application to the Government, for the purpose of obtaining leave that the next provincial exhibition be held at Sherbrooke, and that the organization of the said exhibition be entrusted to it;

And seeing that the said Association is competent to undertake successfully the carrying out the said exhibition, and that it is but right that the provincial exhibitionbe held at Sherbrooke, at which place it has not been held, since 1862;

The Council recommends that the next Provincial Exhibition be held at Sherbrooke, on the land of the Agricultural Association of the Eastern

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Townships ; and, that in conformity with 48 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 1, sub-section *b*, certain powers, conferred on the permanent committee of Provincial Exhibitions be suspended under a new order, and transferred to the new association, in order to allow it to organize and carry on the ensuing exhibition, and that such assistance as may seem fit to the Government be granted to it for such purpose. (Carried.)

And the Council adjourned until 8 p. m.

SESSION OF 8 P. M.

The same members being present, the President called the attention of the Council to certain provisions of the Act 48 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 5, relating to the distributing of the balance of the $50,000 appropriated to the grant to the agricultural associations; the said act prescribing the manner in which this balance is to be distributed and on what conditions.

The Hon. G. Ouimet, seconded by Mr. S. N. Blackwood, moved : That the Secretary be instructed to devote attention to the balance of the $50,000 voted for the payment of the grant to the agricultural associations of the Province, to ascertain the amount of such balance, and, at the next meeting of the Council, to report upon the manner in which the said balance should be distributed, in conformity with the provisions of the Act 48 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 5. (Carried.)

A letter was read from Mr. J. S. Williams, breeder of thorough-bred stock, requesting the Council to have the kindness to buy from him several of his cattle, &c., for the purpose of distributing them among the agricultural societies, and thereby favouring the improvement of the stock of this Province.

Resolved : That this Council, from want of means, much regrets that it cannot encourage the laudable efforts of Mr. Williams by purchasing any of his thoroughbred stock ; but the Council recommends Mr. Williams to address a circular, with prices, to all the agricultural societies of the Province, a list of which he can obtain from the Secretary of the Council.

The Hon. the Prime Minister gave some very interesting details concerning a visit he paid to the " Haras du Pin," when he was in France ;

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noting the valuable qualities of the stallions he saw, particularly the points of the Norman and Percheron; and related to the Council all the minute precautions taken by the French Government to preserve and continue the purity of these breeds. The Hon. Premier, in conclusion, expressed a desire to see a "Haras National" established in this Province, and he strongly advised the agricultural societies to make their importations direct from France.

The Hon. G. Ouimet, seconded by Mr. P. B. Benoit, moved: That the thanks of the Council be given to the Hon. Premier for the clear and instructive relation of his visit to the national horse-breeding establishments of France; and that the Council views with favour the important subject of the introduction of studs of the kind mentioned into this Province.

Mr. S. Lesage, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, drew the attention of the Council of Agriculture to the provisions of the Act 48 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 2, which provides for the establishment of a "Herd Book" for the different breeds of animals introduced into this Province, especially as regards Canadian cattle and Canadian horses. Mr. Lesage declared that many excellent specimens were to be found, possessing all the characteristic marks of the Canadian breed, whose milk-producing qualities are not surpassed by the best of the imported breeds; that this fact has been proved by the dairy association of this Province, which has paid particular attention to the question, and which is so thoroughly convinced of its truth that it is ready to undertake the management of the herd-book if the Council will entrust to its care the organization and control of the work under certain conditions and rules which the association will with pleasure submit for the approval of the Council.

Mr. A. Casavant, seconded by Mr. E. Casgrain, moved: That, whereas the Dairymen's Association before the passing of Act 48 Vic., Cap. 7, had taken praiseworthy steps towards the establishment of a Herd Book and register, in conformity with Section 2 of the said Act, and that the said association had shown that it was in a position to put that part of the law into execution, this Council, with the approval of the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, takes the said Dairymen's Association as an assistant in carrying out the requirements of the said Act, and entrusts it specially with

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the duty of preparing the said Herd Book and register, a report on which books it is charged to make at the next meeting of the Council.

This motion was carried on division, Mr. J. M. Browning voting against it.

The Premier informed the Council that, in his opinion, the most efficacious and sure means of establishing model-farms in every county in this Province would be to persuade all agricultural societies to hold "the competition for the best cultivated farms" at least three years in succession.

This question having been discussed at length by the Council, Mr. O. Gauthier, seconded by Mr. J. L. Lemyre, moved:

That this Council is of opinion that the competition for the best cultivated farms is the best means of favouring the establishment of model-farms in every county. That, in consequence, and in order to obtain this result, this Council thinks it its duty to advise the agricultural associations to hold the said competitions at least three years consecutively, and takes advantage of the 6th Section of Act 33 Vic., Cap. 6, to permit them to hold these competitions, as above mentioned; and that the Government be requested to take means to encourage the associations to hold these competitions. (Carried.)

A petition was read from the Yamaska agricultural asociation, asking this Council to permit the society to offer as prize at the next exhibition a balance arising from the funds intended for the purchase of breeding stock, and, seeking power to distribute the full amount of the members' subscriptions in clover-seed, timothy seed, and other seeds.

The Council having considered the programme of operations submitted by the said association, as well as the fact that this association possesses 14 thorough-bred animals, allows one half of the members' subscriptions to be spent in buying seed; but the other half, and the balance derived from the funds for the purchase of breeding stock shall be employed, for this year only, in increasing the prizes offered for stock at the projected exhibition of this association.

A petition was read from the members of the agricultural association of the County of Rouville, stating that since the rule of the Council of

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Agriculture, ordaining that only one half of the members' subscription should be spent in grass-seed, went into operation, this association has accumulated the sum of $909·00; that this county already has a great number of selected breeding-stock, and that, for these reasons, the directors of the association think that it would to the advantage of the association to employ their funds in the purchase of a piece of land in the centre of the county, where the exhibitions could be permanently held, and in the erection of proper buildings.

Resolved: That the Secretary of the agricultural association of the county of Rouville be required to prove to the Council that it has conformed with the demands of the law which regulates the manner in which the societies must proceed in such circumstances, and that a copy of its proceedings be sent to the Councils.

The programme of the Bellechasse agricultural asociation was read, in which, Art. 13, it is mentioned: "The subscription, which shall be $5.00, must be paid on or before 1st August, under pain of being excluded from the competition."

Resolved: That the Secretary of that association be informed that the Council cannot approve of this programme before having received explanations showing by what authority this association conceives itself to be supported in exacting a subscription of $5.00, when the law does not allow the exaction of more than one dollar for admission.

The programme of the Nicolet agricultural association was read, showing that the subscription is to be $2.00 payable up to 1st September next. distribution of grass-seed one dollar, and the agricultural exhibition be held next autumn.

Resolved: That the Council approves of the programme of this association, with the exception of the amount of the subscription which is fixed by law at $1.00, and which must be paid before the 1st May every year, this part of the programme being illegal.

The programme of the agricultural association of the County of Champlain, was read, proposing to employ half the subscription of the present year in payment of the balance due on the purchase of a stallion, the other half in the purchase of grass-seeds for distribution among the members.

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and asking leave to devote a certain sum, being the excess of the subscriptions of certain parishes of the county retained for the purchase of stock, in the purchase of grass-seeds for distribution in the above parishes alone.

Resolved: That the former part of this programme be approved, but as to the second, relating to the expenditure of the excess of subscriptions in grass-seeds, the Council cannot approve of it, and desires that the funds shall be expended in conformity with exigencies of the law.

The programmes of the agricultural associations of Huntingdon, No. 1, L'Islet, L'Assomption, Napierville, and Portneuf, being in conformity with the law, are approved.

The President informed the Council, that in conformity with one of its resolutions, he had caused to be made a translated into French of "Hough's Forestry," and that the manuscript is now in the Secretary's hands; and he requested the Council to dispose of the same in a way that shall be useful to those interested in agriculture.

Resolved: That the Council, covinced of the utility of Mr. Hough's book, recommends the Government to cause it to be printed for distribution among the different agricultural and horticultural associations of this Province.

Mr. Lesage, deputy commissioner of agriculture, explained to the Council that the Act 48 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec. 3, recommends the members of the agricultural associations to hold, at least twice a year, parochial or township meetings, called together and presided over by the oldest director of such parish or township. To these meetings, certain questions prepared by the commissioner or by the Council shall be submitted for discussion; and the Secretary of each association shall be obliged to forward the answers to the questions within a fixed time.

Resolved: That, in conformity with the demands of the Act 48 Vic., Cap. 7, Sect. 3, and with the desire of the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Council shall send a circular to all agricultural associations, requesting them, after discussing them, to answer the following questions:

1. What are the best methods of increasing the quantity of farmyard

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manure, of improving its quality, and for applying it with profit to the different crops, such as hoed crops, grain-fields, and meadows ?

2. Is the use of artificial manure, such as guano, superphosphate, bone-dust, lime, plaster, ashes, &c., in the absence of dung, advantageous to the farmer ?

3. Which system do you think the more profitable : that which aims at the production of grain and hay for sale, or that which aims at the conversion, by cattle, of the produce of the farm into butter, cheese, or meat.

4. What kind of food for cattle in winter is the most profitable and, at the same time, the most economical ?

5. Which is the best method of forming good pastures ?

6. Are the advantages of change of seed great ?

7. Does it pay to give green-food to cattle in the sumer ?

8. What do you think of ensilage as a winter-food for cattle ?

The Council then adjourned.

Certified a true copy. GEORGES LECLERE,
Secretary

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COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(Translation.)

SESSION OF FEBRUARY 3RD, 1886.

To the Members of the Council of Agriculture,
of the Province of Quebec.

GENTLEMEN,—

Before opening this session, I crave your attention to some remarks on the work of this Council, and I will make you some suggestions which I will leave to your study and approval. Although for nearly two years the meetings of this Council have not been as frequent as in the past, I am happy, however, to state that your deliberations have lost nothing of their interest or of their importance, and that, at all times, you have taken an active interest in the well-being and in the needs of the agricultural class of this province.

We should congratulate ourselves upon the fact that our agricultural societies work beneficially and harmoniously, wherever intrigue and politics do not come to cause discord, and to paralyse the progressive tendencies of their members, and I believe myself to be the mouthpiece of all the members of this Council, in expressing the idea that it is due to their benficent action, that these societies have rendered such signal services to our agricultural classes. In proof of this it will suffice to compare the actual state of our agriculture with that of sixteen years ago, at the period of the creation of this Council. and the advantage will be undoubtedly in favour of the agriculture of to-day. And this general progress, do not doubt it, gentlemen, is certainly due to this Council, whose beneficent influence has led our societies in the direction of an improving, intelligent, productive and

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remunerative agriculture. And to convince oneself of it, it is only necessary to cast a retrospective glance on the sixteen years of your work, to be assured that your studies and researches extend, with some exceptions, to everything which could promote the dearest interests of the agricultural classes.

In effect, the agricultural societies, the county exhibitions, the competions for the best cultivated farms, the ploughing matches, the agricultural schools, the veterinary college, the improvement of horses and cattle by the importation of choice stock, the dairy and cheese industry, the improved agricultural implements, in a word, everything of a nature to better and improve the agricultural class, everything that might tend to increase the production of the soil, and to augment the natural prosperity of the province, all this I say, has been the constant object of your desires, the sole purpose of your deliberations, and the praiseworthy end towards which all your efforts have been directed. Like a vigilant sentinel—the Council of Agriculture has always been the first to suggest to our Government the measures best calculated and most efficacious for the intelligent guidance of the agricultural movement in this country: I should be the last to deliver a eulogistic panegyric of this Council, of which I am myself a member. But in view of the malevolent insinuations directed against it, in the face of the underhand intrigues intended to undermine its foundations, when I see the efforts made in the official press and in certain public assemblies to lessen the merits of a body like this Council, whose records of service are invisible only to those who are afflicted with short-sightedness or blindness, I am happy to seize this occasion to affirm my sincere belief in the practical utility of its existence.

I will not speak to you of our agricultural schools, for, besides the report of the Committee appointed to visit them, you will have the opportunity of hearing the annual reports of each of these schools, which will enlighten you sufficiently as to their actual state, their operations during the past year, and the reforms which they may suggest to you. I shall content myself with calling your attention to the fact that, on the recommendation of this Council, the Government has been pleased to place in the estimates of the present year, a sum of one thousand dollars, to be divided among our three schools, which amount will be employed in paying the work of the pupils.

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Only, as to the manner in which the payment of this work should be made, I am of opinion that, for the moment, that care should be left entirely to the wisdom, the prudence, and the judgment of the directors of these schools, who alone can appreciate their merits and determine their real value.

Here is, therefore, at last, a powerful stimulant to study, for the scholars who attend our schools, a generous invitation to the work which gives them of almost certain hopes of a successful and prosperous future. But the more surely to obtain this end, I am of opinion that each agricultural school should have at its disposal a sum of not less than five hundred dollars, the present grant appearing to me altogether insufficient to meet the exigencies of the situation.

I have every reason to hope that, before long, our agricultural schools will be sufficiently alive to their own advantages to induce them to follow the advice suggested at your last session, of attaching a butter and cheese factory to their farm, and that, at a time when the attention of all farmers is drawn in a particular manner towards ensilage as being the most economical and most profitable means of feeding cattle, they will hasten to make the experiment, and to recommend its adoption according to the greater or lesser of satisfaction which they may find in it. Have we not, in effect, the right to hope that the experience of our schools will not only benefit the pupils who attend them, but that beneficent influence will also extend to all the agricultural classes of the country.

The annual report of the Montreal Veterinary College will be submitted to you, and you will be happy to see that the efforts of its energetic principal have been crowned with a full meed of success. From its humble commencement, until to-day, this college has continued to progress, and, thanks to the difficult course of study there and to the qualifications exacted from those who aspire to follow its lectures, this college occupies in the first rank among institutions of the same order in Canada and in the United States. It may even be asserted that it has nothing to envy from the veterinary colleges of Europe.

The numerous graduates of this college have been warmly welcomed wherever they have established themselves, and in Canada as in the United States, there are not less than fourteen who devote themselves to the teach-

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ing of the veterinary art in colleges which owe their existence to them. Everywhere, the *éclat* of their talents, their professional dignity and the sum of their medical knowledge, exhibit, in its strongest light, the excellence of the theoretical and practical teaching of their Alma Mater.

For five years, and up to the month of July, 1885, the French Canadian pupils have had the inappreciable advantage of following the lectures of this college in their own language, under able professors, appointed especially for that purpose. A large number of young men followed these lectures with much assiduity, happy to find a satisfaction in the study of the veterinary art, which, while offering a new career to them, also gave them the hope of practicing a profession as honorable as it is profitable. Everyone appeared satisfied and pleased with this arrangement, and after the solemn distribution of prizes which took place last spring, under the able presidency of the Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, that gentleman, in an eloquent and brilliant improvisation, profited by the circumstance to express the pleasure and the satisfaction which he felt at seeing this college produce such able pupils. In the name of the Government and of the people of this Province, and as representing the Department of Agriculture, he sincerely congratulated the new graduates on the success which crowned their brilliant studies.

Four months later, for reasons which are still unknown to me, the French course in the college was suppressed in order to found a new school in the city of Quebec. I neither wish to approve nor to blame the opportuneness of this action, I content myself with informing you of it, and of leaving it to your personal appreciation.

Perhaps a project for the founding of a national establishment for improving the breed of horses and cattle will be submitted to you at this meeting. This project, which is in a fair way of being carried out, gives promise of a brilliant future for the prosperity of this country, and I am certain that you will give to this important question all the serious attention it deserves and a hearty support. Indeed, when we consider the fabulous sums of money spent abroad for the purchase of choice stock, we can at once understand the immense importance of such a national institution, the necessity of which is admitted by everyone, and the creation of which.

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will be appreciated at its just worth by the agricultural population of this Province. In France, England and the United States these institutions have produced results beyond all expectation in the raising of the finest types of stock, and the sales have been a fruitful source of profit both to the State and to individual enterprise. And why should it be otherwise in Canada, where the agriculturist longs for the possession of a fine animal to which he may cheerfully give the best of care, and whose exceptional qualities he knows how to turn to his advantage ?

This project, moreover, has already been, for more than ten years, the subject of your study and deliberations, and if you approved it at that time, you cannot reject it now that its realization must appear to you more desirable. If this project has not been sooner accomplished, it is doubtless because it was not sufficiently ripe, and because probably the Government lacked the funds required to assure its success.

Other important measures and other interesting subjects will also call for your attention, but I am firmly convinced that your decisions will be attended with that wisdom and sincerity which have never failed you, and which prove your incessant devotion, your indefatigable zeal, and the great interest which you bring to bear on all circumstances which more or less remotely affect the well-being and the agricultural prosperity of the Province of Quebec.

You will be called upon at this session to elect a President and a Vice-President, as well as to appoint several important committees. But before you commence your labours, allow me, gentlemen, to tender you my hearty thanks for the generous and powerful support which you have never ceased to give me during the time I have had the honour of presiding over your meetings, and to assure you that by so doing you have greatly contributed towards rendering my task an easy, light and agreeable one.

The whole humbly submitted,

L. H. MASSUE,
President.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INSPECT THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

(*Translation.*)

L'ASSOMPTION, January 25, 1886.

Mr. Président and Gentlemen
of the Council of Agriculture,

Having been appointed a member of the visiting committee for the inspection of the agricultural schools of this Province, at the session of March 12, 1885, of this Council, I accepted the appointment with all the more pleasure that I had myself been a commissioner of agriculture, and had as such taken an active part in the formation of this Council. I have thus been situated in the most favorable positition to best judge of the praise-worthy efforts which you have constantly made for the advancement of agricultural education in this Province. You are aware, gentlemen, that this question of agricultural education has always seriously occupied the attention of this Council, and has been the subject of earnest study and interesting discussions on your part.

For sixteen years, I have taken a lively interest in the different methods which your wisdom has suggested to the different governments which have followed one another since my entry into office, and in presenting the present report, I cannot refrain from asking myself if we have truly crowned our legitimate desires with complete success.

We have certainly three agricultural schools in this Province, which, I am convinced, have already, with the slender means at their disposal, rendered inappreciable services to the agricultural class; and though not able to assure you, that collectively or seperately, they possess the conditions requisite to obtain the amount of good which we have a fair right to expect from their theoretical and practical teaching, yet I do not hesitate to assert that they have already rendered invaluable services to this Province.

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Again, when we consider the sums of money voted in France, Germany, Belgium, England, the United States and the Province of Ontario, for the encouragement of agricultural education, we cannot be astonished that in this country we only obtain results proportionate to the meagre sums granted for the purpose, and yet it is the general impression that agriculture which merits the greatest encouragement from our Government, is precisely the subject which receives the least attention, and the one which receives comparatively the smallest grant in the estimates.

I certainly wish that provincial and county exhibitions, and competition for best cultivated lands should be encouraged, but assuredly the success of these exhibitions and competitions of necessity depends on the standard of education of the agricultural classes. Therefore I consider that we cannot better attain this object, than by strenuously encouraging that spread of agricultural science, without which all these efforts would be wasted.

Already on several occasions, this Council has appointed commissions to determine the best means of advancing agricultural teaching in this Province. Of these commissions, the one which was more especially appointed to study the agricultural systems at Lansing and Guelph, has certainly been the one which has given you the most valuable information on that subject. Though I may not have entirely approved of the excellent report which has been submitted to you, I nevertheless think highly of it and I admit that it contains valuable suggestions capable of practical application in this country.

Indeed is it not in accordance with the wise suggestions of this committee that you have passed a resolution advising the payment of the work of the scholars of our agricultural schools? And is it not the result of these suggestions which has made our government resolve to devote a sum of $1000.00 in the budget of the present year to assist our schools in paying the scholars' work.

You remember that after this report, the Revd. Mr. Tremblay, director, of the agricultural school of Ste. Anne, confirmed its just conclusions in a clear and lucid statement, showing you the insufficiency of the general knowledge of the bursar scholars of our schools, and the necessity of establishing

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a preparatory course, which would enable the scholars to derive more benefit from the scientific teachings of the agricultural course. This opinion has also received the entire approval of the Director of the School of L'Assomption, and this double approval should convince you of the justice of the wise recommendations of this last commission.

In making these remarks, I desire to assure you that they repeat my own personal convictions, as, in like manner, I am sure that there are those of all the members of the visiting Committee of Schools.

Your committee commenced its visits about the 15th, of last July, with the school of Ste. Anne, then it visited L'Assomption, and ended with that of Richmond.

I regret that by force of circumstances, all the members were unable to make these visits in company, but I am certain that all have made them within an interval of a few days of each other. And I believe it to be with general consent that I assert that our visit has been a most agreable and satisfactory one to all of us.

I have not deemed it necessary to introduce in this report a host of minute details, which would only be the monotonous repetion of the special report of each agricultural school, which report will be presented to you at the present sitting—the merit of which, gentlemen, you be able to appreciate for yourselves.

Your committee is nevertheless happy to inform you that it has been fully satisfied on observing in our three schools, an excellent method of cultivation, a studied care of cattle, composed mostly of the best stock skillfully crossed, the yield of which has appeared very productive.

Your committee has observed in each of the schools, fine types of the Durham, Ayrshire and Alderney breeds. with which the professors will be able to make interesting experiments on the most useful and advantageous kinds of crossing. And these experimens will doubtless be for the scholars, the starting point of the practical development of milk products, for which there is so great a demand, especially since the establishment of numerous butter factories and cheese factories in almost all the counties of this Province.

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Your committee has been likewise satisfied with the precautions taken for the preservation of the different farm buildings, and with the various improvements which have been effected. The stables, cattle sheds and pig styes, appeared clean, roomy and well ventilated. Some of these buildings have been repaired, others enlarged, and even new ones have been constructed. In short, on this point your committee has nothing but well merited praise to bestow on the three schools.

Your committee carefully studied the course of the theoretical agricultural teaching given in our schools. To that end, it carefully examined the note-books of the scholars, and verbally examined them on the different subjects taught, and as a rule, their replies have given your committee the agreable impression that they undersood the importance of this teaching, and that, when occasion demanded, they would know how to apply it. This is problably due to the fact that the scholars who frequent our schools today are recruited more especially from a class of society which recognises that a more than merely elementary education will only conduce towards facilitating theoretical knowledge without which intelligent practice is excessively difficult, if not to say impossible.

We may conceive that in a new country like ours, the young men who undergo a complete course of study would prefer to make the best of their talents in the liberal professions, but in the midst of this crowding of the professions, how many hidden talents are there which only attain mediocrity, but which might have acquired an honest independence, have occupied honourable positions, and served as models to their fellow citizens, in a more or less extended sphere, had they only zealously devoted themselves to agriculture. As there is no effect without a cause, the objection to studying agriculture might be traced to the fact that in this country there are no schools specially devoted to giving a preparatory course of so useful and honourable a pursuit as agriculture.

While for the professions, we have our numerous colleges and universities ; for industry, our schools of arts and trades ; for business, our commercial colleges, and for civil engineering our polytechnic schools. The only gap which exists, in the midst of all these means of acquiring special knowledge, is unfortunately found in the lack of preparatory schools, to

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turn in a more direct manner the attention of our youth towards the study of scientific and practical agriculture. Your committee does not doubt that this fact will be supported and confirmed by the unanimous testimony of all the directors and professors of our agricultural schools.

Your committee is fully aware that the creation of these special schools will demand a considerable increase in the allowance for each school; but in view of the immense advantages to be derived therefrom, your committee considers that the Government which would encourage this movement, would deserve well from its country, and would obtain the universal approval of our political men, to whatever party they might belong. Indeed, a well disposed government, ought, in the wisdom of its deliberations, to find means to assist a class of men which, like that of the agriculturists, has the most need of a generous support and which appears to have been the most neglected.

As I observed at the commencement of this report, agricultural education is the question which has the most occupied the attention of this Council for the past sixteen years, and notwithstanding the numerous reports which have been submitted to you on this important question, we are still seeking the best methods of rendering this education profitable and advantageous; and among the numerous suggestions submitted, I have found two principal ones, viz, the fusion of our three schools into a single Provincial School and their perfect freedom from all religious or lay bodies. I am not yet prepared to admit the efficacy of these two suggestions, although unwilling to declare against them. For it is possible that what might suit the Province of Ontario would not be expedient for that of Quebec. Again, we will soon be able to test these methods, since we have a school at Richmond which entirely fulfills these conditions, and it is probable that before long, the school of L'Assomption will be identically situated, if it arrives at a stisfactory understanding with the directors of the college in that locality. An experience of several years will, I am certain, suffice to determine this question in an affirmative or negative manner.

At the last meeting of this Council, the honourable Prime Minister and Commissioner of Agriculture expressed a wish to establish a national

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institution for improving the breed of horses and cattle in this country. Your Council even adopted a resolution expressing and confirming this wish of a statesman, who is known as being favourable to the progress of our agriculture. Might it not be suitable to confide the management of this institution to our agricultural schools, who would carefully preserve the purity of breed, and would thus enable farmers to always obtain choice stock of authentic pedegree.

Moreover, it would be an efficacious means of encouraging our schools and would unite the two advantages of economy and accessibility.

Indeed, we should find in our schools, the best and the purest breeds of animals, the latest of farm implements, the best kinds of manure, and the most careful and economical feeding; in a word the farmer ought to find in them an easy model to follow and a guide to him in his agricultural work.

It must be admitted that our agricultural schools have already done immense good in this province, and if they have not given all the satisfaction that we had a right to expect, that is more due to the little encouragement which they have received than to the instruction which they have given. Animated by the best intentions, they have made the best use of the very feeble means at their disposal, and they certainly deserve the gratitude of the country for the good they have done under such unfavorable circumstances.

I cannot better conclude this report than by reading the eloquent conclusion which I find in the excellent report of the committee which visited the schools of Lansing and Guelph, conclusions which entirely express my own thought on the subject. They are as follows: "When we consider the immense sums expended in order to establish railways in this province for the development of commerce and industry, we naturally ask if the time has not yet arrived when our government should occupy itself with the agricultural class by establishing good agricultural schools on solid and lasting foundations. We cannot ignore that the agricultural class represents at least four-fifths of the province of Quebec, and that, both as regards numbers and importance, this class has the right to demand

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that its interests should be cared for with as much sollicitude as those of all the other classes under the control of the state."

It only remains for me, Gentlemen, to thank you for your gracious attention, and to express a hope, that the Council, on receiving this report, will be convinced that it is the since expression of the opinion of your committee.

The whole humbly submitted.

LS. ARCHAMBAULT

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VI

HORTICULTURE AND FRUIT GROWING

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HORTICULTURE AND FRUIT GROWING

The Fruit Committee of the Council of Agriculture beg to report that the Fruit Growers' Associations of Shefford, Missisquoi, L'Islet and Brome have each held exhibitions in September last, and that the Fruit Grower's Association of Abbotsford, with the consent of the Council, has expended its monies in other ways as hereinafter explained.

The Shefford County Fruit Growers' Association held its annual exhibition on September 22nd and 23rd, the exhibition being open both days, including the evening of the first day, free. The association numbers sixty-four members and offered for prizes in fruit $62.50; vegetables $62.50; flowers and plants $45.00; being a total amount of prize money of $170.00. The amount paid in prizes was $156.65. The number of entries on fruits was 297; on vegetables 237 and on flowers 112. The Treasurer, in his statement, has entered certain items for a concert and for races, which should not properly be so entered. A subsequent letter, however, from the Secretary shows that the Society received $40.30 from the concert, and $60.65 from the races, making a total of about $100.95 received by the Society from these sources, and that the Society could in no way have been a loser, as all expenses were paid by the citizens, apart from the association. The society also paid $57.00 in special prizes, offered by its members. One exhibit seems to need special mention: a collection of 130 varieties of potatoes, grown by Wm. Hungerford from seed from Ireland, imported by Dr. Greene a few years ago.

Missisquoi Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association held its annual exhibition on 23rd September. The association has fifty-six members. The amount paid in prizes was $124.15. There were upon the tables 489 plates of apples and 48 of crab apples, 101 of grapes, 13 of pears and 11 of plums, making a total of 602 plates of fruit.

There were 216 entries for fruit, of which 169 were for apples alone, 28 entries for flowers and 155 for vegetables, making a total of about 413

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entries in these classes. The society exhibition was open for one day and a charge of entrance was made, probably a charge of 10 cents for non-members. Nearly all labor seems to have been given gratis, as the total expenses amounted to but $7.50. The Secretary of this society has not fully complied with the law in sending list of members and amount paid to each, though he has furnished interesting matter not required by law, viz., the number of entries and number of plates of fruit in each section.

L'Islet County Horticultural Society held its exhibition at St. Jean Port-Joli, on September 24th. This society has 35 members. It offered prizes to the amount of $26.75 for apples, $23.00 for pears and plums, $11.25 for vegetables, $20.75 for flowers, $33.75 for forest and fruit trees, &c., making a total of $126 offered in prizes, of which $110.75 was paid in prizes. This society pays the sum of $10 to its Secretary-Treasurer.

Brome County Horticultural Association held their exhibition at Knowlton on the 16th and 17th of September, but have sent no report thereof to the Council.

The Abbotsford Fruit Growers' Association, as allowed by the Council, held no exhibition last September, but have been endeavouring to collect the Russian and other fruits of greatest promise of value. The President of the society spent two days last September, in company with the fruit committee of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, among the Baraboo Hills in Wisconsin, among the orchards of Russian apples there planted. He also spent four days at the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, studying the collections there. The Abbotsford society has since received 104 Russian apple trees, of 25 varieties, from Baraboo. Wisconsin and the Iowa Agricultural College have agreed to send next spring 200 trees, mostly Russian pear, plum and cherry. The association has also ordered pear and cherry stocks and has cut all available scions off their Russian and North German pear, their Russian plum and their Russian and North German cherry, and have sent them to the Iowa College to be grafted for them. The intention is to get these trees into the hands of the association at the earliest date. Lists of the varieties bought by the society and of those cut for root-grafting are appended to the Abbotsford report. The association has endeavoured to carry out the wishes of the Council, but wishes, as

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far as possible, to introduce only such fruits as are likely to be of real value.

We therefore recommend to the Council the payment of the usual grants of $100 to each of the Societies of Shefford, Missisquoi, L'Islet and Abbotsford, and we would recommend that the Council appoint a committee to consider the question of a grant to Brome Horticultural Society, which we know to have held a good exhibition, but which has furnished the Council with no report thereof.

In conclusion we would draw the attention of the Council to the fact that these societies, in their work, have completely out-grown what was first expected of them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. CASGRAIN,
J. L. LEMIRE,
CHARLES GIBB.

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VII

THE DAIRY

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FOURTH REPORT OF THE DAIRY ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

SIR,

The board of Directors of the Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec, has the honour to submit the following report of its work, during the year 1885, and of its annual meeting held at St. Hyacinthe, on the 13th and 14th of last January.

J. DE L. TACHÉ,
Sec.-Treas. Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec.

St. Hyacinthe, 1st May, 1886.

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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE DAIRY ASSOCIATION FOR 1886.

President : Honorable P. B. DE LABRUÈRE.
Vice-President : Honorable LS. BEAUBIEN, M. P. P.
Secretary-Treasurer : MR. J. DE L. TACHÉ.

DIRECTORS :

NAME.	DISTRICT.	RESIDENCE.
F. Prefontaine	Arthabaska	South Durham.
H. Poirier	Bedford	Roxton-Falls.
H. J. J. Duchesnay	Beauce	Ste. Marie.
Paul Couture	Chicoutimi & Saguenay	Laterrière.
J. A. Ruddick	Beauharnois	Huntingdon.
J. J. A. Marsan	Joliette	L'Assomption.
Adhémar Charron	Iberville	St. Sébastien.
J. C. Chapais	Kamouraska	St. Denis-en-bas.
Alexis Chicoine	Montreal	St. Marc.
N. Bernatchez	Montmagny	Montmagny.
L'abbé T. Montminy	Quebec	St. Agapit.
J. Ls. Lemire	Richelieu	La Baie-du-Febvre
Frs. Dion	Terrebonne	Ste. Thérèse.
M. l'abbé Gérin	Three Rivers	St. Justin.
L. T. Brodeur	St. Hyacinthe	St. Hugues.
W. H. Lynch	St. Francis	Danville.

HONORARY DIRECTORS :

Antoine Casavant, M. P. P.	St. Hyacinthe	St. Dominique.
Gabriel Caron	Three Rivers	Louiseville.

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45 VICTORIA (1882) CHAPTER 66.

An Act to authorize the formation of a society under the name of the "Industrial Dairy Society of the Province of Quebec."

(*Assented to* 1*st May*, 1882.)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows :

1. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the formation for the Province, of an association, having for its object to encourage the improvement in the manufacture of butter and cheese and of all things connected therewith, under the name of the "Industrial Dairy Society of the Province of Quebec."

2. The society shall be composed of at least fifty persons, who shall sign a declaration in the form of the schedule annexed to this act; and every member of the Society shall subscribe and pay annually a sum of at least one dollar to the funds of the society.

3. Such declaration shall be made in duplicate, one to be written and signed on the first page or pages of a book, to be kept by the Society for the purpose of entering therein the minutes of their proceedings, during the first year of the establishment of such society, and the other shall be immediately transmitted to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall, as soon as possible after its reception, cause to be published a notice of the formation of such society in the *Quebec Official Gazette*.

4. From and after the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, of the notice of the formation of the society, it shall become and shall be a body politic and corporate, for the purposes of this act, and may possess real estate of a value not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

5. The society shall have power and authority to make by-laws, to provide the mode and manner of admission of new members, to regulate the election of its officers, and generally the administration of its affairs and property. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works shall *ex-officio* be a member of the society.

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5. The first meeting of the society shall be held in the City of St. Hyacinthe, on the 28th of November next, to proceed to its organization and the election of members of the board of directors, and discuss all matters connected with the objects of the society.

7. The society shall afterwards hold an annual meeting at such time and place as shall have been selected by the board of management besides those which may have been prescribed and determined by the by-laws; at such annual meeting, it shall elect a president and vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, and also one director for each judicial district of the Province, chosen from among the members of the society domiciled in such districts.

8. The officers and directors of the society shall prepare and present, at the annual meeting of the Society, a detailed report of their operations during the past year, indicating the names of all the members of the society, the amount subscribed and paid by each, the names of the factories, inventions, improvements, and products which deserve public notice, and giving all the information which they deem useful in the interests of the dairy industry.

SCHEDULE.

We, the undersigned, agree to form ourselves into a society, under the provisions of the Act, 45 Victoria, chapter 66, under the name of the "Industrial Dairy Society of the Province of Quebec," and we, hereby, severally agree to pay to the treasurers, yearly, while we continue members of the society, the sums opposite to our respective names, and we further agree to conform to the rules and by-laws of the said society.

Names.	$	c.

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33 VICT., 1870, CAP. XXX.

An Act to protect the manufacture of cheese and butter in this Province.

(*Assented to* 1st February, 1870.)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. Whoever knowingly and fraudulently shall sell, supply, bring, or send to any butter or cheese factory, for the purpose of being made into cheese or butter, any milk mixed with water, or adulterated in any way whatever, or milk from which the cream has been removed, known as skim or skimmed milk, or shall retain any part of such milk known as strippings;

Or, whoever knowingly and fraudulently shall sell, supply, bring or send to any such factory any tainted milk, or slightly soured in consequence of negligence or uncleanliness of the milk pails, strainers, or other vessels, after having been informed of such taint or impurity or such neglect either orally or in writing;

Or any maker or manufacturer of any cheese or butter, who knowingly and fraudulently shall use, or cause any person in his employ to use, for his own benefit or advantage, any cream taken from milk delivered at any cheese or butter factory;

Shall incur, for each offence, a penalty of not less than one dollar, nor more than fifty dollars, in the discretion of the justices of the peace before whom such offence may be tried.

2. Every prosecution for any offence under this Act, may be brought within three months of the commission of the offence, *upon information laid by the party interested or one of them, if there be more than one*, before one or more justices of the peace, duly authorized to act in the place where such offence has been committed, who shall hear and decide the case, on the oath of one or more credible witnesses, and shall moreover, in default of the payment of the penalty and costs, after the expiration of the delay when the same should be paid, levy the said penalty and costs by writ or warrant of execution, signed by one or both such justices of the peace, against the goods and

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chattels of the defendant, and the said penalty, when recovered, shall be payable *to the informer for the benefit of the party or parties aggrieved*, and in default of payment in full of the said penalty and the costs, by the sale of such goods and chattels belonging to the defendant, he may be apprehended and confined in the common jail of the district in which the offence was committed, by a warrant signed as aforesaid, for a period not less than eight days nor exceeding thirty days, unless the penalty, the costs incurred in the trial and the subsequent costs have been sooner paid.

3. The said trial shall not, in any wise, hinder or deprive any person injured by any violation of the above provisions from obtaining redress in any court of civil jurisdiction, to recover such damages as he may have suffered, and to levy the same, together with costs, in the same manner as in other cases before such court.

The italics show the amendments made in this Act by 45 Vict., Chap. 65.

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45 VICT., 1882, CAP. 65.

An Act respecting societies and establishments, in this province, for the manufacture of butter or cheese, or of both combined.

(*Assented to 27th May*, 1882.)

Whereas, several butter and cheese manufacturing societies have already been established in the province, under the provisions of chapter 65 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting partnerships; whereas, the said Act does not give them all the advantages which an Act of incorporation would, and in the interest of the industry which is being developed every day it is expedient to give them powers of incorporation:

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1, When five or more persons, in any part whatsoever of the province, shall have respectively signed a declaration that they have formed an association for the manufacture of butter or cheese (or of both, as the case may be) in a certain place which shall be designated as their principal place of

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business and shall have deposited such declaration in the hands of the prothonotary of the Superior Court in the district where the society intends to do business; such persons and all such other persons as may thereafter become members of such society, their heirs, executors, curators, administrators, successors and assigns, respectively, shall constitute a body politic and corporate, under the name of the "*Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Society*," (*or both as the case may be*) *of* (*name the place and the number of the manufacture as mentioned in the declaration.*)

The prothonotary shall deliver to all such companies a certificate, stating that such declaration has been made, which certificate shall be enregistered in the registry office of the place where such society has its principal place of business, and be also, without delay, forwarded to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

2. Every such society shall, for the purposes for which it has been established, enjoy all the powers vested in ordinary corporations, especially that of chosing officers from among its members, of passing by-laws, which shall not be contrary to any of the laws of this province, to determine the number of its members, the amount of the shares and the mode of levying the same, for the internal management and for conducting its proceedings and administration of its affairs in general.

3. The first meeting of shareholders of the said society shall take place, within the eight days following the deposit of the declaration mentioned in the first section of this Act, after a special notice to that effect has been given to the shareholders by at least two shareholders of the said company, which notice shall be given at least two days before the said meeting, for the purpose of electing officers and approving the by-laws of the society.

The annual general meetings afterwards and all special meetings of the society shall be regulated by by-law.

4. A book shall be kept by the society for entering the subscription of shares and another for entering in detail all the transactions of the society.

5. Each of these books and the by-laws shall be constantly open to the inspection of any of the members.

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6. Section 2 of the Act 33 Victoria, Chapter 30, is hereby amended by adding after the word "offence" in the third line, the following words: "upon information laid by the party interested, or one of them, if there be more than one;" and by replacing in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth and fifteenth lines of said section, the words: "one moiety to the informer and the other moiety to the secretary-treasurer of the municipality, where the offence shall have been committed," by the following words: "to the informer, for the benefit of the party or parties aggrieved."

7. During the course of the month of December in each year, a statement of its operations for the year shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Agriculture, by each society formed under this Act.

8. This Act shall apply to the butter and cheese manufactories already established; provided they comply with the rules and regulations established by this Act.

9. The declaration, to be made under the provisions of this Act in order to constitute into a corporation any butter and cheese manufacturing society, shall be in the form of the schedule hereunto annexed.

10. This Act shall come into force on the day of the sanction thereof.

SCHEDULE.

We, the undersigned, agree to form a society under the provisions of the Act 45 Victoria, Chapter 65, respecting societies and establishments in this Province, for the manufacture of butter or cheese, or of both combined, which shall be called "The Butter (*or* Cheese), (*or* the Butter and Cheese) Manufacturing Society, of the parish of in the county of ," and we bind ourselves to abide by all the rules and by-laws of the said society.

Signatures.

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EXTRACT

From 45 Vict., 1882, chap. 22, intituled: "*An Act to impose certain direct taxes on certain commercial corporations,*" as amended by 46 Vict., 1883, chap. 7.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. In order to provide for the exigencies of the public service of this Province . . . . . every Incorporated Company carrying on any undertaking, trade or business in this Province . . . . shall, annually, pay the several taxes mentioned and specified in Section 3 of this Act, which taxes are hereby imposed upon each of such commercial corporations respectively.

2. . . . . The term "Incorporated Company" does not include companies publishing newspapers or periodicals, *nor societies or establishments, in this Province, for the manufacture of butter or cheese, or of both combined, established under the Act* 45 *Vict., chap.* 65, *nor the Industrial Dairy Society of the Province of Quebec, established by the Act* 45 *Vict., chap.* 66, *nor the Mutual Insurance Companies recognized by or established under the Act* 45 *Vict., chap.* 51, *nor those established under the Act* 42-43 *Vict., chap.* 39, *and its amendments, nor the companies established for the construction and maintenance of toll-bridges, nor associations or companies established for drainage, agricultural or colonization purposes.*

This Act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

CONSTITUTION OF THE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

[Translation.]

(Incorporated by the Act 45 Vict., chap. 66.)

1. The Society shall be called the Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec.

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2. The object of the Society is to foster improvements in the butter and cheese industry, and of everything pertaining thereto.

3. The payment of a fee of at least one dollar ($1.00) a year shall entitle to membership.

4. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and the directors chosen according to the Act of Incorporation, who conjointly shall form the Board of Management. This Board of Management shall prepare and present, at the annual meeting of the Society, a detailed report of their operations for the past year.

5. The election of officers and directors shall be held at the general annual meeting, at such time and place as shall have been selected by the board of management; and to have the right to vote at the said election, the current annual subscription must have been paid.

6. When more than one candidate is proposed for the same office, the votes shall be taken by the members standing, whom the secretary shall count, and whosoever has secured the plurality of votes shall be declared duly elected by the president.

7. The officers to retain office until the next election, and they may be re-elected.

8. The president shall preside at the general meeting and meetings of the board of management.

9. The president shall *ex-officio* be a member of all committees of the board of management.

10. The secretary-treasurer shall be the depositary of all monies and other securities belonging to the Society; and keep minutes of the meetings of the society and board of management in a special register, and such minutes shall be signed by the president, or in his absence, the vice-president and the secretary-treasurer; he shall also keep a set of books in which all the business transactions of the society shall be regularly entered without delay. At the end of the fiscal year of the society, a statement of its operations for the year shall be presented to the board of management for its approval.

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11. Any vacancy occurring among the officers or directors shall be temporarily filled up by the board, who may also appoint directors for the judicial districts not already represented.

12. The board of management, for greater efficiency, may secure the services of specialists.

BY-LAWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DAIRY SOCIETY.

1. The annual general meetings of the society, as well as the meetings of the board of management, shall be convened by notice in writing given by the secretary-treasurer to each member of the society or board of management; notice of the general meetings should be given at least one month in advance.

2. On the request of three directors or officers of the society, the president may convene the general meetings or those of the board of management; such convening shall be made in the manner indicated as follows:

3. Three members, exclusive of the president, or vice-president, shall form a quorum.

4. The board may appoint from among its members a committee to audit the accounts and such committees as may be deemed necessary.

5. The order of the day of the general and special meetings shall be determined by the board.

6. Questions cannot be discussed unless they be previously submitted to the secretary-treasurer in writing.

7. The secretary-treasurer shall be held to give $400.00 security, subject to the approval of the board.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the Members of the Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec, assembled at St. Hyacinthe.

GENTLEMEN,—

The Board of Directors of the Dairy Association has the honor to submit the report of their work during the year (1885).

The number of the members this year was 210 instead of 117, as in 1884. This considerable addition shows that those concerned know how to appreciate the benefits to be derived from a society like ours.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

The professors have visited one hundred and forty-nine (149) cheese factories, thirteen butter, and three butter and cheese factories; the reports of these visits will be submitted at the meeting. However, we notice a sensible improvement in the factories since last year's visit; and also certain districts, which seemed to have undergone the inspection with more good will than others, have made sufficient progress to enable the purchasers to express their satisfaction to the officers of the society.

COMPETITION OPEN TO CANADIAN COWS.

The report of the committee appointed to award the prizes given by the society at this competition will be submitted to you. In 1884 there was only one entry, whilst in 1885, there were five entries. An entry made in the competition of Jersey-Canadians, was withdrawn by the owner before the trial.

FACTORY SCHOOL OF ST. HYACINTHE.

For the summer course, fifty-two scholars have received lessons at the factory school; these scholars remained one hundred and eight days in all at the factory.

LONDON EXHIBITION.

A committee was appointed to endeavour to get our society represented at this exhibition in the year 1886.

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We cannot too strongly advise the butter and cheese factories to avail themselves of this unique means of showing up our country abroad. The progress of our Dairy Association will certainly give a pretext for Europeans turning their attention towards us, and of sending us a staff of workmen who would be of great assistance in teaching us how to vary our production—more than we have hitherto done.

REPORT OF THE SOCIETY.

The society has this year given its members the ordinary report of the annual meeting, and in addition a supplement to the report containing the new lectures which were delivered at the meeting of the 11th March last, in Quebec. These two reports contain over one hundred and fifty pages of very instructive reading. Their printing only cost the society a small sum, thanks to the generosity of the Agricultural Department of this province, which inserted without charge, in its general report, that which concerned us, and has furnished us with a sufficient number of copies to meet the distribution which our society makes.

QUEBEC MEETING.

The committee of management has decided on holding a meeting at Quebec during the following session; this meeting has been appointed for the first Wednesday after the opening of Parliament.

The details which will be given on these different subjects during the course of the meeting, will enable the importance of the year's operations, and the work which our society is carrying on to be better appreciated.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE DAIRY ASSOCIATION
OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Saint Hyacinthe, January 13th, 1886.

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LIST OF MEMBERS

FOR THE YEAR 1885.

A

Allard J. N.....Stanstead.
Ayotte L.....Maskinongé.
Archambault Alf.....St. Guillaume.
Adam Jules.....Belœil.
Archambault J. M.....St. Hyacinthe.
Arel Avila.....St. Zéphirin-de-Courval.
Arel Léon..... " "
Allard Cyprien.....St. Alexis.
Archambault S.....Ste. Théodosie.
Auger Pierre.....St. Denis.
Asselin Charles.....Durham South.

B

Blondin F. X.....St. Maurice (Champlain.)
Bolduc Jos. fils de David.....St. Frs.-de-Beauce.
Beauregard Hector.....La Présentation.
Barnard E. A.....Quebec.
Brodeur Jos.....St. Jean-Baptiste.
Blain Félix.....Belœil.
Brodeur L. T.....St. Hugues.
Bernard D. U.....St. Flavien.
Béliveau E. Revd.....St. Ursule.
Benoît Damien.....St. Hilaire.
Brousseau Louis.....St. Hyacinthe.
Bazinet Delphis.....St. Hugues.
Bernatchez N.....St. Thomas.
Benoît A. J.....Mount Johnson.
Bélanger Théo.....St. Jean-Port-Joli.
Beauchamp J.....Ste. Julienne.
Beaubien Hon. L.....Montreal.
Brunet J. C.....St. Roch-de-Québec.

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Bernatchez N.....Montmagny.
Bilodeau J. O. A.....St. Elzéar-de-Beauce.
Baril Pierre.....St. Justin.
Barolet N. C. A. Revd.....St. Paulin.
Bourque Norbert.....Sherbrooke East.
Bourbeau D.....Arthabaska.
Bertrand S.....St. Mathias.
Beaudry Pierre.....St. Jean-Baptiste.
Brissette Omer.....Ste. Thérèse-de-B.
Brossoit Thos.....Beauharnois.
Bergeron O.....St. Athanase.
Bélanger B.....St. Jean-Port-Joli.
Brassard Jos.....St. Dominique-de-Chicoutimi.

C

Couture Paul.....Notre-Dame-de-Laterrière.
Charron Adhémar.....St. Sébastien-d'Iberville.
Chartier Revd. J. B.....St. Hyacinthe.
Caron Gabriel.....Louiseville.
Choquette Alfred.....St. Hyacinthe.
Chicoine Alexis.....St. Marc.
Côté Adolphe.....St. Flavien.
Côté Saul.....St. Flavien.
Côté Louis.....L'Avenir.
Casavant Ant. M. P. P.....St. Dominique.
Côté Amable.....La-Baie-du-Febvre.
Chapais J. C.....Quebec.
Choquette Revd. M.....St. Hyacinthe.
Cormier Trefflé.....St. Guillaume.
Cardinal Ephrem.....Belœil.
Chènevert Jos.....St. Cuthbert.
Clément J. A.....St. Justin.
Coulombe Dr. J. C..... "
Chouinard Jos.....Ste. Flavie-Ka.
Côté Louis.....St. Hyacinthe.
Couture J. A. M.....Quebec.

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Corsin Alexis.....Ste. Julienne.
Cloutier Sauveur.....Ste. Sophie d'Halifax.
Coulombe & Hamel.....St. Edouard.
Caron Edouard.....Louiseville.
Champagne Joseph.....St. Guillaume.
Côté Cléophe.....Les-Eboulements.
Caron Georges.....St. Léon.
Campeau Benjamin.....St. Clet.
Carignan Thos.....St. Pie.
Chandonnais Elzéar.....Gentilly.

D

Daigneault Revd. M. J. C.....Ste. Julie-Verchères.
Dion J. O.....St. Hyacinthe.
Dufault Eusèbe.....Ste. Hélène.
Dion Frs.....Ste. Thérèse.
Dépôt J.-Bte.....St. Valérien.
Dumaine Alfred.....St. Liboire.
Dion Jos.....Upton.
Durocher Trefflé.....St. Damase.
Desmarais E.....St. Lin.
Dubault Geo.....St. Gabriel-de-Brandon.
Dupont F.....St. Liboire.
Dèsautels M.....Ste. Rosalie.
Duchesnay H. J. J.....Ste. Marie-de-Beauce.
Dufault Ludger.....St. Judes.
Dufresne G. B. R.....Banlieue-des-Trois-Rivières.
Demers A. L. (M. P. P.).....Henriville-d'Iberville.
Desrochers Basile.....Ste. Marie-de-Beauce.

F

Fafard Antoine.....St. Hugues.
Fréchette Louis.....Ste. Madeleine.
Fontaine Alph.....St. Hugues.
Fontaine Alphée.....Weedon.
Fradette Norbert.....St. Dominique.

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Fleury Norbert.....St. Justin.
Forest N.....St. Jacques-Montcalm.
Fréchette Damase.....Ste. Théodosie.

G

Gaudette Dr. D.....Ste. Anne-des-Plaines.
Gamache C. S.....Cap St. Ignace.
Giard J. A.....St. Hyacinthe.
Gérin D. Revd.....St. Justin.
Gareau Victor.....St. Denis.
Guertin Revd. M.....St. Casimir-Portneuf.
Guertin Alfred..... " "
Gaudette Elie.....St. Antoine-Verchères.
Grandpré Paul.....St. Valérien.
Guise De F.....Plessisville-Somerset.
Gendron Frs.....Ste-Anne-de-Lapocatière.
Gauvreau F. E.....Quebec
Gouin Chas. H.....Batiscan Que.
Gingras O.....South Stukely
Gagné Théophile.....St-Edouard-de-Lotbin.

H

Huard Frs.....St-Denis-Verchères.
Hould Eusèbe.....Gentilly.
Hunt H. F.....Villa-Mastaï-Beauport.

K

Kirkpatrick and Cookson.....Montreal.

L

Lussier Damase.....St. Hyacinthe.
La Bruère Hon. P. B de..... "
Lord Aimé.....St. Edouard Lotbinière.
Labonté Rev. J. O.....St. Thérèse.
Lambert Jos.....St. Joseph, Beauce.
Lesage S.....Quebec.

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Lacasse Jos.....Acton Vale.
Lemire Louis J.....La Baie-du-Febvre.
Letiecq Alb.....Bécancourt.
Lespérance Pierre.....La Présentation.
Lafortune Jos.....St. Roch Achigan.
Lafontaine E.....St. Hugues.
Ledoux Fred.....Ste. Cécile.
Lynch W. H.....Danville.
Lamothe Wm.....St. Hyacinthe.
Lussier Jos..... "
Letourneau Camille.....St. Madeleine.
Lecomte E.....Nicolet.
Lane John.....Rawdon.
Lamarche Théodule.....St. Esprit.
Legris J. H.....Louiseville.
Lemire Moise Chs.....La Baie-du-Febvre.
Lussier Camille.....St. Hyacinthe.
Lemire H.....La Baie-du-Febvre.

M

Montminy Rev.....St. Agapit-de-Beaurivage.
Marsan Arthur.....St. Valérien.
Marcoux F. X.....St. Marie-de-Monnoir.
Marsan Cléophas.....St. Valérien.
Maynard Jos.....La Présentation.
Maynard Philias.....La Présentation.
McDonald Milton.....Acton Vale.
Massicotte Geo.....Batiscan.
Mineau L. H.....Louiseville.
Marion Ovide.....St. Jacques-Montcalm.
Morin Alphonse.....St. Pie.
Monahan, Peter.....Ste. Marthe.
Massé Pierre.....Mount-Johnson.
Milot Prosper.....Yamachiche.
Mirault Azarie.....St. Jacques Montcalm.
Marion Napolèon.....St. Jacques Montcalm.

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N

Nicole Alphonse.....Montmagny.
Nadeau Antoine.....St. Isidore-de-Dorchester.

O

Ostigny Alf.....St. Jean-Bte-Rouville.
O'Connor Jas.....Montreal.
O'Donnell Rev. M.....St. Denis.
Ostigny Jos.....N.-D.-de-Richelieu.

P

Préfontaine Alexis.....Belœil.
Painchaud Jos.....Louiseville.
Pilon Jos.....Upton.
Pelletier D.....La Présentation.
Préfontaine F.....Durham South.
Poirier H.....Roxton Falls.
Perrault Alexis.....Belœil.
Plante F. E.....St. Frédéric-Beauce.
Provost Chas.....Ste. Julienne.
Ponton Rev. J. B.....Brompton Falls.
Pelletier Edouard.....Cap-St.Ignace.
Pelletier Jos.....Ste. Louise.
Péloquin Théophile.....St. Roch.
Paradis Damase.....Valletort-Beauce.
Pomerat Charles.....St. Pie.

R

Robert Ant.....Upton.
Riopel Aimé.....St. Esprit.
Riopel Hermas.....“
Ruddick J. A.....Lancaster.
Rousseau Ignace.....St. Hugues.
Racine Chs.....St. Pie.
Rouleau Frs.....St. Barthélémi.
Rainville Eusèbe.....N-D-de-B-de-Richelieu.
Reid James.....Ste. Brigide.

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S

St. Germain Jules.....St. Hyacinthe.
Skaife John.....Montreal.
St. Onge Théodule.....Roxton Falls.
Soucy Louis.....St. Philippe-de-Néri.
Sicotte V. B .....St. Hyacinthe.
St. Germain Dr. J. H. L..... "
Stuart Gustave.....Quebec.
Sasseville Paul.....St. Barnabé.
St. Jacques Arthur.....Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche.

T

Turcot J. E..... .....St. Hyacinthe.
Taché Henri.....Upton.
Taché J. de L.....St. Hyacinthe.
Truesdell E.....Ste. Julienne.
Tremblay L. A. Revd.....Ste. Anne-de-Lapocatière.
Trudel Alfred.....St. Prospère.de-Champlain.
Tourigny Ludger.....Somerset.

V

Vigneau J. B.....La Baie-du-Febvre.
Voghel Ls.....St. Hilaire.
Villeneuve I..... .....Warwick.
Valcourt N. S.....St. Simon.
Veilleux Philias.....St. Victor-de-Tring.

W

Ward Jos.....Montreal.
Wilson Wm..... "

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SESSION OF 13TH AND 14TH OF JANUARY, 1856.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT ST. HYACINTHE.

Minutes of the Meeting.

(*Translation.*)

ST. HYACINTHE, 13th Jan., 1886.

The members of the Dairy Association met at the Town Hall of St. Hyacinthe, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Hon. Mr. de la Bruère, the President, took the chair. The secretary read letters from the Prime Minister and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Hon. Mr. J. J. Ross, Hon. Mr. H. G. Joly, and from Messrs. S. C. Stevenson and S. A. Brodeur, expressing their regret at being unable to attend. Reports were also read from Mr. Alexis Chicoine, on the working of the butter factory (centrifugal system) of St. Marc, and from Mr. A. Beauregard, secretary of the cheese factories of St. Jean Baptiste-de-Rouville.

At the request of Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. E. A. Bernard produced certificates relating to centrifugal creamers.

On the motion of Mr. E. A. Barnard, seconded by Mr. J. Ls. Lemire, the Hon. Messrs. Louis Beaubien and Mr. Antoine Casavant, M.P.P., were deputed to audit the Secretary-Treasurer's accounts, and to receive the subscriptions of the members present.

The meeting adjourned at 1.30 p.m.

13th January, Afternoon.

The president of the society, Hon. Mr. de la Bruère, opened the meeting with an address on the growth of the Dairy Association and the work accomplished by the society.

The Rev. Mr. Montminy proposed that a meeting similar to the one

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held last year, be again held at Quebec, on the first Wednesday after the week during which the local parliament is opened. The proposal was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Norbert Bourque, president of the agricultural club of Sherbrooke, being absent on account of ill health, Mr. J. C. Chapais read a pamphlet from Mr. Bourque, entitled, "Easy method of making Ensilage."

The Hon. Mr. Ls. Beaubien gave an address on the properties and use of Ensilage and on pasture lands.

Mr. J. Louis Lemire, member of the Council of Agriculture, produced results from an Indian corn silo which he had made that year, and also a sample of his ensilage.

Several questions followed, and a long discussion on the preceding addresses, on the cultivation of Indian corn, both for the purposes of green fodder for milch cows in summer, and as ensilage plant; in which discussion the gentlemen who had spoken, and Messrs. Dr. J. A. Couture, V. E. A. Barnard, J. O. Marion junior, Ant. Casavant, M.P.P., Milton MacDonald, L. S. Brodeur, etc., took part.

The secretary then read the translation of a pamphlet by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, of Huntingdon, Que., on "The most common defects of Cheese making."

And the meeting adjourned at 7.30 p.m.

13th January, Evening.

The President took the chair at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick replied to some questions asked on the subject of his address delivered in the afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Ls. Beaubien and Mr. Ant. Casavant, gave in the report of their audit of the secretary-treasurer's accounts.

Dr. J. A. Couture, superintendent of the cattle quarantine at Levis, presented and read his report on the examination of cows entered in the last summer's competition of Canadian cows.

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Mr. Lesage, the honorary President of the society, presented the report of the special committee composed of the following gentlemen :— Messrs. S. Lesage, N. Bernatchez, M.P.P., and E. A. Barnard, who were appointed to award the competition prizes.

Mr. S. Lesage also spoke a few words on behalf of the Hon. Prime Minister and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, expressing the interest he took in the Dairy Association.

The secretary read Mr. J. M. Archambault's report of his visits as official inspector of the society.

Mr. P. MacFarlane then spoke of the conditions requisite for obtaining unadulterated milk, made some remarks on the subject of cheese making, and replied to several questions put by members present.

And the meeting adjourned till 10 A.M. next day.

14th January, 10 A.M.

The President took the chair at 10 A. M.

The election of Officers and Directors of the society was proceeded with.

OFFICERS.

Honorary President :	Mr. S. Lesage.
President :	Hon. Mr. P. B. de la Bruère, S.L.C.
Vice-President :	Hon. Mr. Ls. Beaubien, M.P.P.
Secretary-Treasurer :	Mr. J. de L. Taché, Notary.

DIRECTORS.

Name.	District.
F. Préfontaine	Arthabaska.
H. Poirier	Bedford.
H. J. J. Duchesnay	Beauce.
J. A. Ruddick	Beauharnois.
Paul Couture	Chicoutimi, Saguenay.

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J. J. A. Marsan.....Joliette.
Adhémar Charron.....Iberville.
J. C. Chapais.....Kamouraska.
Alexis Chicoine.....Montreal.
N. Bernatchez, M. P. P.....Montmagny.
The Rev. Mr. T. Montminy.....Quebec.
J. Louis Lemire.....Richelieu.
Frs. Dion.....Terrebonne.
Rev. Mr. Gérin.....Three-Rivers.
L. S. Brodeur.....St. Hyacinthe.
W. H. Lynch.....St. Francis.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Ant. Casavant, M.P.P.....St. Hyacinthe.
Gabriel Caron.....Three-Rivers.

Mr. J. C. Chapais, assistant editor of the "Journal of Agriculture," read an address on "The Object of Dairy Association Society Meetings."

Mr. J. B. D. Schmouth, professor of the agricultural school of Ste-Anne de la Pocatière, spoke of the subject of improvements in cattle and cultivation in connection with dairying.

On motion of Mr. E. A. Barnard, the meeting voted a bonus of fifty dollars ($50) to the secretary-treasurer,

Mr. Jas. Cheesman, chief editor of the "Dairyman" explained an easy method of ascertaining the richness of milk in butter, and after a few remarks from Mr. Lesage, on the "Herd Book of Canadian Cattle,—"

The meeting adjourned at 1 P.M.

14th January, Afternoon.

The President took the chair at 1 P. M.

Mr. Joseph Painchaud, official Government inspector, opened the meeting by reading the report of his visits to the butter and cheese factories, and also a paper on "Manufacture of Butter and Cheese."

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In the discussion which ensued, Messrs. Rev. Montminy, Saul Côté, Jos. Ward and J. de S. Taché, took part.

Mr. J. J.A. Marsan, professor at the agricultural school of L'Assomption, gave an address on "Rotation," with a view to the production of "Fodder."

Mr. E. A. Barnard stated to the meeting that the artificial manure factory of Smith's Fall's, Ont., represented by Messrs. Brodie and Harvie, 19 Bleury St., Montreal, tendered to the society 20 lbs. of their manure as a sample.

The President of the Society announced that the Board of Directors had decided upon having the Dairy Association represented at the London Colonial Exhibition (1886) by exhibits of dairy produce of this province.

Mr. J. J. A. Marsan answered several questions put to him relating to his address, and Messrs. Barnard and Casavant gave some practical advice as to methods of keeping and improving farm manure.

Some remarks of Mr. Damase Lussier about the preparation of rennet gave rise to a discussion, in which Messrs. Côté, Chapais, Barnard, Painchaud and Taché took part.

A sum of one hundred dollars ($100) was voted for a meeting of English speaking manufacturers to be held in Huntingdon County.

Samples of different kinds of dairy produce were exhibited, and also statements drawn up by Mr. W. H. Lynch, of Danville, on the commerce of the principal dairy-producing countries.

And after several routine matters had been disposed of, the annual general meeting of the Dairy Association was adjourned; the following meeting to be held in Quebec.

J. DE L. TACHÉ.
Secretary-Treasurer.

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CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

QUEBEC, 12th Jan., 1886.

HON. P. BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE,
President of the Dairy Association,
St. Hyacinthe.

DEAR SIR,—

I extremely regret that unavoidable circumstances compel me to be absent from the next Dairy Association meeting at St. Hyacinthe, more especially, as it is a meeting on a subject of the highest importance—presided over by able men, and which is closely allied with agricultural progress in the province. Mr Lesage, the assistant Commissioner of the Agriculture Department, will replace me at your meetings. He is well acquainted with my views, which relate either directly or indirectly to the Dairy Association, and will report to me on your discussions and resolutions.

The welcome you kindly offered me would have rendered my trip to St. Hyacinthe doubly agreeable, I thank you for your kind invitation.

Believe me to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. ROSS.

Leclercville, 20th Nov., 1886.

J. de L. TACHÉ, Esq., N. P.

DEAR SIR,

I extremely regret being unable to avail myself of your kind invitation. Were it not for pressing affairs which keep me here, I would have accepted your invitation with much pleasure.

With many thanks for the pamphlets you sent me,

Believe me to remain,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. JOLY.

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(*Translation.*)

Montreal, Jan., 1886.

J. de L. TACHÉ, Esq.,
Secretary, Dairy Association,
Province of Quebec,
St. Hyacinthe.

DEAR SIR,

Important duties which oblige me to return home at once, will prevent my giving an address at St. Hyacinthe. I had taken but few notes on the subject on which I intended speaking, which notes might be difficult to send you. However, allow me to offer a suggestion taken from them, which might be useful. How is it that, as a general rule, that Quebec manufactured cheese (Huntingdon excepted) sells a little cheaper than Ontario manufactured cheese?

Why are French cheese special quotations always lower than general quotations? Does this evil exist? Whence comes it? What is the remedy? Had I been present at St. Hyacinthe, I had intended raising a discussion on these different questions, which discussion I hope will be carried on, notwithstanding my absence. Although not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to give advice to others, I offer my humble opinion. There is not enough unity of action among cheese manufacturers, both with regard to sale and manufacture. This appears to me to cause the evil, if the evil exist, of which I can only speak from hearsay.

It appears to me that the manufacturers of a county ought to combine in forming a union like the famous "Allan Grove" Union, as follows :—

1o. Have a common trade mark for all the factories of the union.

2o. Engage a first class inspector, who would devote all his time and energies in seeing that the factories produce cheese of a uniform and superior quality.

3o. Appoint a trustworthy agent at Montreal, to conduct the sales.

Believe me, yours, &c.,

S. A. BRODEUR,

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Montreal, 12th January, 1886.

J. de L. TACHÉ, ESQ.,
Secy. Dairymen's Asso.,
St. Hyacinthe.

DEAR SIR,

I regret extremely that it is impossible for me to be present at the meeting of the Association to-morrow.

I trust that you may have a very successful meeting and that such measures may be taken as will arouse our farming population to the importance of adopting the most improved methods of dairying.

I enclose an article on the subject. It has occurred to me, that it might be desirable, in view of the growing importance of Dairying in this Province, to consider how we might best arrange to give instruction to females in this branch, in our Agricultural Colleges.

I trust that such steps will be taken by the Association as will secure a worthy display of our dairy products at the great Colonial Exhibition.

Faithfully yours,

S. C. STEVENSON.

(*Translation.*)

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE DAIRY ASSOCIATION,
of the Province of Quebec,

SIR,

I beg to submit the report of the butter factory of St. Marc, which will not detain you long, as I have neither the capacity nor practice requisite to enable me to furnish a report worthy of the subject, but craving your indulgence, I beg to give it for what it is worth.

Regarding the butter yield for one hundred pounds of milk, I may inform you that on account of the recent introduction of the Burmeinster and Wain centrifugal, and also as new experiments are usually attended with difficulties from which we have not been more exempt than others, the beginning of the season might have been much better.

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For the first two months, the yield was much on a par with preceding years; but from the month of August, to the end of the season, there was an increase, as the following comparison will show:

For August 1885, 26⅛ lbs. of milk were required for one pound of butter. August 1884, 29 lbs. September 1885, 22¼ lbs. September 1884, 27 lbs. October 1885, 20½, and October 1884, 24 lbs.; that is to say that with the milk received this year, we have produced 3,206 lbs. of butter more than we produced with the pans. The centrifugal system produced 42,000 lbs. of butter, whereas we would only have produced 39,594 lbs. with the pans. We sold for $8,176.16 and we paid $6,543.10 to the patrons.

As you observe, the centrifugal system gives more butter, but the main benefit we derive is that we only receive milk once a day, which is more convenient for the butter factory patrons who live far off. Besides with this system—we have, for a milk test, a controller which consists of twelve compartments capable of receiving as many graded bottles, and which is adapted to the centrifugal machine. In this controller, put in motion on the axle of the machine, each bottle receives a sample of milk, which is skimmed by the centrifugal force; the percentage of cream is thereby very accurately determined, which enables subdivision according to the yield of cream, and gives each patron the value of his milk. By this method of testing, if a patron has milk rich in butter and well kept, he is not obliged to divide with his neighbour, whose milk may be of a poorer quality and not so well kept.

To enable you to judge better for yourself of the benefit of sub-division, here is a fact which speaks for itself:—

Two neighbours Nos. 98 and 99, strove this year and the year before, to see who could make the most money at the butter factory, with an equal number of cows apiece.

Last year No. 98 received $72.84 and 99 $79.27; this year, No. 98 received $51.60 and 99, $38.48. Last year, the first received $6.43 less, whilst this year he received $13.12 more. This difference is in part due to a little neglect in keeping the milk, as there was 1¼ % of difference in the two tests

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of the month of July, and also 1¾ % less in the best milk experiment of the two patrons.

To give you an idea of the different qualities of milk, and the variation of yields here are two experiments, which I made in July, and upon which I based my July sub-division.

Of one hundred and eight patrons, only 14 obtained the same result in the two experiments ; 6 had a difference of ¼ %. 28 a difference of ½ %, 10 a difference ¾ %, 15 had a difference of 1 %, 2 a difference of 1¼ %, 10 a difference of 1½ % 7 a difference of 1¾ %, 8 a difference of 2 %, and 11 a difference of from 2 to 3 %. This, as you may judge for yourself, is either due to neglect or ignorance. I say ignorance, because many patrons believe that milk suffers no diminution when placed in pails before being cooled. Others heedlessly allow their milk, which is really the milk they need, to settle on top of the pail until the wagoner arrives to take it away—which proceeding makes a sensible difference in the yield of cream.

Taking these two experiments as a basis, we have lost above three thousand pounds of butter, either through neglect or careless handling of milk. Hoping these details will be of service, and with apologies for this lengthy report for which I will be amply rewarded if it can be of any use, as I am anxious for the development of dairying,

I beg to remain, your obedient servant,

ALEXIS CHICOINE.

St. Marc, January 8th, 1886.

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No. of Patron.	First Test.		Second Test.		No. of Patron.	First Test.		Second Test.		No. of Patron.	First Test.		Second Test.	
	% of cream.	Date of test.	% of cream.	Date of test.		% of cream	Date of test.	% of cream.	Date of test.		% of cream.	Date of test.	% of cream.	Date of test.
		J'ly'85.		J'ly'85.			J'ly'85.		J'ly'85.			6		J'ly'85.
1	9	10	11	18	37	9½	8	10	18	75	9	6	10½	18
2	8½	10	11	18	38	10	8	9	18	76	9½	6	7	21
3	11½	3	10	17	40	10	9	9¼	15	77	9	8	8½	21
4	9	10	8¾	17	41	10	8	9¼	15	78	8½	11	9¼	21
5	7½	8	9¾	17	42	10½	9	9¾	15	79	9	10	9½	18
6	11½	9	10	15	43	9	8	9	15	80	8¼	7	9½	15
7	11	9	10	17	44	8	6	9	16	81	10½	7	10½	15
8	9½	8	10¼	17	45	10½	9	10¾	17	82	6	7	7½	15
9	11	9	11	18	46	11½	9	10¾	17	83	10	7	9¾	15
10	13	10	11	17	47	8½	6	10	16	84	10	7	8	15
11	8	8	10	15	48	8	6	10	15	85	10½	7	10½	15
12	7	9	9	18	49	9	6	9½	16	86	9	7	9½	15
13	9½	8	10½	18	50	9	6	9½	16	87	5¾	11	8½	20
14	10	9	10	17	51	10½	10	10½	20	88	9	11	8½	21
15	10½	9	10½	17	52	9¾	8	9	20	89	9	11	9	21
16	10	9	10¾	17	53	12	8	11	20	90	8½	11	8	21
17	10½	10	11	17	54	10½	7	70½	20	91	9	11	9½	21
18	8	8	10	22	56	10	10	9	18	92	9½	11	9	21
19	8½	8	9	17	57	9½	10	10¾	16	23	11	7	6¼	21
20	8½	8	9	18	58	10¾	10	10	16	94	9	6	9½	11
21	8	10	8	17	59	10	10	8¼	16	95	10	6	9½	11
22	9½	6	10½	16	60	10½	9	10½	16	96	9½	6	9½	11
23	8	6	9	16	61	11½	9	0	16	97	9	7	11½	11
24	8½	6	9	16	62	8½	9	10½	16	98	10	7	10	21
25	9	6	9¾	15	63	8½	9	10	16	99	8½	6	6¼	21
26	8½	10	10	15	64	10¾	10	10½	22	100	8	6	10¼	21
27	10	10	10½	15	65	10	11	11	20	101	11½	8	10½	16
28	9	10	8¼	15	66	10	11	9	20	102	10½	8	10½	16
29	10	7	9½	10	67	9	11	9½	20	103	11½	11	10½	16
30	10	10	9½	20	68	11	11	11	18	204	8½	8	9½	16
31	10½	7	9	10	69	7½	11	10¼	20	105	9½	10	10¾	17
32	12	7	12	20	70	10¼	8	9	18	106	11¼	11	9½	21
33	10	7	8¼	20	71	10¼	8	11	18	107	10½	9	8¾	16
34	11	7	11	20	72	9	6	10½	18	108	10	11	10¼	17
35	11½	7	11¼	20	73	9	6	10	18	109	8	11	9	17
36	8	7	10½	18	74	9½	6	11	18					

(*Translation.*)

Hon. BOUCHER DE LABRUÈRE,

President of the Dairy Association,

St. Hyacinthe.

SIR,

As I hope it will be useful to the Dairy Association of which you are the worthy president, allow me to submit the report of our cheese factories for 1885. As the object of publishing these reports is for profit rather than curiosity, I will compare the two years 1884 and 1885. As you observe, there is a great difference both in the milk supply and receipts;

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notwithstanding that we had the same number of cheese factories, and a few additional cows. This was due to the poor market we had for our cheese. Regarding the depression in milk it is because enough stress is not laid on the fact that for good pasturage three conditions are indispensable: grass, water, shade. I am acquainted with a farmer whose pasturage unites these three essentials, with the result that the milk yield of his cows remains the same as in preceding years.

Grasshoppers have also done much damage to the country here.

I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant,

A. BEAUREGARD,
Sec. of cheese factories.

St-Jean-Baptiste de Rouville, 11th January 1886.

REPORT of the cheese factories at St. Jean-Baptiste de Rouville for 1885.

Names of Cheese factories.	Pounds of milk.	Pounds of cheese.	Gross receipts.	Net receipts.	Remarks.
Beaudry	472,802	48,608	$ 3,598 25	$ 2,844 66	It has already on commission 2,428 lbs. of cheese.
Hébert	307,654	32,588	2,421 38	1,924 09	
Nadeau	468,405	49,157	3,634 01	2,876 23	
Tétreault & Co	437,373	44,410	3,232 27	2,551 77	7,600 lbs. of cheese on commission.
Vincelette	194,892	20,810	1,518 06	1,303 55	
Lucier	343,628	37,203	2,511 62	1,983 78	
Totals	2,224,754	232,776	$ 16,905 59	$ 13,484 08	
Year 1884	3,019,953	319,080	$ 30,768 48	$ 26,000 66	

A. BEAUREGARD, Secretary

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(*Translation.*)

NOTRE-DAME DE LATERRIÈRE,
January 4th, 1886.

To the Hon. COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
AND PUBLIC WORKS, Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to you the report for the past year on the operations of the butter schools of Notre-Dame de Lotbinière, Chicoutimi county, P. Q.

The factory opened June 2, and closed November 29.

Number of cows	200
Quantity of milk received	438,905 lbs.
Quantity of butter made	19,255 lbs.
Pounds of butter to 100 lbs. milk	$4\frac{39}{100}$
Pounds of milk to one pound butter	$23\frac{74}{100}$
Total receipts accruing from produce	$4,013.81

Comparing the present with last year's report, we notice a diminution of milk received of 60,374 lbs., which is accounted for by the establishment of a cheese factory in the parish.

Two pupils approved by Government were admitted to learn our method of butter making.

Henri Côté, of Ste. Anne, has studied all the season and is now competent to undertake the management of a dairy.

Adélard Couture, of Lotbinière, remained three months, and intends continuing on the following year.

This report once more confirms the efficacy of the centrifugal system of creaming.

Respectfully submitted.

PAUL COUTURE.

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OPENING ADDRESS.

(Translation.)

GENTLEMEN,

Four years ago about this time, the basis of this association was laid at a meeting of butter and cheese manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, which took place at St. Hyacinthe.

I need not dwell on deeds done, or results achieved from the instructive speeches and interesting debates, which have characterized our meetings since the association was founded in November 1882. All those who have attended our meetings know how much they have tended towards the growth of the dairy industry in this Province. And the reports which have been published offer a valuable collection both for agriculturists and for those who, by their studies and patriotic efforts, contribute to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge.

Our society has met once at Quebec, during the session of Parliament, since its last annual meeting at St. Hyacinthe. We may rejoice at having practically adopted the suggestions made there. Our society once more evidences it usefulness, by the presence of the ministers, the powerful support of members of both Houses and by the addresses delivered.

Once more we are met at St. Hyacinthe, and this large attendance is a proof of the interest taken in our association's work. As in former years the board of management has invited several scientific agriculturists to speak. Several have consented, and you will have the pleasure of hearing them, whilst others, amongst whom is the Hon. Mr. Joly, are unfortunately unable to attend.

I am happy to state that last summer a larger number of factories than usual underwent inspection, and there is reason to hope that, in the future, the importance of inspection will be recognized, for, when once cheese factory patrons shall be convinced of the need for it, a great step will have been made towards perfecting butter and cheese manufacture. Experience shows that, as a rule, those who object to inspections are those who are the least experienced, and, unfortunately, the milk suppliers do not

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insist strongly enough on the inspector's visits. When patrons engage manufacturers, one of the conditions stipulated in the engagement should be "inspection of factories," for it is of rare occurence when the inspector's visit does not correct some detail in the manufacture.

This summer 149 factories were inspected.

It gives me pleasure to state that last season 52 persons visited St Hyacinthe, in order to profit by the free course of lessons, given at Mr. Archambault's factory school.

Amongst those persons were manufacturers of several years standing, which fact speaks in their praise and testifies to excellence of the process of manufacture followeed by Mr. Archambault whose zeal is untiring.

I regret that there were not more entries in the competition for Canadian thoroughbred cows. The prizes offered were valuable, and farmers looked forward to the event with interest. However, there were more entries than in the last competition, and those who entered should be commended for their good example. Such examples will greatly encourage the dairy association in the hope that, ultimately, it will succeed in creating a lively emulation in the breeding of Canadian cows.

Last season was less remunerative than usual and cheese was lower in price than in 1884, which affected manufacture, and less cheese was, I believe, exported to England than in the preceding season.

Far be it from me to say that this reduction in price is due to our system of cheese manufacture, but I cannot overlook an exporter's remark who contended that our cheese making in most of the factories was not up to the mark.

In corroboration of this opinion there is Mr. Archambault's report, which states that of 120 factories inspected, only 37 (a little more than a fourth) were first class. Here is an occasion for our striving to maintain our reputation in Europe, and of only engaging the services of competent cheese-makers. To begrudge paying a good price for a good manufacturer would be a penny-wise and pound-foolish system.

In 1884-85, the Dominion of Canada, exported 69,755,423 lbs. of cheese,

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representing a value of $7,251,989, an increase of 63,927,641 lbs. or $6,577,503 on the export of 1870.

Though the cheese industry has grown so largely during the last 15 years, the same cannot be said of butter manufacture. Our exportation of 12,259,887 lbs. in 1870 fell, in 1885, as low as 8,145,310 lbs. That is due, gentlemen, to defective manufacture and inattention on the part of the farmers. A competent man, Professor Arnold, of the United States, estimates that, by its defective process of manufacturing butter, Canada loses yearly a sum of $5,000,000.

The Province of Quebec is not everywhere equally adapted to butter making, but in those places where water, pasturage and soil permit, would it not be well if, at the present low price of cheese, we directed our efforts towards the exportation of butter? This question I will leave for competent men to discuss.

We need butter factories, provided always that our products be of first quality, for we must not forget that the United States are powerful competitors. To enable you to judge for yourselves, I will read the following statistics, which I have reason to believe are correct:—last year, our neighbours realized from milk, butter and cheese $5,000,000. In 1884, $700,000,000, were expended in the purchase and keep of milch cows, which represents a sum of $41,774,701, more than the total capital of all the banks in the United States.

To such a pitch we cannot go, gentlemen, for our population, is not equal to that of the American Republic. We are but the forerunners of future millions, who will later people this vast Canadian land; we only lay the basis of our future prosperity. Our responsibility is in no wise lessened on that account, and it is our duty to define a wide and sure path for our agricultural industry. Nevertheless our progress is by no means to be despised; the value of our farm buildings has, since 1882, increased by 40 million dollars.

These figures ought to encourage friends of agriculture in this country, and rest assured, gentlemen, that the members of the Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec will spare neither time nor work, in what relates to their own branch of industry, in order to aid in the forward march of Canada.

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SIMPLE AND EASY MEANS OF MAKING ENSILAGE OUT OF GREEN FODDER.

(*Translation.*)

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

While accepting your flattering invitation to impart to you the experiences and observations which I have made, regarding ensilage, allow me to observe that I have but one aim, that of being of use and service to my colleagues who might at any time find themselves in a situation similar to my own, scantily favored by fortune and lacking both means and knowledge sufficient to develop so new an undertaking as ensilage. I require such a motive to enable me to speak before this intelligent meeting. If I had any other object, you might justly charge me with temerity. Relying on your indulgence and hoping you will take into consideration the motive that animates me, I will commence.

For several years I have followed with much interest the subject of green fodder ensilage. The question was a new one, and several obstacles always hindered my making the experiment of ensilage. In the first place I foresaw expense incurred in constructing a stone or cemented brick silo and all accompanying expenses; then a machine for cutting the Indian corn. Thus, with that looming ahead, I did not feel confident of success. All these obstacles have hitherto hindered all my schemes of ensilage.

But on 11th last March, I had the honor of being proposed as a member of the agricultural club of Sherbrooke, at the meeting which your society held at Quebec on that day. I say your society, whereas I should say our society, for I am happy to state that I have joined it since the 11th last March and hope to continue as a member in the future.

To proceed, on the 11th last March, when at Quebec, I both saw ensilage and heard it favorably spoken of by Hon. Mr. Beaubien, who said, if I remember rightly, that by means of ensilage, it was possible to feed six cows during winter upon the produce of an acre of land.

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What! said I myself: is it really possible to winter 360 cows with the produce of 60 acres of land? What thousands of pounds of butter could be manufactured and sold? and also how many thousand pounds of bacon? what an enormous quantity of manure could be procured for improving and keeping a farm. I may have misunderstood, but at least on the strength of what I did understand, I determined upon constructing a silo. I assure you, Mr. President and gentlemen, that such considerations were sufficient to arouse the most sluggish farmer.

As regards myself, I was so taken with the idea, that on the 20th of last August my silo was made. It is needless to say that it is only on a small scale, as I only built it by way of trial.

Here are its dimensions and construction:

It is behind my barn, facing the threshing floor, and is 9 feet by 11 inside;—the side which fronts the threshing floor is 14 feet in height and the side at the back 10 feet, which gives a four feet slope for the roof. It is a wooden frame, like an ordinary barn, ceiled inside with two rows of planks.

The roof also consists of two rows of planks, the floor is also double boarded, resting on joists two feet apart.

These joists are well set on stones, for it is of importance that the foundation be solid, in view of the heavy weight it bears.

So much for the construction, which cost ten dollars for material and the time it took to build it.

As it was by way of experiment, I ensilaged three kinds of green fodder: Indian corn, two loads, clover second crop, eight loads, all cut and housed during rainy weather, on the 1st of September.

With these ten loads, which were only half loads in dimensions, but full loads in weight, my silo was filled to the height of seven feet only. We covered it with two rows of boards and weighted it down with seven loads of stones (about seven or eight thousand pounds weight). On September 8th, my ensilage had sunk almost 4 feet by the pressure. It was then uncovered and we had three loads of green fodder mowed and cut in rainy weather, and we loaded it again.

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It was about October 30th (two months after) that we opened it to feed the cattle.

The top of the ensilage, that is to say the oats on a layer about six inches thick, was damaged by mould or damp, the remainder was in good condition.

We made a cut with an ordinary hatchet, a distance of 2 feet some inches apart, down the length of the silo till we reached the bottom. By these means we obtained specimens of the three kinds of ensilage.

I have described the quality of the topmost layer of fodder. The clover was excellent in quality, with the exception of a small layer on the surface. which was a little overheated by reason of remaining eight days on top before receiving the covering of oats. The remainder of the clover was of such good quality that on giving the cattle chopped turnip and clover they rejected the turnip for the clover.

The Indian corn was at the bottom of the silo. I may add that my cattle did not appear to relish it as much as they relished the clover.

They would not have rejected the turnips for the Indian corn. We were easily enabled to distinguish between the three kinds of fodder by the different odour of each. The oats and clover had an odour like beer dregs, and the Indian corn like vinegar; however the colour was good.

What caused the odour like vinegar, I have not been able to ascertain, but believe it to be because I packed the fodder in a damp state.

Always eager to learn, I wished to ascertain for myself the qualities and defects of ensilage and to find out:

1. If the taste of milk was affected thereby;

2. If the milk yield of ensilage fed cows was diminished or increased.

I may add that my cows only received ensilage by way of experiment and not for food; I kept all for my slaughter cattle.

But before and after experimenting, my cows were fed as follows: good hay morning and evening, chopped turnips twice a day and straw at noon.

On November 15th, I fed one with ensilage instead of straw at the mid-day meal, and the milk obtained that evening was put aside to be tested the next day. I did this for three days running, without being able to

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discern any difference in the taste of the milk worth speaking of; on November 19th we weighed a day's milk the yield of our four cows who were fed as aforesaid; the weight was 40 lbs.

November 20th, we gave ensilage twice a day, instead of hay, until November 25th, and then the day's yield was 39½ lbs.

After that we left off giving them ensilage, and returned to their ordinary diet, and on December 2nd we once more weighed a day's yield: which weight 39 lbs., showed a falling off of ½ lb. in weight at each weighing.

Now Gentlemen, it only remains for me to give you my conclusions on the subject. I consider that the future success of ensilage depends on compression—either in a stone or cemented brick silo. If ensilage is not sufficiently compressed, no success is possible.

I also think it would be best to chop up the Indian corn before turning it into ensilage for two reasons:

1. Because by that means the same space is enabled to contain a greater quantity;

2. Because the cattle waste it when it is not cut up, whereas, if it were cut small enough, they would probably eat it all. I further believe that the ease with which ensilage is made will cause a revolution in agriculture and it would not surprise me if, before, I heard that by the use of ensilage and green fodder, cattle were able to be stabled or housed at least for nine or ten months in the year.

Where is the man who fails to see the benefits cattle would derive by having during the winter the nearest approach to the meadow grass they obtain in summer?

Well, Gentlemen, green fodder for ensilage is *the* food, we have only to avail ourselves of it.

I beg to thank you, Mr. President and Gentlemen, for the kind attention you have given me, and if my remarks have been of any service, it will afford me the satisfaction of feeling that I have been able to do good to others.

NORBERT BOURQUE,
Farmer, East Sherbrooke.

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SILOS AND PASTURE LANDS,

BY HON. LOUIS BEAUBIEN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :—

"Our winters are long and our cattle have to remain for seven months in the stable." Such is the answer we invariably receive from our farmers when we advise them to keep more cattle. They have to stuff their barns and make them of considerable dimensions; so they stop to reflect and become discouraged at the task before them.

If we could only help them a little.

I am quite aware, gentlemen, that in the exercise of your industry. your motto is, in a few words; to increase your herds, to improve the breeds, and to give them always wholesome food in abundance.

We all know the excellent results obtained by your association, and we are all impatient to see your example quickly followed by all, thereby assuring comfort and prosperity to our people.

The remarks which I am about to make will probably contain nothing new for most of you. You are quite at home on the subject of which I intend to treat; but our audience does not consist merely of those who are present here. Perhaps some one may derive a benefit from our experience.

I intend to speak of the manner in which we may, by means of that plant, the gift of heaven, the treasure of the agriculturist,—I mean Indian corn or maize,—continue, even throughout our long winters of which we complain, to give our cattle the same rich pasture and food which they enjoy in summer; to put away for the whole winter, good green grass which our cattle can eat as if it had just been mown, thereby giving our winter butter the same rich flavor that it has when made in summer, the flavor of butter made from the milk of grass fed cows.

All this can be done, while at the same time decreasing the farm work, extending the area now under pasture, but reducing that devoted to grain crops.

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You have all raised Indian corn and fed its leaves and stalks in their green state, as fodder.

When a good dairy-man fears a dry season, when he sees that his pastures will fail, he does not wish to see his cows suddenly run dry and be quite lean when stabled in the autumn. So, as soon as the time for frosts has passed, he at once sows his patch of Indian corn. He selects a good, fertile piece of ground, well manured and ploughed in the autumn; he again ploughs it deep and cross-ploughs it in the spring, passes the pulveriser over it, harrows it, rolls it, runs furrows with the double plough at a distance of thirty inches from each other, and then sows his maize, one bushel to the acre.

As soon as it has sprouted he scatters plaster about, and does the same once or twice later on. He keeps the field well weeded until the plants cover the soil.

And then he gets a crop! One would think that a man on horseback could almost hide himself in it. Some plants are eleven and twelve feet high, the average being eight feet.

It is the yield of such a field that I will shortly suggest that you put away according to a method called *ensilage*. If the crop has been a fair one, the yield of one acre will feed six head of cattle for six winter months, In the States, the yield of one acre has fed four head of cattle for a year. Can any other plant but Indian corn produce the same result?

Beet-roots, carrots, clover all are distanced.

But let us not anticipate; let us return once more to our intelligent dairy-man.

You, gentlemen, who are members of this association, you make butter and cheese well, but let us see how he makes milk.

When the grass withers, when the sun burns up his pastures, when Dapple and Brindle do not fill the pail as usual, notwithstanding all the dairy-maid's efforts, he proceeds to his field of green corn and from it he liberally feeds his herd. He continues to do so as long as his pastures fail him, even until winter sets in, if necessary, and his cattle will be fat, in good order and yield plenty of milk when stabled. He will not have to

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spend all he is worth to put flesh on animals which have lost it through bad pasturage. They will be easier to keep and will not eat up all the contents of his barn.

But his time of tribulation will come. His field of green corn, has, it is true, given him entire satisfaction all summer. He has seen his stalks grow up to an unusual height so as to be the talk of the place. He has waited until the first frosts have whitened the edges of the upper leaves before gathering in his crop, or at least what remained after having supplemented the pastures during the latter part of the summer.

He has his crop all ready and tied up in long bundles. How will he keep it? That is the question. He cannot put it in the hay-loft, for it will heat. If he stacks it outside, the moles and field mice will destroy it, and after mild weather, the corn will be caught in the ice, and the lower part will only be available for use in the spring, and then in a damaged condition.

However, he makes up his mind and stacks his corn close to the stable.

The winter advances and, just as he feared, the moles are playing havoc and the lower parts of the bundles stand in eighteen inches of ice. He has to cut them out with a hatchet before taking them to the barn. Some day when the weather is very cold, wishing to make use of the time during which he cannot work outside, with his teams, he passes a good part of this crop through the feed-cutter.

The maize after being cut up remains in the barn which is as cold as—well, as a barn. This does not prevent the heaps from heating, and although he may spread it to a depth of six or eight inches over all the available space in the barn, it is of no use. He may feed it as fast as he can to his cows, he cannot stop fermentation and he loses a portion of his crop.

Now is the time for us to come to the assistance of this worthy dairyman and to advise him to make a silo. By so doing, he can double the area of his green maize patch; he will have enough for summer and for winter. If he has twenty-four cows, he will sow four acres for his winter supply

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and a certain area over that for the summer, to make up for any deficiency in pasture.

The construction of a silo is not a very formidable undertaking.

Let us deal with it at once, both for the benefit of our dairyman, and also of all who may take an interest in the subject.

The Silo.

The silo is a cavity, either in the ground or above ground, open at the top, but whose sides and bottom are air and water-tight. It may be of various shapes.

There are some which are cheap and some which are expensive. Some are of earth, some of wood, some of masonry.

There are thousands of them in France and in Germany. In England, in 1884, there were 612, measuring 1,861.774 cubic feet, and in 1885,—see how rapid is the progress—there were 1883, measuring 3,313,106 cubic feet.

In the United States, there must be at least six thousand at the present moment.

In the Province of Quebec, (where we are sometimes a little behind hand) there is one at Mr. Pierce's, one at Mr. Cochrane's, one at Mr. Dawes', one at Mr. Didace Tassé's, one at Mr. Lemire's, one at Mr. Marion's and one at Mr. Bourque's.

The maize can be placed in the silo either entire or after being cut into short lengths with the straw cutter. The latter method is safer and preferable, but the first will do.

Let us first take up the preparation of the silo in the most economical manner, without using the straw-cutter.

Under-ground Silos.

Choose the side of a hill or at least a place where there is no danger of water flooding it. Dig to a depth of five or six feet, throwing the earth up on each side. Let the opening be wider at the top than at the bottom,

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say ten feet wide at the top, and seven at the bottom, the sides having a uniform slope. By this narrowing at the bottom, the maize can be better packed, leaving no opening for the air to get through. I may say, at once, that air is the deadly foe of ensilage; the silo might even be defined: "a means of protecting a crop from the action of the atmosphere."

The depth of the silo under-ground will be determined by the extent of the crop to be put away. Before putting in the maize, it will have to be left to wilt for two or three days on the field; this will take away a good deal of its moisture and make it easier to keep.

Lay the maize stalks, by hand, lengthwise and carefully, close together and stamp them down well. When the level of the surface is reached, you can drive your team over the maize, to press it down still more, but be careful that no dung dirties it. When once you are above the level of the soil, continue to spread the corn, but in such a manner as to round it off at the top. On the cone, you will throw the earth dug out of the pit to a depth of two feet, well laid on and carefully sloped.

The mass will begin to ferment, but you need not be uneasy, provided you have not taken more than two days to fill up your silo; for it is necessary that the maize be covered up, as soon as possible, with this thick and heavy layer of earth, so as to keep out the air, and limit the fermentation. If any cracks in the earth cover have been caused by packing the corn or otherwise, fill them up at once and then rest satisfied.

Over-ground Silo.

Sometimes the level of the ground does not allow of its being dug to a sufficient depth for a silo. In such a case it is made completely above ground and consists in a layer of earth two feet thick, which is placed on top of the maize, after it has been properly laid down. The earth for this layer must be taken from all around the silo, leaving a ditch to run off the rain-water.

No complaint can be made as to the cost of the silos which I have just described.

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Silos in Wood and Masonry.

I would advise those who wish to be more at their ease, to have the silo more conveniently situated under the same roof as the cattle, and to obtain more beneficial results, to have a silo made of wood or stone, provided with a feed-cutter and a carrier to lift the fodder over the walls.

When the silo can be built so that at least one half of it will be below the surface of the ground, it will be found very convenient, as it renders loading easier.

The under part of the silo should be thoroughly drained, for the presence of water would destroy the crop.

Wooden Silo.

Let the frame be solid, for the pressure against the the walls caused by packing the fodder is very great. The inside walls should be quite perpendicular; they should be made of double planking, tongued and grooved, with tar paper between the planks. If it is partly under ground it would be better to build it of masonry.

Silo Barn.

This is the wooden silo just described, but it is placed in the barn and is used for housingthe ordinary crops as well. These are threshed early in the fall so as to allow of the ensilage being stored before the frost.

Silo in Masonry.

The walls should be from eighteen inches to two feet thick; the inside walls quite perpendicular and cemented.

The corners should be rounded off inside.

In these silos, there should be an opening two feet wide from top to bottom, which will serve as a door, and be closed at the time of loading.

Continuous Pressure on the Preserved Fodder.

When once the silo is filled and well pressed, the mass is covered with separate boards or planks, and upon these are placed heavy weights, so as to

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maintain a constant pressure and expel the air from the silo, as the maize, softened by fermentation, packs more closely.

At first it was recommended that a single load of stone be put on for every superficial yard, but experience has shewn that the quantity could be considerably reduced.

These materials may be replaced by piling on the contents of the barn, the weight of which will thereby be turned to advantage. In such case it will be necessary to put a layer of straw two feet thick between the barn contents and the preserved fodder, and this straw is sure to be damaged.

Ensilage.

This may be done in any kind of weather, in rain or sunshine, whether the crop be wet or in its usual condition. It is cut down and carried to the straw-cutter, whence it is taken by the carrier into the silo. It should be cut as short as possible, and this likewise has been found out by experience. As the fodder is put in the silo, a man spreads it out evenly and stamps it down continually. When there is a depth of three feet and a half, the filling up is interrupted for a couple of days. The preserved fodder then begins to ferment. Before recommencing to fill up, the fodder is again stamped down and another layer is put in like the first. The process is repeated at similar intervals until the silo is full.

Experience has shewn that by allowing the fodder to commence fermenting to a considerable degree, by layers, it is better prepared for the complete exclusion of the air. It will yield better under the last pressure to which it will be submitted before a new layer is put in. This new layer will, also, by its weight, force the air out of the lower one and cool it. Air being the active principle of fermentation, its complete expulsion stops this fermentation, and in this case, stops it at the right moment when the preserved fodder is in a state of alcoholic fermentation. When the silo is opened, the contents will be found to be of a brownish green colour and have the distillery smell.

It will be easily understood that by filling up the silo, at intervals, layer by layer, and arresting the fermentation as each layer is done with, a

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much less constant pressure will be required than if the silo had been filled up at once.

It was when this was done that it was recommended to put on a load of stone for every square yard of surface.

Fermentation.

I have stated that there should be an interval of a couple of days between the putting in of each layer. The farmer will have to use his own judgment.

There are three kinds of fermentation :

1. The alcoholic fermentation, which is the first, its presence is detected by the smell of alcohol.

2. If the temperature continues to rise, we have acetic fermentation in which the preserved fodder assumes the acidity of vinegar.

3. As the fermentation continues, we have putrid fermentation, after which the preserved fodder is fit only for the manure heap.

Fermentation must therefore be arrested at the right stage, which is easily ascertained by examining the preserved fodder. The state of alcoholic fermentation is preferable. Then the first layer is put on and pressed, or the planks and weights are laid on, if it be the last layer.

While the ensilage is being prepared, it must be carefully pressed down along the sides, for it is from there that the introduction of air is most to be feared. It is not necessary to salt the fodder which has been cut and put away in good silos of wood or masonry,

In earth silos, especially when the maize is laid down uncut, it is better to salt it, the inner portion slightly and the outsides and top more thoroughly.

In silos made of masonry, as I have already recommended, it is better to round off the inside corners. There will then be less danger of cavities being left in the angles, or of the packing being defective.

By this process it will be seen that the deeper the silos the better they

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are. They should never be less than twelve feet deep. It is also good to have a small elevation over the silo boarded up so as to increase its height. When the mass is completely pressed down, the silo is full only to a level with the top of the real walls.

It is recommended to have on top of the walls of the silo, wide and strong platforms on which the stones are placed when removed, in order to get at the contents. This also makes them easier to handle.

Pressure may also be exercised by means of heavy pieces of timber, bags or boxes of earth, &c. What is required is a certain weight which, however, is not great when the silo has been filled by successive layers.

Silos of wood or masonry should be roofed over, if located outside of the farm buildings.

The best kind of Fodder for Ensilage.

I have mentioned maize, because it is, above all others, the right kind of plant for ensilage—that which experience has proved to be the most remunerative. Several other plants can be used, but not one to the same advantage. I may at once say that of all the different kinds of maize, the Western is generally preferred.

In silos of wood or masonry (I need not add that the latter are the best) the maize can be put away uncut, even better than in earth silos, but I cannot recommend this system. The straw cutter, which is so useful an implement for every farmer, is of the greatest use in this connection. Experience and analyses show that maize, even before attaining maturity, contains more nutriment in its ears, in the upper part of its stalk, in its leaves, than in the lower part of the stalk. Cattle well know which end of the plant they have to get at, and leave aside the lower part of the stalks, especially when they are ligneous or well advanced in growth. It is, therefore, advisable to thoroughly mix up the various parts of the plant, and when so mixed, to place them in the silo, where the less useful portions can derive a benefit from the better portions. The whole will thereby be rendered equally good, and there will be no loss. This is the work of the straw-cutter.

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In the silo we can mix up short straw, bales of wheat, oats and barley. They will all benefit by their being in contact with the maize, but their presence is not at all necessary for the preservation of the contents of the silo.

Often after an early crop of potatoes has been cleared off the field, farmers sow oats which they feed green to their cattle in the fall. When the latter do not consume it all, and the remainder has to be gathered in, they hardly know what to do with it. When heaped up in the fields it loses all value. It is easy to see that the place for this is in the silo.

In places where buckwheat is exposed to frost, it will be cut down as soon as it is touched by it and placed in the silo, and nothing is lost. This is not the case at present.

Consumption of the Preserved Fodder.

When you wish to begin to feed it, which should not be until one month after you have completed the filling of the silo, you open it at one end, taking out from top to bottom, the quantity required day by day.

If you wish to feed it warm to your cattle, as all good dairymen do, what you take out from the silo on one day will only be eaten on the morrow. In the meantime, the preserved fodder is taken into the barn and mixed with the proportion you choose, of bran or shorts and left in a heap It will soon ferment and the next day your cattle will have warm food, just as if you had used a boiler and consumed wood or coal.

Cattle may be fed exclusively on this preserved fodder, and even get fat on it; but it is better, especially for milch cows, to add oil-cake, bran or shorts.

I find in Mr. Baylie's work that as many as eight head may be fed for six months with the maize grown on an acre and preserved as ensilage. Supposing that at the first start we do not do quite so much. Supposing we only feed six to the acre. There are not many of our farmers who have twenty-four head of cattle to winter, and yet what a source of wealth is such a number of cattle.

What a quantity of manure for another crop, especially if one knows

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how to collect and save the liquid manures. What a yield of milk, of butter, what prospective gains. And all this can be had by sowing four acres with green maize.

Last season, a dairyman of Longue Pointe, in my connty, after having sold ninety-two dollars worth of early potatoes grown on an acre of good soil, at once sowed this acre with Indian corn. He gathered enough to feed eighteen head of cattle during the months of November and December. The maize took the place of hay. At that rate, the acre would have yielded ensilaged crop enough to feed six head for six months even after the first crop of potatoes. Therefore, those who assert that an acre of green maize will feed seven head of cattle for six months, are not far wrong.

Capacity of the Silo.

This, like the area of the field sowed in maize, will be proportionate to the number of cattle to be wintered over, and the amount of preserved fodder which we wish to give them. One cubic foot per head, some recommend a foot and a half, per day, is all an animal can eat. The cubic foot weighs 65 lbs.—183 cubic feet per cow—six months—equal 4,392 cubic feet for 24 cows. A silo 15 feet wide, 24 feet long and 12 deep, will contain 4,320 cubic feet of preserved fodder. In addition to this, the wooden elevation will be required, for when the pressure is ended, it remains empty.

In the United States, from twenty-five to seventy-five tons of green maize have been raised on an acre of ground. Two tons of preserved fodder are worth a ton of the best hay. I have not verified, myself, the weights and yield which I mention, but I have taken them from the printed works of men who have been successful with their ensilage.

Of the changes which Ensilage can effect in our system of Cultivation.

For some time to come we must hope that cattle will be the best product of our farms. In the first place it goes to the market by itself, except when it has to cross the Ocean. While on the farm, it pays its board, because it is the manure-producing machine either on the pasture lands or in the stable; and therefore, it brings money into its owner's purse..

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Do we not notice the same fact everywhere, namely, that farmers who go in for stock-raising succeed much better than those who confine their efforts to cultivating grain?

If you wish to remain or become a stock-raiser, a dairyman, a butter or cheese manufacturer and, at the same time, greatly simplify your system of cultivation, to relieve it from an infinity of operations which are not always remunerative, now that manual labour is so expensive; I may tell you this: lay out all your farm in pasture land except a good sized piece on which you will raise what you require to fill your silo. Take care of your pastures, give every attention to your green maize, see to your fences and ditches and that is all. I can promise you that this very simple system will bring you prosperity. This kind of farming has been carried on with a great success in France. No cereals are grown, and the material for bedding is taken from the forest.

I know you will tell me that a small plot of ground is required to raise vegetables for the family and another to be sown with oats for horses and cattle; while a little wheat is must also be raised. This is true, but you will carry on this system of cultivation only on a small scale and as an exception to the general plan. The chief work to be done is to inaugurate and keep up your pasture lands and green maize. But the pastures must be really good; you must not have great fields where the cattle will get more exercise than food; they must be able to browse everywhere. The maize should be kept clean and the ground broken and dug up from time to time and plaster must not be forgotten. In the fall, the piece of ground should be well manured and ploughed. Then you will find that you have much fewer occupations and more profit.

I have a farm which is at some distance from where I reside. When my silo at Outremont will be finished and in full working order, I want the farmer on that farm to examine it in all its details. Then I will build one for him also and the only instruction I will give him will be to turn everything into pasture lands and to raise enough green maize to fill up his silo; to do this only, but to do it well. I am not uneasy about the result. Our farmers are good hands at looking after cattle and with a

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well filled barn the latter will be in good condition when they come out in the spring.

What a number of farms in up lands, which are difficult to cultivate but are excellent in pasture, could be made valuable by means of ensilage. All that would have to be done would be to find pieces of ground of no great extent on which the necessary maize could be grown.

The farm implements would no longer be so costly and the same remark applies to the buildings. Pasture lands always fertile, always in good order, with abundance of white clover, the best of all grasses for pastures, would take possession of these slopes of broken ground through which the plough can hardly pass.

The farmer, who goes to market every year to sell his fat stock, will be all the richer and will never regret the time when he used to make so many trips to town to sell his grain and leave behind him the fat of the land.

Consequently, as far as we are concerned the silo means: greater facility in raising and feeding cattle; larger herds, more butter, milk, cheese, manure and heavier crops and, above all, more profit, the great object of mankind.

I should say that the average size of our farms is one hundred acres. Now what is the average number of the farmers' cattle? Is it not true that, as a rule, they do not winter more cattle than horses and the reason why they do not have more is the difficulty of feeding them during the winter? We should therefore endeavour to reduce the cost of wintering.

In the south of France, ensilage is sown at the beginning of the season in order to have a plentiful supply of good green fodder when the summer heats burn up the pastures and wither the grass.

Here in Canada our ensilage gives us an abundant provision when the ground is covered with its mantle of snow. There, ensilage is for summer and winter, while we are more fortunate in requiring ours only for winter.

Has any one of you ever considered what astonishing results can be

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obtained from ensilage and soiling? Ten acres of good land can feed twenty-four head of cattle from one year's end to the other. What other plant than maize could enable us to do this.

The Silo and the Settler.

You need not be surprised if I tell you that the settler in the bush can find an excellent use for a silo, even if he cannot buy a straw-cutter.

He generally settles on his lot in the fall; he first clears away the brush-wood and puts up his log house. One of the first objects of his ambition is to be able to feed a cow, whose milk will be available for his wants and those of his family. During the first winter he cuts down the trees in the part he has cleared of brush-wood, piles up the trunks and prepares to burn them in the spring.

When the spring comes, after burning up all the fallen timber, he passes the harrow over the ground and gets through his sowing. If he wishes to keep one or two cows the very first year, he may select the most convenient spot for sowing his green maize broadcast.

Everyone knows that in the forests composed of hard wood trees, cattle can easily feed themselves and give fine milk all summer. While the cows are browsing in the forest, with bells on their necks, the winter's provision of fodder will grow rapidly in the virgin soil, and in the fall the precious crop of maize will be carefully put away in the earthen silo, or one made of logs like the settler's house, the inside walls being squared with the broad-axe and the interstices well filled in with moss.

The cattle will be better fed in winter than in summer and the children will have milk in abundance.

Under the ordinary system, the settler could not expect the luxury of having a cow until the third year and sometimes not even then.

In his silo, the settler can keep with his maize all the leaves of his turnips which he always sows after the *burning*.

But let us return to the farmer and the ensilage which we wish him to try. You all know, gentlemen, that the best butter, both as regards color and taste, is made from the milk of grass-fed cows.

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Let the grass on the pasture lands grow, mow it, dry it well, in a word make hay of it and feed it to your cows. The butter no longer has the same taste. Its colour is pale, it is no longer the butter produced by feeding on grass. Your fodder, therefore, has deteriorated; and you have experienced a loss in getting your crop. Take the same grass from the pasture in its green state, put it in the silo and feed it to your cows, and you will get the same butter as you got in summer. I am sure you will agree with me that this is strong argument in favor of ensilage. The crop does not deteriorate. You have the meadow always near you, for as soon as your cows begin to eat the contents of your silo, their yield of milk increases rapidly.

The Smoothing Harrow.

When I visited Mr. Dawes' silo, I found that for his green maize he made an extensive use of *Thomas' Smoothing Harrow*. Its teeth are round, long, and put in obliquely from front to rear. Mr. Dawes sows his seed in rows, and from the time the maize is two or three inches high until it is a foot high, he harrows it lengthwise and crosswise from time to time, without injuring the crop, which can stand this rough usage, which, however, destroys all the growing weeds.

When the price of labour is high, this is a good expedient to know.

A Mine to be Worked.

From all which has just been said you will, no doubt, conclude with me that the silo has the result, as it were, of doing away with our long winters, which are no longer a source of dread for us. Does it not seem to you that the few acres of snow, of which Voltaire spoke so contemptuously, will rise considerably in our estimation and will belie the ironical smile which played on the lips of the great French skeptic.

We have a mine to work and we exhort all our fellow countrymen to follow up its leads with courage and perseverance.

The Silo for Sheep and other Farm Animals.

Hitherto we have only spoken with reference to horned cattle. The silo will preserve, equally well other green fodder for sheep and even for

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swine and horses, and supply them with the greater portion of their food.

Ensilage will be Adopted Throughout our Province.

I notice with pleasure that the silo which is in such favor with our neighbors will soon be extensively in use with us.

The Trappist Fathers at Oka, where they have just reclaimed 200 acres from the forest, intend soon to have one in their spacious barn and stable, which is 150 feet long by sixty wide and is two stories high.

Father Jean Baptiste, of that institution, is now in France visiting the splendid silos of Mr. Goffart, one of the originators and energetic propagators of this great improvement.

The Fathers at Wentworth, who are so thoroughly conversant with the breeding of cattle, intend to build a silo, while the institution for deaf mutes at Terrebonne intends to do the same at its farm, where it has just erected a splendid barn and stable 140 feet by fifty and two stories high.

We will have instances of this all over the country, and in our turn our efforts will be crowned with the success which has been obtained elsewhere.

When a hospitable host gathers his guests round his table he always places before them a good *pièce de résistance* which is to be the foundation of the feast. The other dishes are but its satellites, an accompaniment. In the same manner the maize preserved in the silo will form the basis of the food given to our cattle, and the solid foundation of our success. With us the silo will produce the same healthful revolution which it has produced elsewhere. We will no longer hear complaints of our long winters. They will be a thing of the past.

The English Commission.

The agricultural department of the Privy Council in England sent out a series of questions last year to the many owners of silos in that country. The object of this was to collect and condense their experience and to communicate it to the agricultural public. You will, perhaps, like to hear a synopsis of this report, although it shows that ensilage has not yet thor-

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oughly become a part of the English system of farming. 373 replies were received and condensed as follows:—

Yield of Milk.—No change, 22; improvement in quantity and quality, 95; decrease in the same, 1; increase in quantity, 93; decrease in the same, 5; quality improved, 34; the same deteriorated, 5; quality improved and quantity reduced, 4; quantity increased and quality reduced, 5; favorable results without mention of quality or quantity, 30.

Yield of Butter.—No change, 1; increase in quality and quantity, 18; quantity reduced, 2; quantity increased, 24; quality reduced, 3; favorable results without mention of quality and quantity, 15; unfavorable results, 1.

From this report it would appear that the greater portion of the fodder is used in feeding horned cattle, and, on the whole, the results are satisfactory. You know that the English are not enthusiastic.

The report says that the preserved fodder is preferred by cattle to all others.

The same remark applies to horses. This preserved maize is the cheapest food. Passing from dry food to this preserved fodder, a marked increase was observed both in the quantity and quality of the milk. Cows have been fed on this alone for several months and with excellent results.

Many people assert that by means of the silo a larger number of cattle can be fed on the farm; the preserved fodder is a cheap and excellent substitute for roots. It is recommended that too large a quantity of the fodder be not kept close to the milch cows, for fear that the alcoholic smell should give a taste to the milk. The person who gives out the ensilage should carefully wash his hands before milking the cows. It is generally admitted that ensilage is a sound and nutritious food. Cattle generally prefer the mild and sweet preserved fodder, while some like it acid.

This is a synopsis of that important report which fills a volume of 300 pages. I thought I would mention it here, in order to show to what extent public attention in England has been excited by this valuable improvement. The authorities took the matter in hand and hastened to communicate to the whole nation the results obtained by those who were instructed

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to make the experiments. The consequence is that in 1886 there will be over 4,000 silos in England.

But it is in the United States that this new system of farming has increased to the greatest extent.

Mr. Baylie, who was one of the first who endeavored to introduce the silo into his country, declares that ensilage will effect quite a revolution in American agriculture. By its means will be re-peopled the old abandoned farms of New England which can now be bought at a very low figure.

Are there not also some parts of our Province where it is necessary that the value of property be restored?

Before he used the silo, Mr. Baylie's farm could barely support six cows and a horse. Now it supports thirty-five cows, five horses and a hundred and twenty-five sheep. This is really a revolution, and Mr. Baylie says that the French agriculturist, Goffart, who inaugurated the system and whose example he followed, should be honored by the whole world.

Pasture Lands.

It seems to me, gentlemen, that I have kept your kind attention so long fixed on ensilage that it looks like temerity on my part to ask you to follow me on an excursion through our pasture lands. However I only ask you to cast a hasty glance at them.

Do we thoroughly understand the importance of pasture lands?

Do we cultivate the land set apart for them as we do that from which we wish to get a good crop?

Do we establish those permanent pastures, which are the wealth of a farm and such as are found in England for instance?

Unfortunately we have to answer these questions in the negative.

With us the pasture has to look after itself. Who will take the trouble to create it, to constitute it of all the grasses which are to make it rich; to keep it in perfect order and finally to give it a fair share of the farmer's labour and attention!

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When a meadow no longer yields anything under the scythe, it is ripe for pasture.

If there be a rocky, woody or swampy piece on the property where the plough cannot pass, it is called a pasture. But do we at least make improvements to it so as to render it productive?

Very seldom. If the cattle do not thrive there, we will make it up to them by letting them have the after-growth of the meadows. But in the meantime we let them suffer, get thin and run dry.

The fields which becomes pastures after they have been meadows offer to the cattle only their scanty growth of timothy, very little clover, nothing of that diversity of herbs which, by their varied taste, tempt the animal and sharpen its appetite.

Such a state of affairs requires a remedy and all the more so that the pasture land is that which will yield the greatest returns for the smallest amount of labour.

Let us have a permanent pasture on each farm in which we will for ever raise the various plants which it will grow, or at least those which are considered the most useful.

Let us say that the pasture has a nature, a character of its own; that we will sow in it grass for the cattle to browse upon and not hay to be mowed; in a word that it is to be constituted differently from the meadow.

On nearly every farm there is one of those spots left as a permanent pasture, but which has never been really made one; we have turned the cattle into it and that is all. And yet this neglected field, the pariah of farm, may be turned to good account.

The pasture land is not proud, and is satisfied with but little; it can be established anywhere and will spread its fine mantle of delicate, close and velvety grass on steep slopes, on the heights and in the valleys where the plough cannot be taken.

In spots which are repulsive from their rockiness, it will be as prodigal of its gifts as elsewhere. Yes, it can be placed anywhere, provided we only devote a little labour to it.

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By its means we will be able to make use of those hills from which we have inconsiderately banished the primeval forest; where the slope is too steep for the teams to pass, these uplands will become productive parts of the farm. If the pasture land is swampy it must be drained and the sour and swamp grasses replaced by those of the field.

Such a permanent pasture, well established and well preserved, will be an invaluable assistance to the farmer.

How to establish a pasture.

We have to do here as elsewhere; to drain thoroughly; to level the ground as much as possible; in the autumn the ground should be ploughed or dug as occasion may permit; in the spring it must be harrowed and cross-harrowed; the mixed seed sown; the stones removed and the roller passed over. During the summer we must mow, at least twice, the weeds which are sure to crop up. We may sow barley or oats, but the grass seed will, during the very first summer, grow rapidly, if we leave it in sole possession of the soil.

Various mixtures are recommended, but let white clover be the favorite grass for our pastures, as maize is for our silos.

Mixture for an Acre.

White clover, 6 pounds; Alsace clover, 1; Rawdon clover, 4; timothy, 2; Italian rye grass, 1; Kentucky blue grass, 1; orchard grass, 1.

This mixture may be varied, but white clover should always occupy the first place.

All the seeds above mentioned can be had at Mr. Evans.

By this means we will improve our old pastures until their whole area be fully productive, until the animals can browse everywhere with enjoyment.

Maintenance of the Pastures.

Wherever the cattle leave any spots not closely cropped, the scythe should be passed over them at once, for otherwise the grass which grows there will become hard and be lost. The pastures should therefore be

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gone over twice during the summer with the scythe, not only to cut down the weeds before their seeds are scattered by the wind, but also to cut down the tall grass left by the herd, so that the pasture will be tender and sought after throughout its whole extent.

If moss shows up anywhere, the harrow should be thoroughly passed over, and a small quantity of seed thrown on it with plaster.

When white clover looks like giving out, if such a thing ever happens to it, spread a barrel of plaster to the acre and you will see the clover coming up.

Carefully remove the stones every year and gather up everything which litters the ground. Whenever you go to work on the pasture, always carry with you a little mixed seed. If, in removing a stone or an old stump, you leave any portion of the ground uncovered, level the spot and sow your seed, unless too late in the season.

Once a month it will be necessary to spread out the cow-patches and droppings with a rake in order that the pasture may be equally fertile everywhere and to avoid having those tufts of grass too strongly manured which the cattle never touch.

Wherever the grass deteriorates, new seed must be sown at once. Finally, if you can plaster all the surface and spread a little manure on the surface every fall, the pasture will be none the worse for it.

Such are, in a few words, the attention and care to be given to pastures in all kinds of soil and whatever may be the nature of the ground.

A pasture which has been so treated is a pretty sight, even in the midst of rocks and of broken ground; it would seem as if white clover preferred to grow among rocks. The well cared for and regularly mown lawns around handsome residences are not more agreeable to the sight.

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Conclusion.

Rich pastures in summer, a well-filled silo for the winter, are what, in concluding my remarks, I wish all my fellow-countrymen who are farmers. I know of nothing better to wish them amongst all the goods of this world. They will thereby be successful from one year's end to the other.

Then, gentlemen of the dairy association, you will have plenty of work for your pans, churns and centrifugals, in stemming the torrent of milk which will flow throughout the Province.

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ENSILAGE,

By Mr. J. Louis Lemire.

(*Translation.*)

In taking ensilage for my theme, I will neither speak of its origin nor introduction in this country. But will confine myself to speaking of "the building required for a silo, the manner of making ensilage, its cost, the fodder employed, and its value:"

First, the building:—Stone walls are certainly to be preferred; it is also necessary that these be compact and perpendicular inside.

Where stone is scarce, a wooden silo can be made, but the frame must be strong and capable of resisting the tight packing of the ensilage. The inside should be of good panelling or wood tongued and grooved—the outside of planks not tongued or grooved, but strongly joined together, to prevent the sawdust in the interstices of the lining from escaping. A door the length of the silo is preferable, but the lintels must be of the strongest.

The silo should be twelve feet high,—and if one of ten or eleven feet square be constructed, it is capable of holding thirty tons of Indian corn. If the silo be built in a hollow, the soil must be thrown up in such a manner that the water from snow or rain will not reach the ensilage. The silo floor may be boarded, but the ground must be carefully levelled, and sawdust strewn, to facilitate the last levelling prior to laying down the boards, (cross-beams underneath not being required.) In order to keep the door shut, the ends of planed planks cut the length of the door and fitted so as to be flush with the wood-work, or the wall are used,—inside these planks are fixed according to the height of the ensilage.

Several kinds of green fodder, such as clover, lentils, millet, Indian corn stalks, and even thistles, (provided all this fodder be cut very short) may be placed in the same silo. But if the most fodder per acre be desired, I would recommend Indian corn from the West. One acre of this, well sown under favorable circumstances, ought to yield at least thirty tons of fodder.

To obtain a good harvest, the ground should be well manured in the fall or the spring, as the ground must be well heated before ploughing

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and sowing: sowing time can rarely be good before 20th. May, and often it is advisable to wait till the commencement of June. About nine or twelve bushels to the acre, either broadcast or in the furrows: personally, I prefer furrows two feet apart,—as then they may be hoed with the aid of a horse. When the plants are well up, the horse-hoe is driven through the rows in order to loosen the earth and destroy the weeds. When the stalks are ten or twelve inches in height, use the hoe again, drain the ditches if there be any in the field; and all is accomplished, until harvest time, which should be about the end of August or the beginning of September. The corn stalks should be cut very short before being placed in the silo. For that purpose a straw-cutter driven by a one or two horse-power machine is employed. A good straw-cutter with three blades requires three men to feed it—one unbinds the sheaves, the next places them on the table, and the last man, with a shovel, relieves the straw-cutter of the chopped ensilage: the shovel might be replaced by a endless band which would receive the ensilage and convey it to the silo. Care must be taken to thoroughly compact and tread down the ensilage as the quantity in the silo increases. Three days to fill a silo would not be too long a time. There is no cause for alarm if the Indian corn begins to heat about the second day, as that is of no consequence. When the silo is full, level the ensilage carefully, and make it of equal height, then cover with doors from two to two and a half feet square, and airtight; but a space of about an inch may be left around the silo, between the doors and the wall or woodwork, to allow of the sinking of the door, when weighted down by stones or other weights placed thereon; whereas, by fixing the doors to the wall, there is a possibility of the dampness of the Indian corn causing them to swell and they are too much pressed against the wall. From eighteen inches to two feet in height of stones should be placed on the doors, care being taken to arrange the weight as equally in the centre, whilst around it may be more weighted; when once the Indian corn is compressed it soon ceases to heat.

When the ensilage is required, remove the stones from the two doors which face the door of the silo; these may be placed on the other stones; remove all that may have accumulated under these doors before uncovering the others, and so on. Well-kept ensilage does not stick together, and when the sides have been cut with a hatchet or sharp spade, and it has been

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thrown, by the means of a pitchfork, into either a box or basket, it is separate as though newly cut. Cattle, tasting ensilage for the first time, as a rule, do not take to it. A small quantity given is best for the first few days, but when once they get accustomed to it, they get to like it. All cattle like ensilage when they are accustomed to it.

The ensilage I made last summer cost me $1 per ton of 2,000 lbs., including rent of land at $10 per acre, ploughing $2, harrowing $1, two weedings $2, seed $4, and $13 for harvesting and cutting. For two months I have fed my cattle with ensilage, giving them each morning twenty pounds, with a little chopped wheat straw mixed; for the rest of the day I give them straw. I find this style of feeding suits them. I consider that three tons of ensilage are worth a ton of hay; at ensilage price, hay would only be $3 per ton, or $2.25 per hundred.

To winter twenty head of horned cattle, giving them two meals of hay a day or a truss, and a meal of straw, 9,750 trusses of hay would be needed for six months and a half. Hay, at $5 per hundred, would amount to $487.50. Whereas, by giving fifty pounds of ensilage, which is a full allowance per diem to each beast, and a little straw at a similar rate, the winter feeding of the same animals would cost $243.75, or exactly one half less than hay feeding, which would be at the rate of $9.75 a head with hay and $4.87½ with corn ensilage, and furthermore I believe this last is more fattening for cattle.

I think that, before long, ensilage will replace growing of root crops. As food it is as good, takes up less room, is much cheaper, clears the ground better and produces more to the acre.

A plot of ground sown in Indian corn for ensilage which has been twice weeded, is perfectly clear, for Indian corn grows so close that other plants cannot sprout up; such plot sown with grass and clover seed should give a fair harvest the second year and an abundant harvest of clover the third year. This clover should also be ensilaged, and though it may not yield so much per acre as Indian corn, it must be more nourishing for cattle sheep especially.

J. L. LEMIRE,
Farmer, La Baie-du-Febvre.

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SOME OF THE DEFECTS AND FAULTS MOST COMMONLY FOUND IN CHEESE FACTORIES.

To the President and Members of the Province of Quebec Dairy Association in convention assembled:

GENTLEMEN,

If I were not anxious to lend all possible aid to assist in developing this great interest of ours—the dairy or cheese business—I could not have been persuaded to present this intelligent body with anything in the shape of a paper or lecture. However, since this association has seen fit to do me the honor of placing me on the Board of Directors, and, as our worthy secretary remarked, I ought to do something to help along the work of the association, I consented to make an attempt.

I believe that this association has a good work before it, much good has been done already, but much more is yet to be done.

The cheese and butter trade of Canada would never have had the prominence it holds to-day had these meetings never been held. The extent to which this business has extended is of such proportions that every man who has been engaged in it may justly feel proud.

Not many years ago, New York dealers would have laughed at the idea of Montreal ever becoming a competitor in the export of butter and cheese. But to-day they find in that port a rival whose doings must be very closely watched if they would have a care to their own interests.

My remarks shall be purely on my own convictions, the results of my own observation and practice, and in order to introduce myself, allow me to give a short sketch of the "Allan Grove cheese combination" with which I have been connected for the past four years.

This now famous combination was organized in 1870 by Mr. D. M. Macpherson of Lancaster, Ont., and the old saying: "That a bad beginning makes a good ending" was never more clearly illustrated than it has been in this case.

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The first year of its existence not a single neighbor could be induced to patronize the then new industry.

Nothing daunted however, Mr. Macpherson commenced the manufacture of cheese from the milk of his own eight cows, and with the perseverance and energy which has characterized his efforts ever since, he pushed his little business, increasing year by year, until at the present time it bears the reputation of being the largest institution of the kind on the globe. The number of factories operated this year is sixty-eight.

Forty-nine of these are owned by Mr. Macpherson, and the remaining nineteen are owned jointly by him and Mr. P. McFarlane of Huntingdon, P. Q., who formerly operated them under the name of the "Kelso combination."

These factories, along with eleven of Macpherson's, are all in this Province and district of Beauharnois.

The working details are managed from the Huntingdon branch office and it is among these that I have been employed for the past three seasons as inspector and superintendent, travelling continually from factory to factory, inspecting milk, cheese, etc., and giving instructions where necessary. No doubt this work has afforded me exceptional opportunities for observing "defects or faults in cheese factories."

I am sorry to say that I not unfrequently have to find fault outside of the factory, for some of our people have at times sent us very "defective" milk. There are people in this world who would take all the cream off the top of the milk and if it were possible would turn it over and skim the other side.

Others have attempted to palm off on us that liquid known as "pump handle milk" which has never been known to make cheese. These are *crimes* that justly arouse the indignation of every honest man.

The man found guilty of *robbing* his neighbors by skimming or watering his milk, and then delivering it to a cheese or butter factory, should be dealt with severely, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when it will be a thing of the past.

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Before we let the patron go, however, we must say a few words to him about taking care of his milk. I believe I am safe in stating that not 25 per cent of the milk delivered at factories in this country is properly cared for. Let us enumerate a few of the causes of bad milk.

In the first place, milkers are careless, and allow all kinds of dirt to find its way into the milkpail, and probably it is never strained out, but allowed to remain in the milk, which will surely incorporate any foulness it may contain. Then a very important point is omitted, viz: that of properly washing the cans, or other vessels, that may come in contact with the milk.

Again, if milk is allowed to remain overnight where any kind of foul odor or gases are abroad, its sweetness will certainly be destroyed, for milk is well known to have a peculiar affinity for anything of that sort.

I am glad we find some people who give these matters such attention, that they invariably furnish good milk. Now why cannot every one do likewise, and thus very materially aid in perfecting the products of our factories, and assuring a much better return by securing higher prices and better yields of cheese ?

Therefore it behoves every man, supplying milk to a factory, to look closely to these matters, quite as much for his own interests as for the manufacturers.

The cheese-maker must have the sympathy of the patrons in these matters, before he can turn out the "fancy" cheese which is so eagerly sought after by our buyers, even in these dull times.

It is the cheese-maker's duty to notify a patron when he finds the milk faulty ; he should state plainly what is the matter, and if he knows enough, suggest a remedy. If this does not have the desired effect, make his dairy a visit, and if the right spirit is assumed, no offence will be given. Examine closely all the surroundings, and some cause will be found for almost any objection to the milk ; then suggest such changes in the arrangements of the dairy as is deemed necessary to produce better results.

I believe the majority of farmers leave the milk setting in the open air over night with no covering whatever.

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We want a change here, and a good plan is to have a small building put up with a tight roof, but sides made of narrow strips of wood with spaces between, the whole covered inside with some kind of netting, and last of all, put a lock on the door; in that way you have a protection for your milk from the rain, dirt blown by the wind, various kinds of bugs, insects, &c. You also protect yourself from any evil disposed person who might take a notion to tamper with your milk.

Supposing now that the milk is in perfect condition when it arrives at the factory, it does not follow that the goods made therefrom will be of the same quality, unless the cheese-maker fulfils his part of the agreement.

The majority of faults prevailing among cheese-makers come under one heading, viz., *carelessness.*

Let me take you to a factory where one of these individuals is in charge. You will require to know very little about the business to see at once that there is something wrong. Dirt is predominant,—dirty floor, dirty vats, with the outside streaked with whey and milk, that splattered there weeks ago, and the inside brown in spots with burnt curd, the result of imperfect stirring during the heating. Presses and press cloths slimy with the accumulation of weeks. The curing-room is in keeping with the make-room; the floor is covered with the dirt arising from the last cheese boxing, to say nothing of what has been tracked in.

The cheese-boards have a thick covering of mould, grease and dirt which has affected the cheese by giving them the same appearance and causes them to crack and look bad generally. Besides, they have not been rubbed properly, and the probability is, if it is in fly-time, you would find them full of "skippers," *i. e.* if they ever had quality enough for one of these fellows to relish.

If we get to the factory in the morning, just after the vat has been cut, you will most likely see some one slushing around in it with a broken rake or agitator, bruising the tender curd, making "white whey," and of course causing a loss of cheese.

We look at the boiler and remark that the water is below the proper limit, but this careless man only says: "Ah, that is nothing. It is often

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lower than that!" which is most likely the case, and the practice will be continued until the boiler blows up or is burned so badly as to be useless. This cheese-maker will never be hurt, however, if it does go up, for he is always so far away from his duty as to be perfectly safe. Again, I say, *keep clean*. Cleanliness is a virtue practised almost universally throughout the whole animal kingdom; the only exceptions we have in our mind are the swine, some dairymen and a few cheese-makers. If there is one place more than another where absolute cleanliness should prevail it is in a cheese factory. The business is such that a little neglect here and there, now and then, in the matter of washing, scalding and scouring, becomes in time a very great evil. Filth accumulates rapidly, and the make-room very soon becomes a very filthy place. Thoroughly wash and scour all tinware every day. Presses will require to be well scoured every few days, and those parts that come in contact with the cheese, must be scalded every day. If this is not done, a cracked face on the cheese will be the result, owing to acid or sourness, cutting the oil in the rind, leaving a brittle substance which is sure to crack. Unclean and sour press cloths are also a cause for this very bad fault, so common in the cheese of some factories.

These cloths must be well washed and dried every day.

The care of the machinery is a very important matter and should receive the maker's close attention.

The boiler is the next vital part of the cheese factory plant and must have attention. Always before starting the fire, see that there is plenty of water in the boiler to cover all parts exposed directly to the heat of the furnace.

If the boiler is very cold, do not make too hot a fire at first, as there is a danger of expanding some parts (those nearest the fire) so much more quickly than the parts less exposed, thereby opening the joints and causing leaks. The same care should be exercised in cooling off a boiler to avoid the contraction of those parts which cool the quickest. Never, unless under extreme circumstances, should the furnace door be left open for any length of time when the boiler is hot. The cold air passes in over the fire and strikes the boiler, doing more injury than is generally supposed.

Once happening may never be noticed, but when it is repeated time

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after time, it will certainly have a bad effect on the length of time the boiler will last.

The tubes will be cleaned out every week, at least, in a boiler that is in charge of a careful man. A great deal of heat passes into the air every year that would have been utilized had the boiler tubes been as clean as they ought to have been.

Never blow off a boiler until the furnace is quite cool, no matter if your steam does go down; it is not necessary to have a head of steam on.

These are points not generally introduced into meetings of this kind and some may think they are a little out of order, but still I claim that an observance of these details is quite essential for successful cheese-making. Who, I ask, after having been much around a factory, has not seen the maker at times in a great state of excitement because he could not get up steam to cook his vat of milk that was working fast, all because his boiler was not in shape? Often times very poor, if not worthless cheese, can be traced to such causes.

Our cheese-makers have not the opportunities of attending steam user's conventions, or anything of that sort; yet they have to handle boilers and engines which, to be run economically and safely, require just as much attention and care as larger ones.

The factory buildings are very often not built in a manner to assist the maker in showing good results for his labor; a common defect is the open condition of the walls, some of which I have seen so bad that a cat could be thrown bodily through some of the cracks.

We must have some improvement in the condition of our buildings. A good substantial building, cheap, can be put up as follows: select a site for it where there is a good chance for drainage, lay a solid foundation, and make the lower floor strong enough to carry a heavy weight of cheese, which is at times required of it. A scantling frame, boarded outside with inch lumber, a layer of dry felt paper (not tar paper on account of the smell) and finally clap-boarded on the outside. This will make a good making room, but the curing room will require to be lined up inside, if it is to be kept cool. The dead air space between the two walls prevents the heat of the sun's rays from influencing the temperature of the room to a great extent.

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Ventilators in the roof and floor should be constructed in a manner that they can be opened and shut at will.

Providing you cannot keep the temperature of the room low enough, place a basket containing ice over the opening in the floor, and this by cooling the current of air which passes through, will greatly reduce too high a temperature.

The floor of the make-room should have a slant of at least four or five inches, with a gutter at the low side to carry off the washings.

The other details vary, of course, according to circumstances. Most makers have their own ideas as to what is the correct arrangement for the interior of a factory. Never use any thing except a horizontal boiler, built in brickwork; they are the safest and most economical; vats that will hold about five thousand lbs. are the most convenient. There are a number of different kinds of presses. We prefer an upright style to the horizontal or gang. There is also a variety of curd mills in the market, including knife mills, and peg mills of various kinds. Knife mills are fast superseding the peg mills, and I can conscientiously recommend the Macpherson mill as the best of all.

In point of ease of operation and rapidity of work, it is beaten by none, and it certainly excels in the manner its work is done.

A few words on the subject of cheese making and I have done.

A good maker is always a good judge of milk. It is very necessary that he should know the quality of the milk every morning before he begins the work of making.

Therefore it is essential that every can of milk should be closely examined as it is received.

One of the first requisites is good rennet. I am perfectly satisfied that good, pure sweet rennet is second to no other consideration in the manufacture of cheese.

When good rennet extract can be procured at a reasonable price it is much better them the home-made article. But if you must make your own rennet preparation, select carefully your rennets, and soak them in a

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weak brine of one lb. of dairy salt to 20 lbs. of water. When all the strength has been soaked and rubbed out, settle, skim, and take off the liquid, and add as much salt as it will dissolve.

Cold frosty weather is the best time for preparing rennets. It will not spoil as quickly as in warm weather and a little freezing aids in extracting the strength of the rennet. Therefore, in March, or early in April, is the best time to do the work; make enough to last the season, then you can mix it all together, insuring a uniform strength. Without pure, sweet rennet, free from decayed animal tissue and all ferments, I cannot see how clean flavored cheese can be made.

The milk should be heated ready for the rennet as soon as it is all taken in. Put in the rennet at about 86° Fahrenheit, and use enough in the Spring to produce coagulation in twelve or fifteen minutes and ready to cut in about thirty; as the season advances, use a little less until in the Fall, use no more than will coagulate the milk in twenty or twenty-five minutes. Of course this applies to good, sweet milk.

If the milk is "old" or inclined to sour quickly, it will take a shorter time, but as much rennet should be used.

Cut the curd as soon as it is firm enough to hold together. A great many makers allow it to stand much longer than is necessary.

When the cutting has commenced, finish the whole process before quitting, let it stand a few minutes to allow the whey to separate somewhat from the curd, giving a better chance to stir without bruising the soft curd. Stir for a minute or two before putting on the heat, in order to get the curd all loosened from the tin.

It should take at least forty-five minutes to heat the mass to 98° (the highest it should ever go) and the stirring should never be stopped for an instant, while the heat is on. Stir fast enough to keep the curd floating on the top of the whey at all parts of the vat continually. Just as soon as acid is perceptible—before it draws on the hot iron—run off the whey. The cheese-maker's judgment must tell him when the curd is sufficiently dry to allow packing. When it has arrived at that stage, pack it in two rows, one on each side of the vat, with a drain in the centre to allow the whey to

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drain off. As soon as it will hold together, cut in pieces with a knife and turn over, and repeat the turning every ten or fifteen minutes.

When it shows ½ an inch of acid on the hot iron, put it through the mill, and keep stirred fine for one hour, or until the curd softens down, and has a nice velvety feel; then add the salt; the amount of salt should be determined by the amount of moisture in the curd, but 1¾ lbs. in the Spring, increased by degrees to 2½ or 3 lbs. in the Fall will be about right. After salting, let it stand for another hour, when it will be ready for the press.

Fill up the hoop as even as possible. It will improve the looks of the cheese in the curing-room very much to have the cheese all of an even height. Press the cheeses for twenty-four hours, then take them out and put in the curing-room at once and grease both ends. If the cheeses are allowed to stand any time after being taken out of the press, without greasing, the rind will dry and crack or check.

Tainted milk is a great trouble to almost every maker. The causes of it are numerous. Food and water provided for the cows have a great effect; neglect of stirring directly after milking, unclean milk vessels, and cheese vats, running the cows before milking, and various other causes. This milk should be treated the same as any other until the whey is drawn off, when it will require more stirring and grinding, and more time before putting to press. If pinholes appear in the curd (as is usually the case with this milk), do not put to press until these holes disappear.

There should be a cover for every vat in the factory, which should be used on the vat at all times while the stirring is not going on.

In individual factories where no Inspector is employed, it will devolve on the maker to test the milk. This must be done carefully and judiciously, lest some mistake be made which will be the cause of trouble. A good, safe and practical system is to have a water-tight box made high enough to hold the ordinary test tubes with the cover closed. Take a sample of every can of milk, in a test-glass, try the temperature, make a note of it, then introduce the lactometer, take the reading from it and also note it. Finally, take a test-tube full and put away in a numbered receptacle in the box.

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The numbers will aid you to distinguish the different samples. The box must contain ice and water, which, by cooling the milk rapidly, will force the cream to rise in about four or five hours, and also keep the milk from souring. After it has stood long enough, unlock the box and measure the cream on each tube. It is an easy matter to compare all these figures with the average, and judge from that if any has been tampered with.

Trusting that my feeble attempt will do some little good, and aid in leading some of the sinners to repentance, I will close, but if any have any questions to ask, I shall be happy to answer them as far as it lays in my power.

J. A. RUDDICK.

OF IMPROVEMENTS IN CULTIVATION AND IN CATTLE IN CONNECTION WITH DAIRYING.

(*Translation.*)

Mr. President, and Gentlemen,—

The subject which we shall consider to-day is one of vast importance in the agricultural world. It is the basis of all agriculture; it is the starting point from which comes all the success which can be obtained by men who are devoted to that pursuit. I will even add that it is the foundation of our public wealth.

This subject, though important, is not of to-day. For long years, men have been seriously occupied with it; everywhere, promoters of agriculture have taken it as the basis of their works; all have alike striven to improve our products and perfect our breeds of cattle.

I will not, therefore, presume, gentlemen, that I alone am capable of dealing with this subject. Many better speakers than I would certainly succeed better. But since this is the task allotted to me, I crave an indulgent hearing.

I will not hold forth new views. As I wish to be of service, my re-

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marks will be confined to repeating what intelligent farmers know and practise in this province and elsewhere, and in once more telling of the fundamental principles which govern our agricultural improvements.

Cultivation and stock raising are susceptible of a great amount of improvement. Improvement constantly follows on improvement and new suggestions are being offered for the consideration of the improver. The works we have performed and are performing, and each day's succeeding progress are not of yesterday's growth. Long before our time they were steadily advancing. We, on our part, seek with the strength we possess to advance this work, and our successors will, doubtless, follow the same path. We profit from the works of those who have preceded us, as doubtless those who succeed us will know how to benefit from the perfections we shall introduce in our agricultural system.

Means of obtaining desired improvements will vary according to time, place and the situation of each farmer. From this way of looking at it, agriculture is called a science of locality. But the principles which govern these improvements are unchangeable.

On these principles I wish to treat, gentlemen, and that as concisely as possible.

The time allotted me for this speech will not permit of details; for I may say that this assembly represents agricultural science, and I would be compelled to encroach on questions dealt with by able speakers who have preceded me, and also on those which will be dealt with by the learned agronomists who will succeed me. Moreover, I fear to fatigue you, gentlemen, and thus miss the object I desire: that of interesting you.

Cultivation of the soil and the cattle industry are intimately allied, moreover they assist and mutually support each other. Indeed the earth, generous and tireless producer, furnishes cattle with food, and they, in their turn, furnish it with the manure which tends to enrich the soil, and allows it to give a larger yield. Soil and cattle cannot be separated in cultivation, and when the farmer works to improve one, the other profits thereby. If, by a good system of cultivation, the one becomes more fertile and abundant, the other benefits thereby at once, in the shape of an increased

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yield and a greater quantity of manure—while the latter in its turn contributes in a still greater degree to the fertilization of the soil. Many and useful improvements may be applied in cultivating the soil: the introduction of better farm implements, the adoption of a better system of cultivation, a better system of drainage, a better selection of plants for cultivation; the introduction of a well-balanced rotation to meet the particular needs of land improvement; all these are useful ameliorations which should seriously engage the attention of the farmer. But of all those which one might suggest, there are none more important and urgent than the enriching of the soil, and the use of manure adapted to the soil and to the requirements of different growths. Manure is what we require to improve our Canadian culture and increase agricultural production. In a word—upon manure our future agricultural wealth depends; without it, all improvements are insufficient; whereas, by a judicious use of it, improvements made at the right time become an inexhaustible source of abundant revenue.

Now, there is no manure better adapted to and possessing in a greater degree the fertilizing principles necessary for plants than stable manure. And it cannot be otherwise, since this manure is composed of the *debris* of vegetation. Since the first clearing and cultivation of our Canadian soil—its production has been gradually decreasing. Our family records show that in those early times, harvests were very abundant—wheat, more than thirty to one; barley, thirty-five; oats, forty, and other plants in like proportion. Even to-day the harvest yield of new cleared land is double that of our old lands.

This difference is explained by the fact that virgin soil is very rich, whilst ground some time cultivated, loses its richness. On the first soil, preceding generations allowed a thick layer of *debris* to accumulate which, becoming decomposed, formed a rich manure. Clearings opened this rich agricultural deposit to cultivation. Endless successions of harvests, without any apparent decrease, unfortunately led people to conclude that the land was inexhaustible.

Then came the time when there was a falling off and we learnt, from bitter experience, that the best soil becomes worn out. After exhausting and

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incessant crops had been extracted from the soil, a large deficit was noticed in the general production. It soon became apparent that the fertility of our soil no longer existed, that our national agriculture was becoming bankrupt, that the fertilizing matters which centuries had accumulated were exhausted, and that it would be necessary to restore to the earth what the harvests had so completely removed. A last resource remained for farmers to enable them to atone for the faults of their ancestors, viz., that of once more enriching the soil which had lost its fertility.

At the same time, farmers had to give up improvident practices and prevent rich soil from being exhausted. This result could only be effected by the use of manure. Let us then obtain this manure, and at the lowest rate possible. To obtain it, a herd proportionate to the fertility of the land, must be maintained, and care should be taken, that this herd be always well fed: with good pasture, addition of green fodder in summer, hay, nutritious roots, and other fodder and even grain in winter. For the second consideration; all the different means proposed may be resolved into one: that of favouring the class of cattle which pays for its feed and keep by its own products, in addition to furnishing manure; thus manure would be obtained almost free of charge, the only expenses being for carting and spreading.

This last question, leads me to broach the second part of my discourse, viz.: the improvement of cattle.

We have a choice between four kinds of domestic animals in the Province of Quebec, which would tend toward an advantageous agricultural speculation, horses, oxen, sheep, and hogs. Each of these combine peculiar advantages which explain themselves, when in suitable circumstances. Nevertheless, practice and experience point to cattle, and more especially to milch cows, as being the more desirable, although not to say to the complete exclusion of the others.

It is therefore in connection with milch cows that I wish to study this important question of improvement of cattle.

Cattle may be improved in two ways: by good diet and careful selection of stock. These two ways require certain conditions which it

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would be necessary for the stock raiser to know when needed; nevertheless they are so closely allied that it is impossible to separate them.

Good diet, that is to say food suited to the requirements of the animal, is the basis of all useful and solid improvement. By that alone, a herd is improved almost imperceptibly to the stock raiser. Animals become what food makes them. Every country, every parish and even every farm possesses cattle whose outward characteristics and even temperament vary from those of its neighbour on the next farm.

On lands which are arid or impoverished from bad cultivation, fodder is poor, and the result is, that the cattle are small, thin, badly proportioned, and restless.

In a flat country, more abundant and various kinds of fodder procure cattle a richer and more generous diet, and they are distinguished as being larger, better shaped, and in better condition generally. Finally, in low fresh land, under the influence of intelligent and progressive culture, the fodder produce is enormous, every class of cattle, living in the lap of plenty, becomes completely transformed. It is here that we meet with the finest specimens of our different kinds of stock. The cattle are large, massive and lazy, with the best producing qualities.

There is no Canadian farmer who can but admit that our native cattle are miserable and poor producers. They admit that they have good qualities, are docile and hardy, but none the less are their defects to be deplored, which defects we would fain see disappear as soon as possible. I am of this opinion, but at the same time, I cannot forget what I mentioned some time before: that cattle are what food has made them. If our cattle are defective, if our milch cows are small, bony, weak and of cramped proportions, it is on account of the miserable diet to which they are subjected. For long generations it has been little better than starvation diet. In the summer they had meadow grass, sometimes in abundance, but too often in insufficient quantities.

In the winter it was still worse; it was permanent famine. Then the food was wretched, consisting exclusively of straw, spoilt by being left too long on the ground. It being seldom that they even knew the taste of

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more nourishing fodder. Truly the Canadian stock-raiser pushed parsimony to a barbarous extent.

Unfortunately for our agricultural industry, this similar treatment for our milch cows is persevered in to-day in too many instances. It is therefore no cause for wonder if, after having so long undergone such treatment, our cows should become small, angular, badly proportioned and undersized in every particular. It would rather be a miracle were it otherwise.

Nevertheless, these bad effects of a coarse and insufficient diet may be counteracted, and that, too, I may add, in a comparatively short time, without injury to the farmer's fortune.

One has not far to seek to find the means of obtaining this happy result:—it is good diet. Famine impoverishes our stock—plenty will improve them.

Cows in a state of hideous leanness yield little, whilst in good condition they would produce twofold.

Several of our farmers have already adopted this work of regeneration and good effects are already visible. For a long time, stock-raisers, who were engaged in improving the breeds of cattle, scorned the Canadian cow. They could not understand why care should be lavished on such a wretched creature. At the present time, several have seen their mistake, and now recognize great qualities in our native cow.

This change of opinion on the part of the stock-raisers, is chiefly due to the fact that they have been enabled to judge for themselves of the beneficial influence of a richer, more abundant and varied diet. The Canadian cow is no longer despised, because, through better diet, it has developed in size and appearance, and increased its yield.

Improvement, obtained from good diet, is more rapid than is generally believed. As soon as a common cow is better fed, during the period of gestation, its calf acquires greater development, because the conditions are more favorable to its growth. If this better diet is regularly continued when the animal is young, it develops regularly, and when full grown, it will be of larger size than the generality of cattle of its own breed.

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Let us suppose that instead of on one only, this test were tried on fifteen or twenty; in the next generation, the breeder would be in possession of a herd of young beasts already greatly improved and considerably larger than the ordinary standard of common cattle.

Here then is the beginning of improvement by diet. At present let there be no stoppage, but a steady perseverance for several generations and the common cattle will be so improved, so different from the primitive race, that it would be difficult, if not impossible to trace it back to its origin. But this good influence of diet is not only felt in increase of bulk; it also greatly contributes towards improving the shape. The English breeders, who are held up to us as models in the art of raising good stock, and whose success has won the admiration of all the world, have always sought their success in good diet. The great development of their magnificent breeds, the well-proportioned shape of their cattle, are chiefly the result of a rich, abundant and varied diet in each season; of course they have greatly relied upon their sires being well bred, but to good diet they have always owed the bulk and shape of their most renowned breeds. Not only will the results of a better diet be visible, but the yield of milk will also be beneficially influenced thereby. As a rule, plenty of food and being kept in good condition all the year are sufficient for an inferior race of cattle to enable them to yield a greater quantity in proportion to the fodder consumed. Many is the time we have been able to convince ourselves of this by comparing the yields of the Canadian and Ayrshire cows kept on the farm of the Ste. Anne Agricultural School.

After this rapid glance at the benefits derived from good diet, you will understand, Gentlemen, that choice of the sire is a secondary matter, even when he is chosen from the best known-breeds. I am bound, however, to admit, that the majority of Canadian breeders, do not share this opinion. Hitherto the crossing of our native breeds with foreign stock has been the almost universal plan of improving our cattle. Increase in height, improvement in form, and increase of milk have been sought to be obtained by crossing.

They are in error, Gentlemen: they expect to get what cannot be obtained by crossing, or at least what cannot be obtained without good diet.

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It would have been a better proof of sound agricultural knowledge if, instead of crossing, a judicious choice of the best sires of the breed of this country had been made.

This course should, as a rule, be adopted in preference to crossing; its superiority over the other is incontestable, when the breed to be improved already possesses to a high degree those qualities which are sought to be improved, as is actually the case with our native cows. By doing this, we avoid the danger of mistakes, unnecessary expense, negative results. Improvement is perhaps slower, but it will continue in a gradual, sure and constant progression and it need not fear those failures which are so common in crossing.

Let us then commence improvement by good diet, and follow it up by selecting good sires from our native breed. Even small cattle under this treatment would soon improve and develop qualities which would leave nothing to be envied from the English breeds.

These, Mr. President, are the considerations I would like to offer to this large meeting of farmers and manufacturers. It would afford me satisfaction if they would in any way tend to the improvement of our agricultural prospects and the increase of public wealth.

J. B. D. SCHMOUTH,
Prof. S. A. A. S.

Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, 13 January, 1886.

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ROTATION OF CROPS.

(*Translation.*)

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

I cannot conceal the importance of the task I have assigned myself in accepting the kind invitation tendered to me by your secretary, requesting me to deliver a lecture at this meeting. More time devoted to the preparation of my subject, would have better enabled me to speak in a manner more worthy my hearers, who are practical men, grown old in the profession, and who, I may say, represent the agricultural *élite* of the nation; but, unfortunately, the greater part of my time has been taken up with unforeseen duties; I have only been able to select a few points which I will make the best of. This, therefore, will be no prepared lecture, but —rather—a friendly talk, the rambling style of which I hope you will excuse. If there be any literary men in this distinguished audience, I hope they have become farmers for the nonce, and as such I will rely on their indulgence.

I will divide this discourse into three parts:

1st part—dealing with general principles of improved culture;

2nd part—formulæ or plans of rotation;

3rd part—will treat of plants for pasture and meadows destined for the maintenance of milch cows.

Soil may be improved in many different ways; hence, we have different systems of cultivation. The four principal are:—the pastoral, cereal, horticultural and the mixed systems.

The two first which are in vogue in the American West and the Canadian Northwest are of no use here; the horticultural system has no connection with the dairy industry.

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The mixed or general producing system, is the only one which can be adopted, under existing circumstances, to the climate and the bulk of the farmers in the province of Quebec, as it includes stock-raising, production of manure, and cultivation of fodder, vegetables and grain. It is the particular method of this system, the most favourable to raising milch cows, which this society should keep in view and more especially encourage. In these days we should not value land by the number of bushels of grain it can produce, but by the number of milch cows it can feed.

The best agronomists and practicians constantly exclaim: "without cattle, no agriculture; without plenty of good stock, no good agriculture."

This ought to be the cry of this society. But the cattle, we need, are good milch cows. For from good milch cows we not only obtain plenty of butter, cheese and money, but also much of the manure which suits the greatest number of soils and plants, and, in consequence, much fodder and wheat, since the earth produces, in proportion to the manure applied. It is this which has given rise to the following remark of a celebrated agriculturist and economist: *Manure is wheat, and the granaries are in the stables.* Thus an increase of cattle means, increased produce, and increased produce of the soil allows the number of cattle to be increased. And another important thing to notice is that this increase of produce coincides with a proportionate diminution of work on the soil or the ploughed surface, with a constant improvement of the latter.

The practical results of our system may be resumed as follows:—Fodder, meadows and pastures, and cows. Manure and wheat, this is a result as multiple as it is profitable. Production of milk, cheese and butter, production of meat and wheat; bread, meat, milk, butter and cheese form man's food. Therefore the more cows a piece of land can feed, the more does it feed the world, and the more does it contribute its share towards the increase of public and private wealth. These few maxims will suffice to demonstrate the liberality and eminently practical and enlightened spirit of the founders of this society, and to proclaim the importance of the object it pursues with a zeal and success which are already worthy of the country's gratitude. The remark of a philosophical agronomist may with justice be applied to it: "He deserves well from his country who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."

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If the object of our agriculture be the production of milk, let us not forget that milk is derived from grass and hay, the cow being only the machine for converting fodder, and that the best system to follow is the one which will give the most fodder at the least expense. As grain, straw and vegetables, as well as hay and grass, enter into the composition of animal food, the distribution and rotation of crops should be so arranged as to produce, not only as much grass as possible, but also as much vegetables and grain as the cultivated space will allow.

What is understood by rotation and distribution of crops?

Rotation or course of cultivation is the succession of different plants in their order, on the same piece of ground, for a number of years, at the end of which time the same succession is repeated in the same order. The earth is thus enabled to produce without losing its fertility, and even sometimes to regain what it had lost by too long a succession of exhausting crops.

By distribution of crops, which is often confounded in terms with rotation, is understood the division of the land into an equal number of parts to correspond with the years allowed for the courses. Thus distribution cannot exist without rotation, but rotation may exist without distribution. In distribution, each of the crops included in the rotation should grow on each of the divisions of the farm. Rotation, as the word implies, means the turning of a wheel.

The practice, like the laws, of rotation, is unfortunately what is least understood and followed by the greater part of our farmers; this is what really accounts for the backward state of our agriculture. The choice of a good course should always be the chief occupation of a man who undertakes farming, since on this choice, success or failure will depend.

But to be enabled to choose a good system of cultivation, best suited to the soil and tending to increase the yield of milk, a knowledge of the needs and properties of the different kinds of soil is requisite, besides that of the requirements of the different plants of which the rotation should consist.

Permit me to say briefly, gentlemen, that all soils destined for cul-

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tivation should, as a preliminary, be well drained, if we wish them to yield to their full capacity.

Clayey soil should always be ploughed more frequently and deeply than light soil, and always in the Fall, if it be possible; it should likewise be more heavily manured and at longer intervals.

Impervious sub-soils should always be broken up.

Light sand should be manured slightly and often, and be as little ploughed as possible.

Cold and rusted sand should be oftener turned over, as the action of the air on the rust causes a production of ammonia which is above all the nutritive element of plants; again, the peroxidation caused by the exposure of the protoxide of iron causes it to lose its natural dampness and its cold and barren character. It may be heavily manured, especially with fresh manure. Fresh manure causes a perceptible improvement, as well as the cultivation of vegetables, potatoes, &c.

Dry sand should in preference be sown with maize, potatoes, rye, buckwheat and left in pasture for sheep; moister sand may be sown in oats instead of rye.

Yellow soil, or soil composed of clay and sand, may be planted with vegetables, oats, and used temporarily as meadows and pastures.

Calcareous or grey, crumbly soils may be sown in preference with corn and meadow seeds; red and white clay, on which only peas as a rule are grown, may be improved with straw or turf manure, then, after being well loosened, may be sown first in clover, then in mixed peas and oats (*gaudriole*).

As a general rule, on all the farms, the greatest space possible should be devoted to raising vegetables or hoed crops, if means and hand labour will permit; for the cultivation on a large scale of vegetables for cattle food is the basis of all improvements in cattle and soil and of profitable cultivation.

Rich and fertile lands should bear a greater proportion of exhausting crops; on the contrary poor, and easily exhausted land should have a larger proportion of root crops.

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Long term meadows should be established on the finest marl or alluvial soil, alternated, at long intervals, with wheat, vegetables or other hoed crops.

Rocky, high and broken ground may be used as permanent pasture land on the plan suggested by Mr. Beaubien in his interesting address of yesterday.

With regard to plants, their needs as well as their effect on the soil, are very variable.

Some draw all their nourishment from the ground, and, after the harvest, leave but a feeble part of the sustenance which fed them remaining in the soil; thus they impoverish the ground, and are for that reason classed as impoverishing or exhausting plants. First among these are; wheat, barley, oats, and other grain; then follow roots, when they are not properly cultivated.

Such plants should not be planted in succession each year on the same plot of ground, but only at an interval of several years. The greater number of cereals, especially wheat, induce the sprouting of weeds; and are known as fouling plants. On that account it is another good reason for not raising the same crop on the same piece of ground without intermission. Other plants have the property of giving rest to the soil, these are the plants which take away but little of the nourishment, such as the crops which are cut green before their seed is ripe, as millet, &c., and even buckwheat and peas, when they grow close and strong. The crops which improve the soil are those which give back, by means of their detritus, as much as they take away, or those which improve the soil by the special culture and manures they need: thus, a good crop of clover succeeds in any soil, as it derives a great part of its nourishment from the air, and gives back to the earth by means of its roots more than it has drawn from it; again, potatoes, carrots, beetroots, and beans, when they are well manured and cultivated, do likewise; even Indian corn grown for seed, although by nature an exhausting crop, may, when it is well cultivated and manured, be termed an improving crop. The cultivation of root crops, besides the result produced by the manure and which should be felt during the whole period of rotation, has particular improving properties, owing to the deep

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ploughing and loosening of the ground, the weeding and other care which it needs. Well manured potatoes rank first among these.

The arable layer is considerably aired, enriched, cleared and increased; grain and fodder crops which succeed them grow more cleanly, take root more easily and multiply their roots which extend considerably in the soil and derive from it a large amount of nourishment, thereby resulting in more abundant harvests of grain, straw and hay.

Clover planted after a crop of vegetables throws out long and strong roots and not only causes an abundant fodder crop to be yielded, but its debris form a manure which increases the fertility of the soil and benefits succeeding crops.

This cultivation likewise considerably improves the physical properties of the soil; being lighter, more porous, and moister, it can better resist dryness and prolonged rains; it also takes longer to harden if it be of a clayey nature.

However, among the plants used for fodder there are several which quickly satisfy or exhaust land, and, ceasing to grow, leave the soil apparently worn out; among others of this class are clover and peas, which should not be sown on the same ground once in four or five years. Now the fundamental rule to be observed in organizing a course of cultivation is to have a crop which clears the soil, such as vegetables, grass, peas or buckwheat, succeeded by one which favors the growth of weeds; then an enriching or improving crop should succeed an exhausting or impoverishing crop.

As a general rule, each rotation should be begun by thorough weeding or by fallow, then cereals, followed by meadow or pasture, then another cereal or (*gaudriole*) mixed peas and oats or peas.

If the ground has been in meadow or pasture for several years, two grain crops in succession may be sown; a cereal, such as wheat, barley or oats,—followed by peas or buckwheat, according to the soil and climate.

To resume, the best rotation for most of the arable lands of the Province, will be a well manured crop of vegetables or green Indian corn, cereals, hay, meadow or pasture or both together, cereals or vegetables, or cereals and vegetables.

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With regard to the relative proportions of different kinds of crops which should constitute a mixed system for cattle food, we find by theoretic calculation and practical experience that at least two-thirds of a farm should be meadow and pasture, whilst the remaining third should be used for raising grain and vegetables.

But on land where grass grows well and which is neither mossy nor inclined to harden; or where manual labour is too difficult and expensive to obtain to permit of vegetables being cultivated, a fourth of the land may be ploughed, putting manure on the meadows in the beginning of the Fall. Then a vegetable crop should follow after the turf is broken, and after that a grain crop with grass seeds.

I have made some calculations in order to show that, with this proportion, one head or even more of fat cattle may easily be fed for every four acres, and that a good farmer may, under ordinary circumstances, with 90 acres of average land, after allowing for his family expenses, make $800.00 a year, but as it is getting late, I will spare you the figures, and only state, that I base them on ordinary crops, allowing a large margin for heavier ones by which a revenue of from $1,600 to $2,000 could be easily obtained, conditional upon having good stock, excellent milch cows, improved cultivation, good soil and good management and I may add ensilage.

II

I now come to the practical part of my subject, that is to say, the practical application of the principles which I have just laid down by plans or formulæ. I will divide these formulæ into four classes:

1. Courses of continued cultivation; 2. courses with meadows; 3. courses with pastures; 4. courses with pastures and meadows.

1*st. Courses of continued crops.*

These are short period courses and require meadows and outside pastures. They suit strong or light soils of good quality—deep and well drained, such as yellow loam, sandy argillo-calcareous and grey or argillo-calcareous soils.

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Example—1st year, vegetables with manure—for cattle food;

2nd year, barley or wheat, or both together;

3rd and 4th years, clover—clover and American vetch mixed;

5th year, wheat or mixed peas and oats (gaudriole) or oats according to the nature of the soil.

This course is an improving one, as it has three improving crops to two impoverishing ones. It is a similar to the course followed in the county of Norfolk, England. A host of English farmers have made fortunes by adopting it. It can only be practiced in Canada on a part of the farm. If it be intended to mow the clover, it is not necessary to divide the fields by fences.

Example of a six years' course with mowed meadow for yellow soils where grass does not grow for a long time.

1st year—vegetables, potatoes, Indian corn and roots with manure;

2nd year—barley or wheat, if it can be sown early; a sowing of timothy and red clover;

3rd, 4th and 5th years—meadow;

6th year—cereals, especially oats.

Another example for stiff soils, calcareous or light gray alluvial soils:

1st year—hoed crops;

2nd year—barley;

3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th years or more, if the land continues to give good yields of meadow, grass;

7th year—wheat;

8th year—*gaudriole* or oats.

Another example of rotation for a good light soil of small extent, good for raising different kinds of vegetables near the house, with a crop of flax:

1st year—various vegetables or green fodder, with manure;

2nd year—wheat;

3rd, 4th, 5th or more—meadow;

6th year—flax.

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2nd. Courses with pastures.

These are, above all, practicable in light soils which are too dry, or in clay which is not strong enough to raise grass, and also on other soils where there are good permanent meadows, outside of the course.

Example for light sandy soils:

1st year, potatoes or green maize, with manure and other fertilizers;

2nd year, rye, with meadow seeds for pasture;

3rd, 4th and 5th years, pastures, especially for sheep;

6th year, rye, oats or buckwheat, if the sand be not too dry.

Another example for fallow land without manure:

1st year, buckwheat, planted green, and if possible, with an addition of clay; for the 1st year only;

2nd year, rye;

3rd, 4th and 5th year, pasture; and in the fall of the last year, a light layer of manure on the surface before ploughing;

6th year, potatoes or Indian corn—afterwards the five year course, potatoes, cereals, three pastures. However if the grass be in good condition, the land may be kept in pasture 4 years with benefit.

In dry sandy soil, potatoes and Indian corn come up better after fallow than after stubble.

In heavier sands and yellow soil, rye is replaced by oats, and a little red clover and orchard grass is sown with the mixture of meadow seeds.

If the proportion of seeds and the herbiferous properties of the soil permit, it may be pastured four years instead of three, and after the cereal, succeeding the pasture, a leguminous or buckwheat crop may be raised.

Example:—

1st. year, potatoes and maize.

2nd year, oats.

3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th years, cow pasture.

7th year, oats.

8th year, peas or buckwheat.

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In order to show the value of the rotation for sandy soils, which I have just indicated, allow me to relate some facts of which I have a personal knowledge, from among a thousand others.

On the south bank of the little river Achigan, in the parish of St. Lin, County of L'Assomption, this is a large tract of sandy soil, which was formerly covered with pine, hemlock and red spruce. Many of the farms in this section are owned by Scotchmen, who practice a judicious rotation suitable to their soil, with a course of potatoes and Indian corn (with manure) followed by a single cereal, then meadows and pastures. They raise good herds of cows, sheep, and swine, and obtain as much, if not more, produce from their farms as their neighbors on the opposite bank, whose lands are of the finest argillo-calcareous soil in the province, and as rich as the lands in St. Hugues, in this fertile valley of the Yamaska. It was Mr. J. H. Lloyd, one of the owners of these farms, on sandy, ferruginous soil, who took, without opposition, the first prize in the competition for the best kept farm in the county of L'Assomption, which took place in 1884. These farmers devoted their attention to preserving their manure, which is the condition, *sine qua non*, of the successful cultivation of sandy soils.

If it will not tire you, I would like to mention a still more striking fact. Some years ago a Scotch farmer owned a fair enough farm on the banks of Lake Ouareau river, close to the township of Rawdon, in Montcalm County; the soil was light and undulating, partly composed of sandy alluvium from the river. This farm was worth seeing in summer; fine meadows, green pastures, fine potatoes, fine wheat, and fine herds of Ayrshire cows. The proprietor appeared to be living in comfort. A young French Canadian, who had means, observing this farm to be in a magnificent state of cultivation, thought it a good one, and bought it. Then, not taking into account his ignorance of the soil and cultivation, he did, like all his fellows; had it all ploughed up, and sowed in oats; no vegetables, no meadow seed, scarcely any stock, and even that of only middling quality. What was the upshot? At the end of a few years this man got discouraged, and having exhausted the land, which refused to support him, he sold the farm at a loss. Whence this unfortunate result?

The first owner followed an improving rotation, of vegetables, cereals,

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meadow, pasture, cereals ; preserved plenty of manure, was careful of it, and he always obtained good crops from his land without exhausting it. The second owner broke off the rotation, sowed the same grain over and over again, kept but little manure, used it injudiciously, exhausted his land in a few years, found himself without hay or grass, and on the road to ruin. This, gentlemen, is a plain statement of facts in support of my theory.

There are also other kinds of soil where hay and grass cannot thrive without an appropriate, improving rotation ; these are the white clay soils which, for the greater part, only produce moderate crops of peas obtained by means of plaster.

The following is an example of the course which would suit these soils :—

1st. year, fallow land, or summer ploughing, or fresh manure, or better still, if possible, green Indian corn for fodder, after a deep, Fall ploughing and a second ploughing in the Spring.

2nd. year, oats, with a mixture of clover and grass-seed for cow pasture.

3rd, 4th, 5th years, pasturage ; however, if fodder is abundant the first year, it may be mowed, if hay be required more than grass.

6th. year, *gaudriole* or peas.

An excellent fertilizer for these lands is a mixture of peat and lime or marl. In support of this, let us recall the example of Mr. Brodeur of St Hugues, who told us yesterday, that in white, dry soil he had obtained an abundant crop of Indian corn fodder for cattle food. Allow me to quote one more instance of success obtained in bad, white clay. When the Rev M.r Brassard, the aged pioneer of Mantawa, St. Maurice, was parish priest of St. Elizabeth, Joliette County, he bought for a low price, one of those poor, white clay farms, which one of his parishioners had left, as he could not even support himself on it. The venerable *curé*, who was well-skilled in agricultural science, and as much devoted to the temporal as to the spiritual wants of his parishioners, determined to give them an example which might be useful.

Regardless of the more or less sarcastic and spiteful remarks lavished on him, he got his *putty* land, as it was then called, ploughed as deeply as

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possible; then he lightened it thoroughly by means of repeated harrowings which broke it up completely throughout the furrow-slice; he then sowed it in grain, with millet and red clover; happily the season was favorable for raising clover, and the harvest was abundant. The following year—the plastered clover presented the appearance of a fertile meadow to the astonished gaze of his neighbours, and for several years, the Rev. Mr. Brassard, on this formerly barren land, fattened herds of cattle which he sold at high prices. After pasture, he once more obtained an abundant crop of all the different kinds of grain. However, this good example was not universally followed, for, in this locality, as in other parishes where this clay predominates, many of the farmers only grow peas, which they raise by using plaster, regardless of the constant exhaustion of the soil, and they are in the habit of burning the straw on the ground instead of using it for litter and manure. With regard to this plan of proceeding, I think our law-givers ought to frame penal laws to punish such wanton destruction as it deserves.

4th. Courses with meadows and pastures.

For land supposed to be strong and fresh enough to produce grass without such manure—for soil composed of argillo-calcareous sand, good, friable, herbiferous soils.

1st year, manured root crops.

2nd year, barley or wheat.

3rd, 4th, 5th years, meadows.

6th, 7th, 8th years, pasture.

9th year, *gaudriole.*

This course is generally the best, but it is not always practicable with inferior soils, which require a stronger manuring than the ninth part of the farm and cattle fed thereon can supply. Only twenty to thirty loads of manure per acre can be obtained; whereas, these soils require from fifty to seventy-five loads per acre, in order to produce good crops of vegetables and hay.

Another example for different kinds of soil requiring improvements—such as yellow, damp soils, liable to be covered with moss.

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1st year, vegetables.

2nd year, cereals.

3rd, 4th years, red clover.

5th year, wheat, if it can be sown early.

6th, 7th, 8th years, pasture.

9th year, *gaudriole.*

This course is not complete ; it requires some acres of meadows sown in timothy, outside of the course, for feeding horses.

On more substantial and slightly improved grass land, it may be modified as follows :

1st year, hoed crops.

2nd year, cereals.

3rd, 4th, 5th year, timothy and clover meadows.

6th year, cereals.

7th, 8th, 9th, 10th years, pasture.

11th year, cereals.

12th year, vegetables or buckwheat.

At L'Assomption, on the Portage farm, where only the twelfth part under rotation can be manured, we observe the following course, which gives us excellent results :

1st year, hoed crops—potatoes, carrots and beet roots or maize for fodder.

2nd year, barley or wheat.

3rd, 4th, 5th, & 6th years, meadows.

7th year, oats.

8th, 9th, 10th & 11th years, pasturage.

12th year, *gaudriole.*

The soil we work on is fine alluvial sand—ferruginous, cold, retentive and damp, which, in an abandoned state, produces only sorrel, dog-grass, foxtail and the white field daisy; by the above rotation we obtain quanti-

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ties of vegetables, and heavy, clean grain; oats four feet high, weighing 42lbs. to the bushel, when sowed after pasture or meadows. After a potato crop we have obtained yields of forty-eight bushels of oats to the acre; hay brings us 200 to 300 bushels per acre. Last year we harvested 4,800 bushels of vegetables; thus, we could easily keep on the farm one head of cattle to every four acres.

Examples of rotation without vegetables for good hay lands :

1st year, peas on fallow ground.

2nd year, cereals.

3rd, 4th & 5th years, meadow.

6th, 7th & 8th pasture.

Manure, if any, to be applied to the meadows in the Fall of the first year.

REMARKS.—In rotation with meadows or pastures, without vegetables, two crops of cereals should not be sown in succession, but a root crop after the turf is broken, then a cereal with grass seeds.

On light soils, it would be better to sow only one cereal after meadows or pasture, and then bring it back to meadows again.

Wheat comes up better and yields a third more fodder and grain when sown after potatoes, in preference to beet roots, all conditions of soil and manure being equal.

Rye and white clover always grow better after a potato crop, in preference to others. By this method we have already obtained rye six feet high on 12 feet of mortar sand.

Potatoes, white clover and rye have more chance of succeeding on these sandy soils, which were formerly covered with hard wood; for hard wood indicates a soil rich in potash, and potatoes, clover and also rye, are potash plants.

Permanent or long term meadows outside the course are made only on good, deep hay-lands, friable and cool, without being damp, and in order that the hay may remain good and abundant, animals must not be allowed

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to graze on it in the fall; I have myself seen meadows, of thirty years standing, still giving three hundred bundles of excellent hay to the acre; but cattle were never put there in the Fall; and I know that there are several districts in the Province where there are meadows of almost 60 years standing, which still give 300 bundles of excellent hay to the acre. The soil of these meadows consists of marl.

With regard to permanent pastures these can only be had on land unfit to be ploughed.

I have no intention of solving, by these simple data, the important question of meadow or permanant pastures according to the system followed in Europe; later on, perhaps, it may form a question for debate at the meetings of this society.

Cold soils, in which moss is likely to grow, should seldom be kept in meadow and pasture for more than three years at a time.

In order to make meadows or pastures and also that they be of good quality, it is important to ascertain what would be the best fodder seeds to sow; these will be pointed out in the third and last part of this discourse. We are all acquainted with timothy and clover, but we are ignorant of other seeds of great value.

III.

We will divide these plants into two groups; meadow plants and pasture plants.

1. Meadow Plants.—Besides timothy and red clover, which we all know, and which will always be,—the former, the best hay for horses and the latter the basis of all mixed fodder designed for horned cattle, we have the *Dactylis glomerata*—(orchard grass) perennial grass, from 2 to 4 feet in height, which grows naturally in the Province.

The *Festuca pratensis* or *elation*—meadow Fescue Grass—perennial—from 2 to 4 feet in height, like the orchard grass, which it resembles in its qualities and properties.

These two plants suit alluvial, deep and light soils. They are some fifteen days in advance of timothy, and sprout out more abundantly from

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the roots. When mixed with American vetch and large red clover, they give a more abundant and better quality of cattle fodder; after being mowed, they shoot forth strong blades which soon constitute an abundant aftermath, and meadows may become rich pastures from the end of July until winter arrives. To obtain this desideratum, we may add the Agrostis alba, white-top, which grows to a height of from 1 to 2 feet, and is adapted to light cool soils, rather later than the preceding grasses; it clothes the meadow bottoms well, and is particularly suitable for temporary meadows destined to be turned into pastures, and also to pastures on sandy argillo-calcareous soils.

I just now mentioned the American vetch—*Vicia Americana*—it is a perennial plant of a climbing nature, several feet in height, it is not to be seen in our fields, but might be introduced into our meadows on account of its remarkable nutritious properties.

It is indigenous to northern climates. It is found in abundance in the North-West, the Saskatchewan valley and also in that of the Peace River, where it grows over 7 feet in height, at 10° N.W. of Montreal, and forms, with meadow grass, the greater part of the succulent and nutritious plants of the large natural meadows of that vast region.

I do not know whether the seed of this plant and also those of several others which I shall mention further on, are yet for sale. But it would not be impossible to introduce them. American vetch suits deep, argillo calcareous alluvium and the yellow loam of the mountains. It should be intermingled, as I remarked before, with orchard grass and meadow fescue grass. Now, gentlemen, let us suppose a thriving meadow, with the aforesaid mixture of grasses:—we have first a crop at the end of June, of at least 250 to 300 bundles to the acre, of the most substantial cattle food; then we have one of the richest pasture lands for 3 months. It is needless to add that this herbaceous production, will, in its turn, be converted into milk. I will also tell you the right kind of grass for low-lying, damp meadows, such as are found at the foot of hills, in low islands, which are flooded in the spring, swamps, &c.:—the green or common meadow grass, *poca palustres* or *serotina;* perennial, from 2 to 3 feet in height. It is a good grass for cows; it comes up green and full after being mowed; as it grows slower,

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than the preceding plants, it is best to mix it with timothy; it resists better than this latter on the last mentioned soils.

2. Pasturage Plants.—Besides the preceding one for rotation with meadows and pasture lands, we have other plants, which, when the course is without meadows, may be mixed with white clover in making permanent pasture grounds: of this class are the meadow grass, sheeps' fescue grass and sainfoin or cockhead. These grasses are all very precocious, indigenous to and perennial in cold climates, belong to the Canadian flora and make excellent turf. For when, in midsummer, they appear to be dried up by the burning rays of the sun, they recover their verdure and activity under the influence of slight breezes or only the cool nights and heavy morning dews of the month of August. They particularly suit high, dry, stony or sandy soils, and the silico-calcareous soil of mountains. Most of these grasses, meadow grasses especially, are indigenous to the Province

The principal kinds of meadow grass are:—

The Poa pratensis—Green or common meadow grass.

The Poa compressa—Blue grass.

The Poa flexuoda—Flexuous meadow grass; the latter is more common in the North-west and northern Ontario than in Quebec.

Festuca ovina—Sheep's fescue grass. Like the preceding grass, sheep's fescue grass is also more abundant on the Saskatchewan and in British Columbia than in Quebec; it would especially suit the north of the Province.

The Hedys arum boreale, or Northern Sainfoin, is a nutritious plant which is unknown in our pasture grounds, but which could be introduced in a few years on dry, sandy, calcareous soils, and would replace the common sainfoin which is so useful in southern Europe, but is unable to stand the rigor of our climate. The Northern Sainfoin is quite common in the valleys of the Saskatchewan and Peace River and in British Columbia, where it thrives on the dry elevated tablelands of those regions.

All these plants above enumerated should be sown mixed with white clover, which should always constitute the basis, as being the chief pasture

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plant *par excellence*, as much on account of its nutritious qualities as for its improving properties.

There is no necessity, gentlemen, for me to lay stress upon the need of good pastures and seeds, adapted to the soil, by contrasting a bare impoverished land, where the ground is licked by cattle for the greater part of the summer, with a rich verdant soil, sprouting under the cattle's teeth. Suffice it to say that as an inevitable result of these two conditions, poor pastures bring poverty, and rich ones, wealth. A better covering for the ground not only produces more meat and milk, but also constantly improves the soil, and tends towards a larger production of grain and vegetables.

To this let us add choice breeds of cattle, a knowledge of stock raising, and of the distinguishing marks of the best milking breeds, and the establishment of butter or cheese factories, worked according to the most perfected system, in every section of the Province, and we will have the ideal dreamt of by men of progress, and which this society will soon realize, if it still holds its own way, undismayed by the prejudices or apathy evinced by the bulk of our rural population. In concert with my honorable friend, Mr. Beaubien, this is my most ardent wish for our beloved Province of Quebec.

J. J. A. MARSAN,
Professor at the Agricultural School of L'Assomption.

REPORT OF Mr. JOSEPH PAINCHAUD,

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR.

(*Translation.*)

To the HONORABLE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS, Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the butter and cheese factories which I was ordered by the Provincial government to inspect during the past year.

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My inspections were made between the first of September and twenty-third of October 1885, and I visited in all 45 factories, viz: 13 butter factories, 19 cheese factories and 3 combined butter and cheese factories.

The following table will show the localities in which these various establishments are situated:

Parishes.	Counties.	Butter factories.	Cheese factories.	Combined butter and cheese factories.	Total.
St. Jacques	Montcalm	2	1	.....	3
St. Alexis	"	1	.....	.....	1
St. Esprit	"	1	.....	.....	1
Ste. Julienne	"	1	.....	.....	1
Ste. Thérèse	Terrebonne	1	.....	.....	1
St. Janvier	"	.....	1	.....	1
Ste. Anne des Plaines	"	2	.....	.....	2
New Glasgow	"	.....	1	.....	1
St. Lin	L'Assomption	1	.....	.....	1
St. Roch	"	.....	1	.....	1
St. Casimir	Portneuf	.....	1	.....	1
Ste. Marie	Beauce	1	.....	.....	1
St. Elzéar	"	.....	1	.....	1
St. Frederic	"	.....	1	.....	1
Ste. Claire	Dorchester	.....	1	.....	1
St. Isidore	"	.....	1	.....	1
St. Thomas	Montmagny	1	1	.....	2
Cap St. Ignace	"	1	1	.....	2
St. Jean	L'Islet	.....	3	.....	3
St. Roch	"	.....	1	.....	1
Ste. Louise	"	.....	1	.....	1
Ste. Anne	Kamouraska	.....	1	.....	1
Rivière Ouelle	"	.....	.....	1	1
St. Denis	"	.....	.....	1	1
St. Philippe	"	.....	.....	1	1
St. Anaclet	Rimouski	.....	1	.....	1
Ste. Anne	Chicoutimi	.....	1	.....	1
Chicoutimi	Saguenay	.....	1	.....	1
Hébertville	"	.....	1	.....	1
Notre-Dame de Laterrière	"	1	1	.....	2
St. Alphonse	"	.....	3	.....	3
Baie des Ha! Ha!	"	.....	1	.....	1
St. Dominique	"	.....	2	.....	2
St. Joachim	Montmorency	.....	1	.....	1
		13	29	3	45

In a great many, the process of manufacture is not what it should be and in several others it might be more or less improved.

I found that, in proportion to their number, the creameries are better kept than the cheese factories. Thus, out of 13 of the former, I found 9 well kept and 4 more or less badly kept. While, as regards the cheese

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factories, hardly 16 out of the 29 were well kept, leaving 13 in which the process of manufacture is defective.

The combined factories are fairly managed; the butter is well made; as to the skim-milk cheese, it is not everywhere of the best quality.

There are many reasons for the defective manufacture. The chief one which I noticed was the receiving of bad milk. Either from want of knowledge, supervision or experience on the part of the manufacturer, a great deal of bad milk is made into cheese. I do not think I am wrong in saying that one half of the bad cheese is due to this cause.

The patrons are not always sufficiently informed as to the manner of dealing with their milk at home. Sometimes they are not informed at all and in certain cases they are badly informed. In this respect the most absurd mistakes are made.

The receiving of the milk is certainly the most important point in the manufacture, especially for cheese, and yet it is chiefly in this that the manufacturers fail. A canful of milk, a little old, mixed with a quantity at all considerable of good ordinary milk will not always spoil the cheese. But when a considerable proportion of the milk is received in bad condition, it is impossible to make anything but second or third quality cheese.

Every manufacturer who understands his business and who wishes to succeed, should, at the beginning of the season, tell his patrons what to do with the milk at home. This is important, especially when a factory is just starting, for if they get into a bad habit it will be difficult to cure them of it afterwards.

As the milk is now only brought to the factory once a day (in the morning) the farmer should be very careful of the evening's milk, so that it will be perfectly sweet on the following morning, even in the greatest heat.

For this purpose I think the best method is the following, which a good many know, but which few put into practice:—

After the cows have been milked in the cleanest possible way, the milk would be strained into the can in which it is to be taken to the factory

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and which should be thoroughly washed, scalded and rinsed every day. A sheltered spot should be selected where the ventilation is perfect and the air pure and the can placed in a tub or other similar vessel, filled with cold water; if there are two cans, they should both be used, the better to cool the milk; but the next morning, the whole of one milking should be put in the same can, so as not to mix the morning's with the evening's milking, which is always better. The milk should be cooled down to from 70° to 60° Fahrenheit. For this, it will be necessary to change the water in the tub once or twice. While the milk is cooling, it should be shaken from time to time to air it and to prevent its becoming colder at the bottom than on top. This will have the further advantage of greatly preventing the cream from rising, for when once the milk is cooled, the cream will rise much less.

The morning's milk should be treated in the same manner as the evening's, with this difference, that it does not require to be cooled to the same extent; but it must be well aired, especially when it is mixed with the evening's milk by farmers who have only one can.

A great deal of milk is spoiled by mixing with the evening's milk that of the morning, fresh from the cow's udder, and still retaining the animal heat.

It will be useless to cool and air the evening's milk, even with the greatest care, if the same be not done with the morning's milk; it is so much time lost. It is a little troublesome to take care of the milk, but it is labour which pays well in the end.

There is another fault which the farmer frequently commits, and that is to leave his can, with the milk in it, exposed to the heat of the sun for a long time, beside the road, while waiting for the cart to take it to the factory. This is a very bad practice, especially for milk which has not been cooled. The milk should always be kept in the shade until it is time to take it to the factory.

The patron should be very careful never to send to the factory the milk of sick cows.

It is not enough for the manufacturer to properly instruct his patrons.

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He should examine each can on its arrival, opening it himself as much as possible, ascertaining by the smell of the milk whether it is good or bad, and if this be not sufficient, he will taste it. He should refuse all bad milk of any kind, whether it is sour, feverish or even dirty, which sometimes happens. When a careless farmer has to take back his milk once or twice, he will be more careful before he goes back to the factory.

In receiving the milk, there is another point which is as important as it is neglected; this is the test for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the cream has been removed or water added.

This test is made regularly only by a few manufacturers. Several do not make it, through negligence, others because they are unprovided with the proper instruments, and others, again, because they do not know how to make it. There are some even, who do not know what a lactometer is. In some places fraud is very common. I found in one case that over 30 per cent. of water had been added to the milk. It would be very important for every manufacturer to make the test, and to be provided with good instruments.

The greatest defect, after those in connection with the receiving of the milk, occurs in the preparation and use of the rennet. The preparation itself is fairly well made everywhere, but the most common fault consists in frequently using partly spoiled rennet. Those who prepare rennet cannot be too particular in their choice. It is a very easy matter, which requires only a little attention, for it consists only in distinguishing between tainted flesh and sound flesh. If bad rennet is used, a very active germ of decomposition is introduced in the cheese, which cannot fail to have its effect.

At the present time, a great many people use the extract of rennet, and it is very probable that before long, it will be in general use.

This extract is preferable to the rennet which each manufacturer makes for himself. In the first place it saves the trouble of preparing it; it is just as good and is cheaper. However, it is not always of the best quality; sometimes it is very bad, but it can easily be recognized by its putrid smell. It may also happen that some sellers reduce its strength considerably by adding water to it, while they sell it for the same price as if it were pure. It is well to pay attention to all these points.

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The coloring may be bought almost anywhere, all prepared, and this also is the best thing to do. But only the best quality should be bought. It frequently happens in this respect, as in many others connected with the cheese-making, that manufacturers make an unwise economy. In order to save a few dollars in the season's expenses, they frequently run the risk of heavy losses. A gallon of bad coloring may spoil a hundred dollars worth of cheese. It is important that the coloring be well mixed with the milk; cheese is sometimes unevenly colored, through want of care in this respect.

There is one defect which I have often noticed and which should be remedied, and that is the bad habit of keeping over a piece of the curd which has not been put in the presses on the day it was made, and mixing it with the next day's curd. This is objectionable in many ways. The old curd, when it is mixed with the new one, is in a much more advanced stage of fermentation, whilst such should not be the case. If it should be of inferior quality it will be still worse. Moreover, if the mixture be not all of the same colour, you will have marbled cheese. I once saw some cheese of this kind in which, with the scoop, I could easily count the pieces of different colours. All the faults of this mixture are frequently recognized by means of the scoop. In many cases there would be much less loss in throwing away the few pounds left over, than in mixing it with the new curd. Every cheese factory should have a small press in order to work up these remnants into small cheeses. If there be no small press then it is better to make the cheeses a little larger or smaller than usual, or, better still, to make one smaller than all the others, even if it should weigh only thirty or forty pounds. These small cheeses find a ready sale with retail dealers.

With very few exceptions, the pressing of the cheeses is properly done, and all the manufacturers are getting into the habit of leaving them for two days in the press. The cheese so pressed is firmer and closer and keeps better.

The care of the cheeses in the drying-room is a matter frequently neglected; the impression seems to be that when the cheeses are put on the shelf, they require no further care. This is a great mistake, for cheese which has been well made may lose a great deal of its value if care be not

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taken of it. Very often they are not greased, the ends of the cheeses split and the flies deposit their eggs in the cracks. It is not good, either, to grease them too much, for then they are dirty and disgusting in appearance. In a great many factories a piece of cotton, is put over the ends of the cheeses; an excellent precaution which should be generally adopted, as it does away with the necessity of greasing and keeps off the flies. The same piece of cotton can be used several times. It is taken off when the cheese is sold, and when washed is fit to use again.

But all these defects are but secondary in comparison with those due to temperature. Many cheese-rooms are defective in this respect, and of this number are all those which are in the garret of the cheese factory.

The temperature of the cheese-room should not be higher than 75° or be lower than 65°. Now, some of these garrets have a temperature of 90° in summer and 50° in winter. It is not very easy for cheese to ripen well under such conditions.

The cheese-rooms should, as far as practicable, be in the lower part of the factory or in the second story, if there be one. If there be no other room available than in the attic, either a ceiling should be made or the room should be boarded all round. This would be a great protection against heat and cold. In the Fall, the building is either not heated soon enough, or it is not heated sufficiently, or it is heated unequally. Under these circumstances, the cheese does not have a good smell, and frequently becomes sour. As soon as the temperature gets below 60 degrees, it is necessary to heat up. A coal furnace is the best kind of stove and the easiest to control, in order to secure a moderate and uniform heat. In order that the heat may not be too dry, which is not a good thing for cheese, water should always be kept on the stove to throw off steam. It is unnecessary to say that the system of heating with hot water, by means of pipes running all round the room, is the best of all.

The buildings of the butter factories are not always model ones, although the newer ones are generally better than the old. A great many are too lightly built and not sufficiently protected against heat and cold. The cheese room suffers the most from this. The floors are often in bad order, are not tight enough, and have no slope to facilitate washing. When a

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factory is built, those who have no experience in the matter should obtain information from competent persons, or follow the model of a well-built factory. There are some of these in nearly every district in the province. Cleanlinesss is not a virtue with all the manufacturers, several of whom are not sufficiently particular in this respect. They do not take care to have all their vessels and utensils thoroughly washed. Cheese is often spoiled through this neglect. No person who is naturally uncleanly should have anything to do with dairying practically, for it is work which requires thorough and constant cleanliness. All the utensils should be well washed. well scalded, and rinsed out every time they are used. Any neglect on this point will have a bad effect on the product. This also applies to the floors, walls, &c.: in a word, to everything which might cause a bad smell and be an obstacle to the production of good cheese. Moreover, steps should be taken to prevent the drains from fouling under the floors and around the factory, as happens quite frequently. This is unwholesome, and in summer time gives rise to unbearable odours. These drains should always be so arranged as to carry the foul water a long way off. The whey tub is often the chief source of foul smells. It is exposed to the heat of the sun, frequently without a cover to it, and if not cleansed often, gives a very unpleasant smell; instead of being made of wood, it should be of zinc or tin, and emptied or washed out every day. This would have the twofold advantage of doing away with the unbearable odour from the ordinary tubs and of keeping the whey in much better condition for the patrons, to say nothing of improving the quality of the cheese.

In concluding my report on cheese factories, I think I should say a word with reference to steam boilers. Some manufacturers do not know how to use them. I have come across some who did not understand the necessity of a safety-valve, and, in fact, their boilers had none, or had it so arranged that it could not be used. Moreover, they did not know that if a boiler be heated to raise steam, with an insufficient supply of water, there is a danger of injuring and even exploding it. They did not know either that a boiler has to be emptied frequently, so that no deposit be left in the bottom, as this deposit causes the iron to wear out very quickly. Ignorance of all this is a source of serious danger, and every manufacturer should be put upon his guard.

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After having enumerated all the defects which I noticed in the manufacture of cheese, I will now proceed to those which I observed in

The Manufacture of Butter.

As I stated at the beginning of my report, the butter factories or creameries are, as a rule, better kept than the cheese factories, although it is harder to make butter than to make cheese, as the former requires greater care, cleanliness and knowledge on the part of the manufacturer, in order to obtain a uniformly good product.

Of the thirteen creameries which I inspected, seven are on the centrifugal system, while in the six others flat pans are used. The centrifugal creameries are generally well kept. The buildings and plant, with the exception of a few trifling defects, are good and often excellent. The same remark applies to the manufacture. The others are also well built, with good plant, but in some the manufacture is defective.

I noticed defects in the process of creaming, churning, washing and working the butter, and in the preparation of the tubs.

In going over these defects, I will, at the same time, give a synopsis of the different processes of butter-making.

Rising of the Cream.

The milk which is received and poured into the pans to a depth of six inches, is instantly cooled by means of spring or well water to an average temperature of 60 degrees. This cooling operation is quite frequently neglected. It is true that the milk will be cooled as much as the means of refrigeration permit, but when once this degree is reached, care is not always taken to maintain it. It is an established fact that if, while the cream is rising, the temperature should vary, be sometimes high and sometimes low, the quality of the butter will be impaired. As far as practicable, the milk should be cooled down to 55 degrees, which temperature will allow all the cream to rise before the milk gets sour. If it be impossible to cool it lower than 60 degrees, care must be taken to put less milk in the pans; it must be so proportioned as to yield all its cream before it gets sour. In the Fall, as the cream does not rise as quickly as in summer, the quantity

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must be reduced still further. A good manufacturer can always tell what to do under the circumstances.

With the system of flat pans, a very great surface of milk is exposed to the air, and it is all the more important that the milk-room be kept perfectly clean. The floors, walls, windows and doors should all be very clean. Ventilation is quite as necessary as cleanliness, but it is very important that no foul air should get in, for any bad smell will spoil the butter when it has been absorbed by the milk.

The milk-room should always be dry and cool; it should be so built as to keep out the heat as much as possible. The temperature in it should never exceed 60 degrees.

Creaming.

In this operation some persons have a bad habit of allowing the milk to curdle before removing the cream, on the pretext that it is then more easily done. This is quite opposed to all principles of good butter-making. If it be absolutely necessary, in order that butter may keep well, to exclude every foreign substance, such as caseine, &c., what will happen if we wait until the milk has curdled to cream it? It is evident that, notwithstanding every precaution, a certain amount of the coagulated milk will be taken up, which, in many cases, will spoil the butter and make it more difficult to work. There is no advantage to be gained by waiting until the milk be sour, and still less that it be coagulated, before creaming it. This is always an objectionable practice. Since the cream ceases to rise as soon as the acid commences to be developed in the milk, why, therefore, should the cream be left on the milk, exposed to be spoiled? This is what nearly always happens, especially when the milk is allowed to coagulate.

In the centrifugal system, the milk is creamed at an average temperature of 90 degrees. Care must be taken to maintain this temperature during the whole operation of creaming. Of course no harm will result if the temperature be allowed to get a little higher or a little lower. But if, during the creaming, it becomes, at times, a few degrees higher, there may be a loss of time by not increasing the flow of milk in the machine. If, on the contrary, it be lower, there may be a loss of cream by not decreasing the flow when

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it has been regulated on a higher temperature, as the cream separates from the milk more slowly at a lower than at a higher temperature. The supply should always be regulated according to the speed of the machine and the temperature of the milk, so that there will be no loss of time, and that the cream be thoroughly separated. To heat the milk, a heater is now used through which the milk passes before going into the machine. This heater gives satisfaction to all who use it. This system is better than that of having a vat in which several hundred pounds of milk are placed at a temperature of 90 degrees and exposed in great heat, to become sour and even to curdle. Moreover, if the operation of creaming has to be suspended for a while, if a heater be used, it is not necessary, as with the other system, to cool the milk which has been heated, in order to keep it from spoiling.

Cream Ripening.

With the exception of the combined butter and cheese factories in which the sweet cream is churned, nearly all the creameries allow the cream to sour. This souring is frequently allowed to go too far and is not always uniform. When properly done. it gives quality to the butter and enables it to keep well. It makes the churning easier and gives it the necessary delicacy of taste and aroma. Moderate souring is the best, that is, that it should be just perceptible and no more. Cream, which has been kept too long, such for instance, as is taken from thick milk, cannot make good butter. Care must be taken to avoid—what sometimes happens—to churn together sour and sweet cream. If this be done, as the former churns quicker than the latter, a good deal of butter will be wasted in the butter-milk. Cream to be churned should always be of the same condition. If cream has to be churned which has been kept for different lengths of time, it must be well mixed and left to stand for several hours before being churned. However, this mixing should not be made in the churn, as the cream would get a taste from the wood, but in the cans.

Of course, in order to obtain a uniform product for a whole season, it is important that the cream be always prepared for churning in the same condition.

The cream separated by centrifugal machines has to be cooled as soon

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as possible after it has left them at an average temperature of 45 degrees in order to remove the bad effects caused by heating the milk.

If the cream be not cooled, the milk in it will coagulate and the quality of the butter be spoiled. Moreover, the cream will not be so thoroughly churned, and this will decrease the quantity of the butter.

Churning.

This operation, although one of the most important in the whole process of manufacture, is often but little understood and greatly neglected Some fail on one point and some on another, so that there are defects throughout the whole operation.

The object of churning is to disengage the cream-globules from their sacks without breaking the small grains of butter which they contain. If they be broken through clumsy churning, the grain will be destroyed, the butter will become greasy, will lose its aroma more quickly, and will not keep. Careful churning is therefore an important matter when good butter is wanted. The churns in use are the square, barrel and Blanchard churns. The latter is not in general use. For my part, I far prefer the two former ones, and especially the first, which is simpler, more convenient and easier to clean.

Before putting in the cream, the churn should be rinsed out with cold water in warm weather, and with hot water in cold weather, or according as the cream may be too hot or too cold.

The cream should, as far as practicable, be at the required temperature before being poured into the churn. If, when it is in the churn, it is not at the required temperature, it may be brought to it by means of broken ice, or hot water applied to the outside to cool or heat it as may be necessary. But this process should be used as little as possible, because it is not altogether advisable.

All the factories should be provided with cream holders, so arranged as to cool it or heat it when required. The temperature of the cream should be regulated according to the season, or to the temperature of the room in which the churning is to done. If it be warm, the cream must be cooled to a temperature lower than usual, and the contrary should be done if the

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room be cold. In summer it should be from 58 to 60 degrees, according as the weather is cool or warm, and in the Fall from 60 to 62, and even more in cold weather.

Cream, separated by the centrifugal process, has to be churned at a temperature 1 or 2 degrees lower than the other.

If it can be done, the churn should not be filled more than half-full. There is nothing to be gained by putting in too much; on the contrary, a great deal may be lost, both as regards time and the quality of the product, by filling the churn three-quarters full. It takes two or three times longer to churn, and the quality is destroyed by unnecessary churning. It is better in every way to have two churnings than only one with too full a churn.

If the cream is a little too thick, as may sometimes occur, when flat pans are used, it should be thinned by a little water, or skim-milk should be added. By doing this, there is no danger of breaking the butter globules which is liable to happen when the cream is too thick.

When the cream is ready for the churn, it is then time to put in the coloring if it is intended to color the butter. In doing this, care must be taken not to have more than the natural colour, for too pronounced a colour, which could easily be recognized as artificial, would be worse than if it were too light. The coloring used for cheese is not the same as that required for butter. The only good coloring to use is that prepared with oil.

At the commencement of the churning, the operation should be suspended two or three times and the churn opened to allow the escape of gases generated by the churning. Otherwise the operation will be too long.

The rate of speed is a very important matter, upon it in a great measure depend the length of the operation and the quality of the butter. As a general rule, the churning should last from 45 minutes to an hour, an hour and a half at the longest. If it should last two or three hours, it must have been badly done. If the cream be badly prepared, if the churn be filled too full, if it be turned too slowly or too fast, the operation will be a lengthy one. The rate should be proportionate to the kind of churn used.

The square churn, used in a great many factories, requires to make 44 or 45 revolutions a minute. The barrel churn requires about one-third less.

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At the end of the operations, when the butter comes in small grains about the size of a pin's head, the churn should invariably be stopped, in order to introduce cold water so as to complete the churning at a temperature three or four degrees lower; this will cause the grains of butter to be more uniform in size, prevent it from getting into lumps and will facilitate the washing. At the end, the churn should be turned more slowly and it should be stopped when the butter comes in small grains about the size of a grain of wheat. It would be useless and prejudicial to wait till they were larger.

Washing Butter.

When the churning is finished, the buttermilk should be at once drawn off through the tap to which it would be advisable to attach, inside the churn, a tin strainer to keep the butter in and allow the buttermilk to run out. The butter should then be washed several times with pure cold water at a temperature of 50 degrees, turning the churn several times at each washing. When the water comes clean out of the churn, it will be sufficiently washed. It is a good thing to use weak brine for the last washing. In cold weather this last washing should be done at a higher temperature, provided the butter be not too hard to work.

Salting Butter.

When once the butter is drained, it is taken out of the churn with a wooden ladle, placed in a tub to be weighed and thence on the butter worker to be settled. It is a mistake to think that butter is salted only to make it keep. The chief object of salting it is make it suit the taste. Well made butter will keep, if slightly salted, but badly made butter will not keep, even it be considerably salted. The salt should be fine and pure. The Higgins and Eureka brands are considered the best. About three-fourths of an ounce of salt are used to a pound of butter in cool weather and one ounce in warm weather. This a good proportion and suits our market. The salting should be done without applying the hands. If the butter contains a good deal of water, more salt must be put in to make up for what will be lost in pressing.

The salt must be thoroughly mixed with the butter. When the salt-

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ing is finished, the butter should be put in a wooden or other dish, covered with a clean white cloth and put on ice, if necessary, to keep it firm until it undergoes the next process, which should be on the following day at the latest.

It may be commenced eight or ten hours after.

Working Butter.

The butter-workers in use are about the same everywhere; a table with a slope somewhat in the shape of a V, provided with levers or rollers for pressing the butter. They all work well and all are about equally good. All that is necessary is to know how to use them carefully and intelligently so as not to break down the grain of the butter. The object of working is to press out the water and buttermilk which may be in the butter, to give it a solid consistency and thoroughly mix in the salt with it. The operation consists in pressing with the lever or roller; there must be no friction, for otherwise the grain of the butter would be broken down and it would become greasy.

The pressure must be applied as carefully and as directly as possible and only the necessary pressure exercised. The butter should be worked and handled as little as possible.

The maker should take every means to avoid all unnecessary pressing. A sponge should be used to remove the moisture from the butter, especially towards the end of the operation, for as the butter is then dry, there is more danger of breaking the grain than when it contains water. The hands should never come in contact with the butter; wooden ladles should always be used. The butter should always be pressed at the proper temperature. If it be too soft, the pressing will not have the desired effect; if it be too hard, the grain will be broken.

The best temperature is from 58 to 60 degrees. The first operation, which is for the purpose of incorporating the salt, should be done with as little handling as possible, just sufficient to distribute the salt evenly throughout the mass. The second operation is to extract a little of the brine and make a firm and perfectly uniform mass of the butter. It is not

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good to extract all the brine, for the butter would be too dry, nor to leave too much in it, for it would have rather a spongy appearance.

Some makers are content with only one pressing; they pack their butter immediately after salting. This system has the advantage of giving less trouble and of avoiding the danger of not having the second operation performed under as favorable conditions as the first.

According to Professor Arnold, this process will not spoil good butter. But when prime and good keeping butter is wanted, it is not advisable to follow it. The process is a good one, if the butter be intended for immediate use, but if intended for export, it would be more prudent to work it twice. If it be worked only once, the operation must be longer, in order to give the required uniformity and consistency.

Packing.

The butter should be packed, as soon as it is pressed, in a new tub thoroughly cleaned and well worked with brine. It is a good thing to rub the inside with a little salt before putting the butter in. In order to pack the butter solid, a wooden ladle should be used, taking care not to strike on the butter, so as not to break the grain, but pressing down lightly. The tub should not be filled quite full; a space of about half an inch from the top should be left. The top of the butter should be levelled and covered with a fine white cloth, which should be previously wetted and a layer of damp salt spread on it, so as to quite fill the tub and keep the butter air-tight. The cover is then put on and kept down by means of three or four narrow strips of tin. The butter is then ready for market.

The tub should always be weighed before the butter is put in and when full, it is weighed again, the weight of the tub deducted and the net weight of the butter marked on it. Good weight should always be given. If the weight be light or only just exactly right, the purchaser will take off one pound per tub. It is better to be on the safe side and give half a pound more than the weight marked. Thus a 70 lbs. tub should weigh 70½.

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Preparing the tubs.

The tubs are sometimes very badly prepared. I have seen some factories where they were not washed at all with brine. They were filled with water a couple of days before the butter was packed and that was all. They should always be filled with boiling hot strong brine two or three days before they are used. The brine removes the taste and gummy substance of the wood and, moreover, fills up the pores and makes it water-tight. Spruce tubs, which are used everywhere, are excellent, when well prepared. Those of 70 pounds are the best for export; for local consumption those of 50 and 25 pounds do very well.

Butter room.

As butter is generally kept for quite a long time in the factory before being sold, it is important to have a good room for storing it. Butter, like cheese, requires a suitable temperature in order to keep well. If it be exposed to heat or dampness, it will soon deteriorate in quality. The store-room should be dry and cool; the temperature should not, if possible, exceed 60 degrees.

Washing.

Everything that comes in contact with the butter, churn, butter-worker, ladle, etc., should always be carefully washed whenever used; they should be rinsed with cold water and when done with, should be washed in warm and rinsed in cold water. After the churning is over, the churn should be rinsed out with cold water, to remove all the small grains of butter which may be left. It will be easier to wash it out afterwards and it will never become greasy. It is also good to work it out every now and then with lye.

Combined Manufacture.

Having spoken of the separate manufacture of butter and cheese, I now have a few words to say with reference to the combined manufacture.

I do not know the results obtained this year, but the impression in my mind is that it cannot have paid very well. I think that considerable

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difficulty is now experienced in selling skim-milk cheese on our markets and that it has to be sold very cheap. Perhaps it would pay better to ship it direct to England instead of selling it here. The time for combined manufacture seems to have passed. It did pay in late years, but now it seems to pay less, owing to the present state of our market for skim-milk cheese.

Butter making.

This industry seems to be in greater favor than in past years. This year more butter than cheese factories have been established than in former years. Several cheese factories have been changed into creameries during last season and several more will be changed next year. Owing to the low price of cheese, butter-making has been more profitable this year. It has brought more money to the patrons and, moreover, has given them the skim-milk. But this does not mean that cheese factories should be given up. If this year butter has been more profitable than cheese, it may not be so next year. It is the same with butter and cheese as with farm produce; the market varies; one year one kind sells well, and another year another sells better.

It is especially in years like the present that it is important to put a good article on the market, for there is no demand for inferior goods.

Nearly all the creameries established this year have adopted the centrifugal system, which is decidedly preferable to all others. As compared with the others, it has the only disadvantage of being more expensive for fitting up. Apart from this, it is more advantageous in every respect.

The advantages are the following:

1. Milk has to be taken to the factory only once a day, thereby reducing by one-half the loss of time and cost of transport.

2. A smaller building is required, as the separators take up but little room.

3. It saves time. By this system, from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk may be creamed in four or five hours, while by any other system it takes from 24 to 36 hours, and less cream is obtained.

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4. It requires less water and ice. Water alone is only required for washing and for the boiler. Water and ice are required only for the cream and butter, while, with the other systems, they are required to cool all the milk.

5. There is no danger of the milk being exposed to foul air and atmospheric changes.

6. It gives a sweet and uniform cream to which it is easy to give the degree of sourness required.

7. It yields more butter, from 12 to 15 per cent more than the system of flat pans and a great deal more than the other systems.

8. The butter is of better quality. No matter what care is taken in milking the cows and straining the milk, it is impossible to have absolute cleanliness. The centrifugal removes from the milk and cream, and consequently from the butter, a considerable quantity of impurities which the other systems cannot remove. The melting point of the butter is also higher, and this makes it keep better than ordinary butter.

9. The skim-milk is better for calves and pigs, as it is still sweet after creaming. For combined manufacture, the centrifugal system is preferable to all others, for the creaming can be regulated. The question to be decided is whether the milk will be as good for making cheese as with the other systems.

The separators in use in this province are the Laval and the Burmeinster and Wain. The former appears to be preferred to the latter, as it is now more generally used. When compared together they have their advantages and disadvantages. But, everything considered, the Laval separator is, perhaps, preferable to the other.

Several makers have, this year, tried exporting their cheese direct to England at their own risk and expense.

From what I have been able to learn, I think that, as a rule, more satisfaction was obtained from the English than from the Montreal market. It

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would be a good thing to open relations with good English firms, so as to ship our products direct from the factory. But, if we ship to England and wish to get a good name, we must ship only prime goods.

The market requires and prefers, at present, cheese made on the Cheddar plan. Let us, therefore, adopt this process without hesitation. It is simple, easy, sure and less expensive than the old one.

I noticed, in my inspection, that the best kept factories are the largest. This is easily explained. The proprietors of factories which are at all considerable, always engage a good maker and pay him his price. As a consequence, they are well served. The owners of small factories also like to be well served, but very often they are not willing to pay the price which a good maker deserves to get.

In such cases, it happens that they engage makers who offer their services at a low figure and who, very often, are makers only in name. The result is a heavy loss and the closing of many factories. A capable and trustworthy maker deserves to be paid, and there should be no hesitation in paying him a suitable salary.

I further noticed that the worst managed factories were generally those whose makers do not belong to the Dairy Association. It is very desirable that every butter and cheese maker should belong to it and attend all meetings where questions concerning dairy matters are discussed. It is certainly one of the best means of acquiring knowledge.

The manufacture of butter and cheese has already done a great deal of good in this province, especially in some places. Amongst others, I may mention the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, where several farmers have told me that the butter and cheese factories were the best and almost only means they had of getting money. If dairying has done so much good at its very beginning, cannot we expect that it will do much more in the future. But this requires science and intelligence. Thirty years ago, Denmark was not more advanced than we are now, and everyone knows what it is at present. Let us follow the example of the Danes. Let us labour energetically to improve our dairies. Let us, by good practical teaching, get rid of bad makers who are the chief obstacles to progress. Let us benefit

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by all the means given us to acquire knowledge and, before long, we will be able to compete with our neighbours and with many other countries which are now far ahead of us.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. PAINCHAUD.

REPORT OF THE SOCIETY'S INSPECTOR.

(*Translation.*)

To the HONORABLE PRESIDENT OF THE DAIRY ASSOCIATION of the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report as inspector of the Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec for the past year.

Between the 4th May and 1st September I inspected 118 cheese factories in various parts of the Province.

Of this number, 29 had the use of my services as paid teacher, making in all 27 days teaching.

Thirty-seven of these cheese factories were first class, 53 were second class and 28 third class.

In the first class I put the establishments which had good buildings well sheltered, having all their implements and utensils in good order and managed by makers who thoroughly understand their business.

The second class comprises the following:—

Cheese factories which turn out a certain quantity of cheese which could not sell for the highest market prices, without being quite unsaleable.

This cheese has the following defects, which are the most common:—

Sometimes the cheese is spotted, either because badly made or owing

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to the bad quality of the rennet and coloring, or having been badly heated and cooked, or through want of cleanliness; or perhaps the cheese is too soft and is more fitted for the local market than for export. Sometimes also this cheese is a little sour, without being sufficiently so to put it in the third class; sometimes its appearance is good, but when the scoop is used it is not good, or there is some slight defect in its make in other respects.

The second series of second class cheese factories comprises those which, although they had good buildings and plant, were not managed by makers sufficiently up in the knowledge of their business; in this category I place makers who, although able to make a good article under favorable conditions, cannot find out the causes of accidents which are so common in cheese factories in warm weather when the milk often reaches the factory in bad condition.

The second class also comprises factories managed by competent men who were unable to turn their knowledge to any advantage, owing to the want of proper instruments.

Those which are most defective are the boilers, cans, presses and (most of all) thermometers. The latter is not one of the most unimportant of the defects which I noticed in these factories. The same effects are produced when the maker is not supplied with the best of articles, either in coloring, rennet or salt.

It is an ill advised economy to try and save a few cents on goods whose inferior quality may entail a loss of hundreds of dollars during the season. I noticed that these factories were especially amongst those which belonged to bodies of shareholders.

The second class also comprises the factories managed by competent men, but who, having other occupations, were obliged to leave or voluntarily left the work of the factory to attend to their own business. What necessarily happens under these circumstances is that the regular head of the establishment is replaced by apprentices who should never be left alone. owing to the importance of the work.

In this class I also place the establishments where they are not sufficiently strict as regards the receiving of the milk and where, through fear

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of offending their patrons, they do not like to give them the necessary instructions or to refuse them entrance to the factory when they bring milk in bad condition.

This second class also comprises those where the maker, although conversant with all the details of the business, is not able to ascertain the condition of the milk when it reaches the factory. Of the cheese factories which I inspected I do not think there are thirty per cent. in which the makers could do this thoroughly.

In the third class of cheese factories I place about thirty of those which I inspected. The cause of the defects in this class is the complete or almost complete ignorance of the makers or an inveterate habit of carelessness which they cannot overcome.

It frequently happens that, in these third class factories, there are intelligent men who might have learnt their trade properly, but who, in their anxiety to earn a salary as soon as possible, thought that it was quite enough to take lessons during two or three months at the most. I have seen some of them at the head of large establishments who had served only two or three weeks' apprenticeship at the most.

These factories do not on an average get more than about one half the market rate paid for first class cheese. Most of these cheese factories follow the defective system practised about ten years ago and which may be described as follows :—As soon as the milk was received at the factory, the rennet and coloring were at once put into the milk together, without paying any heed to the time required for curdling the milk. The cutting was performed at a stage which was not clearly defined and was left to the whim of the cheese-maker ; this operation over, the milk was heated as quickly as possible ; the cheese of the day before was taken out of the press, the cheese vats were got ready, the curd taken out when it was considered as having acquired a sufficient degree of acidity and it was placed on a strainer in the rink. There were never enough persons in those days to take it out and work it ; the doors and windows were opened, the curd was exposed to the air for about ten minutes, it was salted and worked for another ten minutes and put in the press. Through the whole process everything was hurried as quickly as possible.

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Of the third class factories, as I have already stated, there are many which follow this system.

To these special remarks I will add a few general ones. The rennet is still prepared in a defective manner in many places. But most of the first class factories use the extract, a very praiseworthy habit. Excellent extract of rennet can now be obtained in Montreal for $1.50 to $1.60 a gallon, by purchasing ten gallons at a time. At that price it is better to give up preparing rennet at the factory. As it is the chief factor in cheese making it should be of the very best quality.

The same remarks apply to the colouring; the maker should never prepare this himself. Even when the best is bought it should be strained before using.

I also noticed in many places that what was left over from one day was added to the curd of the following day. This is a bad habit. I think that if it cannot be put into the large or small presses it is better to throw it away than to mix it with the next lot. In some cases, manufacturers who think they can save the cheeses which they find in bad order, break them up and mix pieces of them with the next lot they make, in the hope that this deception will not be noticed, owing to the good appearance of the new cheeses. This is done in several factories and I need not dwell any longer on this practice, which is as dishonest as it is unprofitable.

There is another defect which I noticed, which is that some makers are not sufficiently cognizant of the quality of the cheese they make; they are at the mercy of the traders amongst whom are some who are only too eager to take advantage of the ignorance of the cheese manufacturers. These persons should occasionally visit factories which turn out fine cheese or go and see their buyers in Montreal and ask them to show them the best lots on the market and examine them in their presence and point out the difference between the different qualities.

This is a synopsis of my inspection. I should add that the factory at Notre-Dame de St. Hyacinthe had, last summer, fifty-two pupils, who spent one hundred and eight days in the aggregate in learning the process of

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manufacture. These pupils all belonged to the trade, having made cheese themselves and in some cases having been managers of factories.

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. M. ARCHAMBAULT.

St. Hyacinthe, 13th January, 1885.

REPORT OF THE COMPETITION OPEN TO CANADIAN AND JERSEY COWS.

1885—2ND ANNUAL COMPETITION.

PROGRAMME AND CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

(*Translation.*)

The Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec held the following competition for the session of 1885.

FOR CANADIAN COWS.

A prize of one hundred dollars ($100) will be given to the Canadian cow which in one week (seven consecutive days) will yield the greatest quantity of butter, over ten (10) pounds.

The dairy association offers the following additional prizes for the same competition of one week.

A second prize of fifty dollars ($50).

A third prize of twenty-five dollars ($25) given by the citizens of St. Hyacinthe and vicinity.

These first and second prizes will be given, even if the amount of

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butter yielded should not attain the minimum of ten pounds established for the first prize only.

DEFINITION.—Those cows will be admitted as Jersey-Canadians whose distinctive marks are only those of Canadian and Jersey cows.

CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITIONS.

1. Members of the Industrial Dairy Society are alone entitled to enter animals in this competition; if a person be not already a member, he may become so on paying the annual subscription ($1.00) to the secretary of the Society;

2. Entries will be received up to the 1st October next (1885).

3. The entry should be made by the owner of the animal entered, at least 15 days before beginning the public trial.

4. This entry, which should be addressed to the secretary of the Industrial Dairy Society in a registered letter, must contain the following details:—

a. Name and address of the owner.

b. Date upon which the trial will be begun; this date may be fixed at any time chosen by the competitor, between the 15th June and the 15th October.

c. Age of the cow,—color,—approximate live weight.

d. Place of the cow's birth, name and address of the party who raised her.

e. Proof that the cow is "thoroughbred Canadian" according to the definition previously given.

f. Names of two witnesses who will undertake to attend during the whole trial through all its details, in such a manner as shall enable them to legally certify the report required and described later on.

This entry to be made in duplicate on forms which may be had, on application, from the secretary of the Society.

5. The competitors will be bound to send to the secretary of the

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Society, as soon as the trial is over, a duplicate report containing the following details :—

a. Weight of each milking ;

b. Quantity of cream at each churning ;

c. Quantity of butter obtained at each churning, weight when completely finished, the quantity of salt used, which should not exceed one ounce for every pound of butter ;

d. Quality, kind and quantity of food given to each animal besides pasturage ;

e. Description of the place where the milk was set to cream and the utensils used ; this place should be locked ; if the milk is placed in a well, the vessel containing it should be locked and, in either case, the key to be given to the witnesses ;

f. Legal attestation of all the facts by the witnesses.

6. The entries in the report shall be made day by day, regularly, in duplicate, and shall be open to the inspection of the representatives of the Society. Special forms will be given to the competitors.

7. The butter made must be of the first quality.

The result of the competitions will be made public at the next annual meeting of the Industrial Dairy Society to be held in the autumn.

The owner of a thoroughbred Canadian cow which has competed, whether it obtains a prize or not, is entitled to a pedigree of this animal in a " LIVRE DE GÉNÉOLOGIE " kept by the Society, if the quantity of butter given exceeds seven pounds in seven days, and in the " LIVRE D'OR DE LA RACE CANADIENNE," if the quantity exceeds ten pounds in seven days, and a certificate of such pedigree will be given gratuitously to the owner.

J. DE L. TACHÉ,

Secretary-Treasurer
Industrial Dairy Society of the Province of Quebec.

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ENTRIES.—The entries received for this competition were as follows :—

CANADIAN COWS. Name of cow.	Name of owner.	Colour.	Weight.	Age.
1. Major.....	Rev. M. Gérin, St. Justin de Maskinongé.....	Black....	800 lbs...	14 years.
2. Rougette.....	Damase Paradis, St. Sébastien, Beauce	Red.....	600 lbs...	8 years.
3. Noire.....	Pierre Massé, St. George d'Iberville.....	Black....	700 lbs...	6 years.
4. Rougette.....	Prosper Milot, Yamachiche.....	Red.....	780 lbs...	6 years.
5. Maitresse.....	Arthur St. Jacques, Yamachiche	Red.....	825 lbs...	8 years.

Mr. H. T. Hunt, of Villa Mastai, also entered a cow belonging to him for the competition of Jersey Canadians but the entry was afterwards withdrawn.

At the meeting, a committee, consisting of Messrs. S. Lesage, N. Bernatchez, M. P. P., and E. A. Barnard, awarded the prizes as set forth in the following report.

Report of the committee of judges. Your committee has the honour to report that the first prize in the competition for Canadian cows is awarded to Rev. Mr. Gerin, parish priest of St. Justin, for his cow called "Major" which gave 12 lbs. 4¾ ounces of butter in 7 days.

The second to Mr. Damase Paradis, of St. Sébastien d'Aylmer, for his cow called "Rougette" which gave 10 lbs. 4½ ounces of butter.

The third to Mr. Pierre Massé of St. Grégoire d'Iberville, for his cow called "Noire", which gave 9¾ lbs. of butter.

As the cow belonging to Mr. Arthur St. Jacques, of the parish of Yamachiche, which gave 13½ lbs. of butter, and that of Mr. Prospère Milot which gave 7 lbs. 11 ounces of butter, were not in accord with the conditions of the competition, inasmuch as they belonged to crossed breeds in which the Ayrshire blood predominates, they cannot be awarded any prize, and we find ourselves obliged to exclude them ; however, seeing the excellent yield of Mr. Arthur St. Jacques' cow, we deem it advisable to recom-

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mend that the first prize offered in the competition for Canadian Jersey cows for which there were no entries, be awarded him.

S. LESAGE,
Chairman of the Committee.

St. Hyacinthe, 13th January, 1885.

After having read the report on the competition, Mr. Lesage made the following remarks :—

" I am happy to have been one of the judges in this competition, for one reason, amongst others : our Canadian cattle have been too long undervalued and this competition shows that this state of affairs will cease to exist.

Our Canadian cows have become acclimatized in this country ; they are less expensive to keep than the other breeds. It is time that steps should be taken to preserve these qualities.

It is the opinion of the best authorities that the Canadian cow has nearly all the characteristics of the Jersey, and that with care and judicious selection it may become as good a butter producer.

I have noticed in several county exhibitions that the crossing of the Canadian breed with others has not been satisfactory.

The size and weight have been increased; but apart from that I am not aware that any new or striking characteristics have been developed. We do not go far enough and we have not sufficient patience to continue until we are successful.

And it frequently happens that we spend plenty of time and money uselessly, while by judicious selection and intelligent care we might improve our own herds. Besides, we must consider what a good example we will give our neighbors, who are not so well off as ourselves, by showing them what excellent results can be obtained from Canadian cattle.

I agree with Dr. Couture, in strongly recommending those who have good foreign breeds or good crossed breeds, to do their best to keep them.

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But I also advise those who have Canadian cows to find out how valuable they are, and to endeavour to increase their herds; and I am quite sure that they will, some day, be satisfied that it would be a great error to allow such cattle to disappear.

The Honorable Premier had, to the last moment, hoped to be present at this meeting, but he was prevented from coming. However, he told me to say how much he regretted his inability to be present. He attaches great importance to the work done by our association, and proved it by attending the meeting held in March last, at Quebec.

The establishment of a chair of Veterinary Science at Laval University in Quebec, was partly brought about by appreciation of the cause for which you so usefully labour. This school of veterinary science, under the direction of the able professor who is with us to-night, Dr. Couture, will train learned veterinary surgeons, who will assist us in preserving our herds of improved cattle and in restoring the Canadian breed.....

After having reviewed what had been done by the association and the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Lesage added.....

I can tell the members of this association that the vital interests of agriculture in this province are in their hands. The dairy forms the most important source of revenue on our farms, and justly so. The valley of the Saint-Lawrence is, *par excellence*, the grazing ground and milk producing country of the continent. We cannot hope to compete with the west in grain and cattle for export; let us be satisfied with supplying our local markets. We get good prices for our oats, peas and barley; but where we defy other countries is in the production of cheese and butter. Let us continue to improve the quality of these products as we have commenced to do, and I would like to see the condition—*continue always improving*—applied especially to the production of butter which is so greatly favored by the climate Providence has given us.

Let me say one word more with reference to our country roads, which, at certain seasons of the year, are impassable. I mention this because it offers great inconveniences to our dairy industry with its system of manufacturing in common.

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Will not some one amongst us take up the cause of improved roads? Whoever succeeds in doing it will be a great benefactor to his country. If this appeal finds but an echo in your minds and induces you to take the matter into consideration, I will have obtained enough to lead me to hope that I have not wasted my time.

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	MAJOR M. l'abbé Gàrin		ROUGETTE Mr. D. Paradis.		NOIRE Mr. Pierre Massé		ROUGETTE Mr. Prosp. Milot		LA MAITRE'SE Mr. A.St.Jacques		—
DATE OF TEST.	22 to 28 July.		8 to 14 July.		5 to 11 July.		16 to 22 Sept.		17 to 22 Sept.		
Weight of milk at each milking:	Lbs. oz	Lbs. oz.	Lbs. oz	Lbs. oz.	Lbs. oz	Lbs. oz.	Lbs. oz	Lbs. oz.	Lbs. oz	Lbs. oz.	
1st day Morning	15.00		16.01½		19.00		11.01½		14		
1st day Noon	9.08		14.08½								
1st day Evening	8.00		12.08½		19.08		12.15		16.08		
		32.08		43.02½		38.08		24.00½		30.08	
2nd day Morning	12.08		15.00½		18.00		11.10		19.00		
2nd day Noon	11.08		13.12½								
2nd day Evening	9		12.06½		19.08		11.00		19.08		
		33		41.03½		37.08		23.03		38.08	
3rd day Morning	16.08		15.00½		17.08		11.15		19.00		
3rd day Noon	11		11.00½								
3rd day Evening	11		12.06		20.08		12.00		21.00		
		38.08		38.07		38.00		23.15		40.00	
4th day Morning	15.08		15.06		18.08		12.00		19.08		
4th day Noon	13		12.06½								
4th day Evening	10		11.00¼		20.00		13.08		14.00		
		38.08		38.12¾		38.08		25.08		33.08	
5th day Morning	18.08		15.02		18.08		13.08		12.00		
5th day Noon	12		14.08½								
5th day Evening	11		9.14		18.00		11.08		13.00		
		41.08		39.08½		36.08		25		25.00	
6th day Morning	17		17.00		18.00		11.14		14.00		
6th day Noon	13.08		12.00								
6th day Evening	12		11.02		19.08		11.06		16.00		
		42.08		40.02		37.08		23.04		30 00	
7th day Morning	19		15.07		18.08		11.00		16.00		
7th day Noon	13		11.10½								
7th day Evening	12.08		11.07		20.00		9.12		18.00		
		44.08		38.08½		38.08		20.12		34.00	
Total in lbs	.....	271.	.....	279.08½	.....	265.00	.....	166.10½	.....	231.08	

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b Quantity of cream at each churning—how many milkings yielded the cream for each churning.	Milking	Cream	Milking	Cream	Milking	Cream	Milking	Cream	Milking	Cream
		Lbs. oz.		Lbs. oz.		Lbs. oz.		Lbs. oz.		Lbs. oz.
1st churning	.....	13.04	4	4.09½	7	15	.....	7.6	14	22.08
2nd "	.....	11.13	5	5.09	7	14	.....	8.0	.....	.....
3rd "	.....		4	3.14					.....	.....
4th "	.....		4	4.01½					.....	.....
5th "	.....		4	4.00½					.....	.....
Totals	.....	25.01	21	22.02½	14	29.00	.....	15.6	14	22.08

c Quantity of butter obtained from each churning-weighed when quite finished; the quantity of salt used not to exceed one ounce per pound of butter—amount of salt to be stated.	Lbs. oz.	Lbs. oz.	Lbs. oz.	Lbs. oz.
1st churning	6.3	2.06	4.12	3.6	13.8
2nd "	6.1¾	2.03	5.00	4.5	.....
3rd "	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....
4th "	.....	1.10½	.....	.....	.....
5th "	.....	2.01	.....	.....	.....
Totals	12.4¾	10.04¾	9.12	7.11	13.8

d Quality, kind and amount of food given every day in addition to grasing.		A blue bucket of mash per day for the first two days, the cow did not eat any after that.		Six pound of bran.	About eight pounds of oat bran per day. Indigestion on the 4th day.
e Description of the place where the milk was put to cream, such place to be locked. If the milk be put in a well, the vessel holding it to be locked and in both cases the key to be given to the witnesses.	Earthenware pans placed in cold water wooden dish cured with ten.	Ordinary dairy.	In a cellar, tin dishes placed in a tub filled with water.	Ordinary dairy.	Tin dishes in an ordinary dairy.

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The prizes for the competition were paid as follows:

1st prize: To Rev. Mr. Gérin (*Major*) St. Justin de Maskinongé..... $100 00

2nd prize: To Mr. Damase Paradis (*Rougette*), St. Sébastien d'Aylmer (Beauce)..... 50 00

3rd prize To Mr. Pierre Massé (*Noire*), Mount Johnson, Iberville. 25 00

Extra prize: To Mr. Arthur St. Jacques (*La Maitresse*), Yamachiche. 35 00

Results of the Competition:—The following shows the results of the tests:

During the session of the local legislature held in 1885, the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture had amended the act respecting the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, so as to allow the establishment of a herd-book for Canadian horned cattle, and wishing to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the competition, he had offered the association to have an expert inspect the cows entered for the competition, as animals to be entered in the proposed herd-book. Dr. J. A. Couture, superintendent of the cattle quarantine at Levis, was instructed to inspect the animals entered for the competition, and handed the following report to Mr. S. Lesage. assistant commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works; this served as a basis upon which the committee, appointed to award the prizes, based its report.

S. LESAGE, Esquire,

Assistant Commissioner,

Department of Agriculture and Public Works.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that I inspected the cows entered for the competition held in the Province of Quebec dairy association, as follows:

1. That belonging to Rev. Mr. Gerin, St. Justin.
2. " " to Mr. Milot, Yamachiche.
3. " " to Mr. St. Jacques, Yamachiche.
4. " " to Mr. Paradis, St. Sébastien d'Aylmer.
5. " " to Mr. Massé, St. Grégoire d'Iberville.

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Rev. Mr. Gerin's cow is one of the best specimens of a thoroughbred Canadian cow, I have ever seen. It is small, of a dark brown colour, with almost black points. The muzzle is encircled with a greyish ring. The ears are dark brown outside and yellowish inside. Its head is rather heavy and so are its horns; otherwise it would be taken for a brown Jersey.

I may add, for the information of those who rely upon the *Guenon* system in judging of the milking qualities of a cow, that it belongs to the *Flanders* class of the first order, which means that it is a first class cow.

Mr. Paradis' animal is a thoroughbred Canadian cow. It is not a fine specimen. It is of Guernsey origin, that is, it is of a light red colour, as far as I can recollect, with some white spots on the extremities.

According to the *Guenon* system, it belongs to the *Selvage* class, (third class) first order.

It is small and shows no traces of foreign blood.

Mr. Massé's cow is a thoroughbred Canadian. It is small, dark in colour; the muzzle is surrounded with a greyish ring less marked than that on Rev. Mr. Gérin's cow.

The animals belonging to Messrs. Milot and St. Jacques, are very pretty cows of crossed Ayrshire and Canadian breeds.

They are both pretty tall, the hind quarters being very ample. They are both dark red in colour, which is a characteristic of the Ayrshire breed. They have, especially, the Ayrshire head and horns, as well as the general appearance which cannot be described, but which is easily recognized when one is used to it.

In the first case, that of Rev. Mr. Gérin's animal, I find all the traits and marks of the Canadian cow; in the third case, that of Mr. Masse's animal, I have the shape, the grey ring around the muzzle which are positive signs; on the other hand, I find no traces of foreign blood, and this, as a negative proof, confirms what I have said.

In the second case, that of Mr. Paradis' animal, I must say that I have only the colour as a positive sign, but I have a good negative sign, the

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absence of foreign blood. It is upon the latter that I chiefly base my opinion. But, I repeat, I cannot recommend this subject as a type.

In the two other cases, there is hardly a trace of Canadian blood, and I cannot understand why any one could even think they were of the Canadian breed.

In order to recognize and be certain of a Canadian cow, one must thoroughly know all the other breeds we have in the country, in order to establish a comparison. However, some of the following signs will assist in recognizing it.

It is of small stature; a good deal smaller than the Ayrshire; about the size of the Jersey. Then the head is a little long, the horns generally turned in.

It is but very seldom that the horns are turned forwards and upwards. This is how the horns of Ayrshire cows are turned. The muzzle of the Canadian cow, is surrounded by a greyish or yellowish ring; this is one of the best signs of all. The colour of the Canadian cow is all black or brindled or a yellowish brown with black points, or else a light red.

The inside of the ears is often yellowish, and this is a very good sign.

In good types, the head is short and the forehead wide; the horns are short and well turned in. Cows with a sleek dark red or dun colour are never thoroughbred Canadians. Red cows with white head and feet as well as dappled red and white ones are not, as a rule, thoroughbred Canadians.

Cows of a light red colour, those which are dappled black and white or all black may be pure Canadians.

Of course this is only general. In many cases we must admit exceptions to this rule.

I have the honour, &c.,

J. A. COUTURE,
Ins. V. S.

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TEST OF MILK.

Means of ascertaining its richness in butter.

A

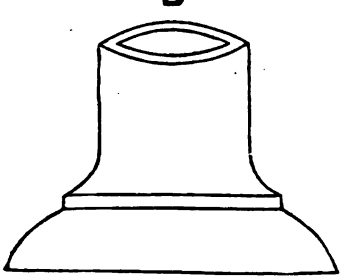
It is necessary that the butter or cheese maker and the breeder of milch cows should known the richness of the milk which they have to work up or to sell. I will describe a means, which anybody can try, of obtaining information on this important point.

The following is the method of testing milk to ascertain its richness in butter.

Take a glass tube closed at the bottom as in the figure A, opposite. This tube is ¾ of an inch in diameter by 11 inches in length. The upper portion is graded from 0 to 20, each unit or degree of which corresponds to one per cent of the capacity of the tube up to 0.

Pour into the tube about 250 grains of milk at 80°; that is enough milk to fill the tube up to the first division line at the bottom and add an equal quantity of ether (up to the second division line). Take the tube in one hand, applying the thumb to the opening so as to close it completely and shake it for four or five minutes. The object of this operation is to favor the action of the ether upon the milk and to separate the fatty matter from the other components of the milk.

B



After that, add 250 grains of alcohol (of 60° proof) and shake the tube for five minutes more; then put the tube on its wooden stand (fig. B) and let it stand until the butter rises to the surface of the liquid in the form of an oily mass, yellow in colour and very clear. This is done in a very short time. Then observe how many divisions or degrees of butter there are in the scale from 0 to 20.

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The method of calculating the percentage of fatty matters is as follows :—

Multiply 3½ by the number of degrees of butter in the tube. Multiply the product by 4 and divide by 10 ; the quotient, by putting a decimal point after the first figure to the left, will give the percentage of butter in the milk. These calculations are explained as follows :

Each small division at the top of the tube represents 3½ of butter per 250 grains of milk ; you will thus have in 250 grains which you have taken to test as many times 3½ grains as there are degrees of butter ; now as 100 to 250 is as 4 to 10 you multiply the product of 3½ divisions of the tube by ½ to get the percentage of butter in the milk.

It is much more correct to calculate the quality of milk by its richness in butter as above, than by its richness in cream. As there is rich milk and poor milk so is there rich cream and poor cream. I mean cream obtained by the ordinary method of creaming ; that is by allowing the milk to stand. Now if you wish to compare the richness in cream to richness in butter of several different lots of milk, or in other words to ascertain whether various lots of milk, giving the same percentage of cream, will give the same percentage of butter, take graduated tubes and, after putting in samples of different lots of milk, take 250 grains of each lot to make the test with our instrument. By comparing the results of the test with the cream guage and the analysis, you will obtain the exact account of the comparative values of the different lots.

In conclusion, I may add that the thorough shaking and mixing of the milk with the ether and alcohol is an essential part of the operation.

Be also careful to keep the milk at a rather higher than lower temperature ; from 80° to 90° is a good temperature.

JAMES CHEESMAN,
Editor of the "Dairyman," Montreal.

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THE DELAITEUSE.

A CENTRIFUGAL BUTTER WASHER.

The machine, as its name indicates, is of French origin, having been invented and patented by Mr. Pilter of Paris. It was awarded GOLD MEDAL, at the British Dairy Show, 1885. It is constructed on the centrifugal principle so well known in connection with the Laval Cream Separator, between which and the Delaiteuse there seems, at first sight, considerable resemblance.

The action of the machine, briefly described, is as follows: The butter, after leaving the churn, is, while still in a granular state, placed—about 20 lbs. at a time—in a canvas bag—shown in the subjoined engraving. This bag is then placed in a metal cylinder, perforated with holes, like a colander, which, from motion communicated by the horizontal spindle, is then made to revolve rapidly—1100 to 1200 turns per minute. The result is that the buttermilk, or any other moisture the butter may contain, is driven off to the circumference, and thence through the holes into the outer case, whence it passes out by the pipe into a receptacle underneath, the butter remaining in a perfectly dry condition, in immediate readiness for being worked up into pats of whatever shape may be required. The whole operation only takes four minutes and, directly one lot of butter is dealt with, another may be put in. It follows then, that, taking five minutes as the time required, changing included, about 250 lbs. of butter can be dealt in an hour. There is a friction brake attached, by which—after the butter has been spun round for three or four minutes—the machine can be immediately stopped to put in a fresh lot. The "intermediate motion" and "friction clutch" for getting up speed form part of the machine.

In this, as in other operations connected with dairying, special care is required during hot weather. A very low temperature is naturally an indispensable condition of success; if the temperature exceeds 52 deg. or 56 deg. at the outside, the butter becomes too soft to allow of the various operations being properly performed. Every good dairy, therefore, should

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have means for obtaining the required temperature: either an abundant supply of spring water at 52 deg. or below, or an ice house.

1. Outside view.

To perform efficiently the churning and the subsequent process of delaitage, (or mechanical removal of the butter milk), the following rules should be borne in mind:—

1. The cream should be churned at a temperature of 52 deg., or 54 deg. at the outside.

2. If, during the churning, the temperature should increase, it must be lowered, either by adding very cold skimmed milk, or water as cold as possible.

3. As soon as the butter is formed, *i.e.*, when it is in a granulated state, and there is actual separation of the butter from the buttermilk, the churning must be stopped at once.

4. If the cream has been churned at 52 deg. or at most 54 deg. that is to say, if the mass of butter has not a higher temperature than 54 deg., it may be "delaited" without any washing—this is the Danish system, and incontestably the best.

5. Should it be preferred to wash the butter instead of following the Danish system, then the buttermilk should be allowed to run out by the tap placed on the lower part of the churn; fill the churn with cold water

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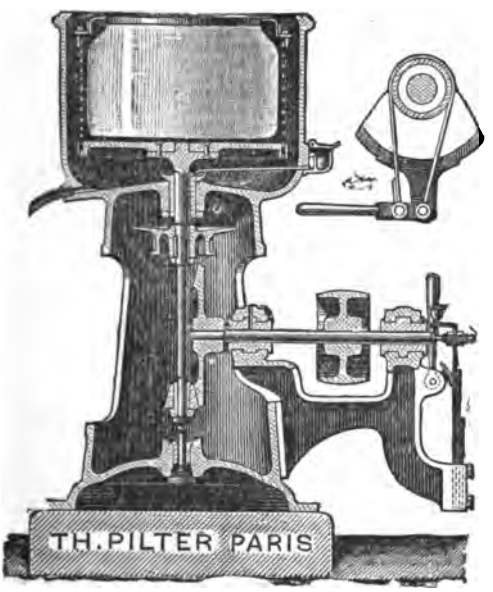
and let it run from the tap in the same way as the buttermilk; fill up again with the same quantity of water, and so on three or four times until the water runs out quite clear. It is, of course, essential not to give the churn more than two or three turns; otherwise the butter will be formed into a lump, and will retain the buttermilk in the mass.

The object in changing the water is not only for the purpose of washing the butter, but because, when the water is of a lower temperature than the butter in the churn, it hardens the butter and makes it in a fit condition for the delaiteuse.

After the washing, put the butter into the delaiteuse, which by its rotary movement, extracts the water on the same system as a turbine. The butter obtained is compact and dry, free from cavities, and from those drops of whiteish water always present in the very best butter not mechanically "delaited," and which are the sole causes that prevent good butter from keeping.

For further information write

JAMES CHEESMAN,
Box 1964, Montreal.



2. Section of the machine.

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V.

MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S REPORT.

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MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

AND

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

ANNUAL MEETING.

REPORTS AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Horticultural Society was held on the evening of Dec. 18, in the Natural History Society's Rooms, Dr. Hunt in the chair. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved, after which the president reviewed the report, hoping that the suggestion of the establishment of a Botanic Garden might be carried out.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1884.

Another year having elapsed since the last annual general meeting of the members of this society, I beg to submit the following report of the operations of the past year, and the conditions and prospects of the association at this time.

There has not been any particular change in the programme as carried out for two or three years past. Four classes of prizes were offered the past winter for the following: Class A—Gentlemen's Private Conservatories: Class B—Conservatories kept for Commercial Purposes: Class C—Conservatories kept by Amateurs; and Class D—Window Gardens. I am not aware of any other horticultural association that has chosen this particular line in which to offer prizes, but it is none the less, in my opinion, worthy of being continued and in some respects enlarged upon, were the society more amply provided with means. The wonderful improvement so noticeable in the plants shown by amateurs at the annual show, is a matter for sincere congratulation. The same statement holds good with reference, more particularly, to the plants shown in the classes for window gardens. This year, the judges appointed found the plants so exceptionally good that they recommended extra and special prizes to be given, which recommendation was carried out by the society. The names of all the prize winners in this particular branch of the society's work, will be found at page 125 of the ninth report issued the past summer.

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The society succeeded last winter, in having no less than nine different conservatories opened to the members and their friends, on various dates between the 24th January and the 29th March. Besides this, special openings were made for the benefit of strangers visiting the city during Carnival week. Those to whom the association is so much indebted are as follows:—Mr. Andrew Allen, Iononteh; Mr. H. Montague Allen, Ravenscraig; Mr. W. B. Davidson, Côte St. Paul; Mr. William Lunn, Bleury street; Mr. John Molson, Sherbrooke street; Mr. David Morrice, Redpath street; Mrs. Redpath, Terrace Bank, Sherbrooke street; Mr. George Stephen, Drummond street, and Hon. Donald A. Smith, Dorchester street. As other new and fine conservatories are being added to those already in existence, the society hopes in the near future to be able to have an even more numerous list open to the members on stated occasions during the winter. While on this subject, would it not be pertinent to ask, will not some of our wealthy men come forward and place our society in a position to have a proper botanic garden of its own? We have many monuments in this city, of the munificence of its citizens; will not some turn the channel of their liberality in this direction? It is a matter of remark, our deficiency in this respect, and there is but little doubt that if the matter was taken hold of energetically, a beginning might at least be made. Many plants would doubtless be presented by individuals and kindred societies with which to make a beginning. I suggested some years ago that something might be done with Dominion Square; but so far no steps have been taken. This spot is large and central, and if turned into a really fine garden, it would be an ornament to the city and tend to enhance the appearance of the fine buildings already erected or in course of erection in the immediate neighborhood.

Matters in connection with fruit have been quiet the past season, no special efforts having been made to get hold of any of our own native varieties, having special points of excellence. Prizes were offered for the best peck of seedling apples to be sent to the society on the 1st May, but nothing new made its appearance, and the first prize was given to a seedling already shown on one or two previous occasions. It is slow work getting people to grasp the importance of what is at first sight a trivial matter—the discovery of a good seedling apple. When you reflect that the fameuse apple pours into the pockets of the farmers and orchardists of Montreal, thousands of dollars every year, the discovery of the apple we are in search of is a matter of some importance. Who is to say that among our numerous native seedlings may not yet be found an apple, which, at a different season of the year, would be as profitable to the grower as our celebrated fameuse? I think that if the society could now lay its plans and offer, instead of three prizes, half a dozen, running from, say, twenty-five dollars down, for the best half bushel of seedling apples to be shown on 1st of May, 1886, that something more effective could be done. There would then be time for those not a few persons, to come forward, who, if they had only known about it in time, could have shown a fruit superior to anything of their neighbors, in fact, just what we are looking after so anxiously. Large prizes would stimulate and they need not be awarded if the fruit was not of special merit.

As some members expressed a wish to have monthly meetings of the society for the

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purpose of discussion and reading papers, the board of directors arranged to hold four, one on the 15th February, one on the 21st March, one on the 18th April and on the 16th May. Our President Dr. Hunt, and Prof. Penhallow, went to a great deal of trouble in preparing papers. The attendance of members, however, was far from encouraging to these gentlemen. Few horticultural societies have the good fortune to have among their directors, those who are so well qualified to give information and instruction in a pleasing and popular manner. It is, therefore, a matter of regret that so few members avail themselves of their privileges. The most experienced cultivator of the soil would probably find that he had something to learn, and that there were some very simple facts in nature, the cause of which he bad been heretofore in complete ignorance of, though simple enough when explained.

The libraryof the Society, containing several hundred books, is not appreciated by the members as it should be. Arrangements were made the past year with the caretaker of the Natural History Society's building, to deliver books to members during each day, and also to keep the room open on each Friday evening during the winter. The reports of the different Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Associations, which comprise a large proportion of the library, contain a vast amount of information from the experience and observation of the most practical growers and cultivators on the continent. Many of these men have the same difficulties of climate to contend against that we have in this Province, and their experience should be of service.

The object, however, in which the interest of most of the members centres, is the annual show, and though it is a pretty difficult matter to make one show differ very much from another, to the casual visitor, as far as general arrangement goes, even this was accomplished the past year. Owing to the Victoria Rink having been leased for the summer season, it was not possible to obtain it on the usual liberal terms. In view of this fact, the directors having failed to come to terms with the lessee, endeavored to find some other suitable place in which to hold their show. No building sufficiently large being obtainable, the lot of ground, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors streets, was selected as being the most suitable. A deputation of the Society was appointed to call upon the gentlemen representing the Canadian Pacific Railway, the owners of the property. In view of the difficulty the Society has in finding the necessary means to carry on its operations, their liberality and consideration is well deverving of the thanks of the Association. As it was impossible to procure tents in this country sufficiently large to accommodate so considerable an exhibition, some 500 feet of shedding was erected around the outer sides of the property. The tents were reserved for the plants shown in the gardeners' class ; hot house grapes, peaches, plums, etc. The apples, outdoor grapes, vegetables, cut bloom and plants shown in the amateur department, found accommodation in the sheds, which, as well as the tents, were completely filled. The exhibition was lighted by means of 26 electric lights, furnished by the Royal Electric Light Co., of this city. The effect of this fine light on the plants was very beautiful without being injurious, and the whole grounds were rendered as light as day. Most visitors were highly pleased with the change, as the weather was for the most part favorable, and it has been demonstrated that it is possible to hold a horticultural show without having a permanent building. In fact, with the facilities we now have for lighting large open

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spaces, ranges of open sheds built side by side, and whose principal shelter would be the roof, would probably be the best adapted of all for horticultural exhibitions. Certainly, the plants shown this year were less injured than ever before. Some might object that sufficient protection was not afforded from theft and loss of valuable plants in such buildings. When police, however, are constantly on duty day and night, as they are at the society's and other shows, very little danger need be apprehended on this score. The society's exhibitions are only frequented, for the most part, by the better class of the community. A considerable quantity of fruit was growing in the lots adjoining the exhibition grounds this year, but none was touched, though the lots were actually part of the same property. On the first evening of the exhibition, the electric light suddenly went out, through some slight accident to the machinery; but though some 1,500 to 2,000 people were present, not even a plate of fruit was disturbed. The audience deserve not a little credit for their coolness and presence of mind in remaining where they stood, and thus avoiding what might have led to an accident. Mr. Lavigne, the leader of the city band who was present on the occasion, should not be forgotten, as his action in causing his band to play a lively air, tended to re-assure the people. The exhibition as a whole, was probably, as far as the plants were concerned, the best ever held. A very fine exhibit of palms was made by H. Mattock, gardener to Mr. R. B. Angus, for which a special prize was awarded. They occupied a large table near the entrance, and were a very attractive feature. The palms exhibited by Mr. Doyle from the conservatory of Mr. Elmenhurst, were also very fine, and in that particular class the exhibition was much ahead of anything shown here before. A magnificent collection of plants was also shown by Mr. Betrix, gardener to Mr. Andrew Allan. Among the other large exhibitors may be named Mr. Laughton, gardener to Mr. Mackay; Mr. Spriggings, Mount Royal Cemetery Co., Mount Royal Park; Mr. Pinoteau, gardener to Mr. O'Hara, and Mr. Trussell, gardener to Mr. H. R. Molson. Mr. Colin Campbell had a large exhibit of bouquets, floral designs, etc., and carried off several first prizes. The table on which all the bouquets, floral designs, etc., were exhibited was, as it always is, a most attractive feature of the exhibition. The introduction this year of prizes for six party and six corsage bouquets, produced a larger number of bouquets than usual. The tendency of the times is to spend large amounts of money on floral decorations, and very large prizes are offered at leading exhibitions in the United States in this particular line. The result is that some large and really magnificent specimens of the florist's art are produced, worthy of being a leading feature in any show. A tempting prize in this line might produce something very much finer than has yet been exhibited in Montreal. Among the plants shown by the amateurs this year, might be found some really fine specimens, those shown by Mr. F. W. Burdon being specially worthy of note; he having obtained no less than twenty-two first prizes, carrying off the largest amount of prize money in the amateur class.

The show of vegetables was good, and in some classes the number of entries was large and the competition keen. The show of honey was small; and it is somewhat strange that a larger number of exhibits do not enter for the prizes offered by the Society, if only with a view of bringing this important product before the attention of buyers in the largest market in the Dominion.

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The exhibit of fruit was magnificent, in fact, much larger than might have been expected, owing to the early date at which the exhibition took place, viz., the 9th, 10th and 11th September. To show how great is the progress made in this direction within the last few years, I give the following analysis of the outdoor fruit shown, prepared by Mr. Charles Gibb:—

"An analysis, which has been made of the exhibit of fruit at the late exhibition of the Montreal Horticultural Society, is interesting as showing the steadily increasing interest and care taken in fruit culture in this province. The collection was a remarkably fine one considering the early period at which it was held. Of apples, 1,033 plates were displayed, the largest exhibit in any one year since 1858, when the prize list was first opened, and that in two sections, to county competition. From Huntingdon, Rouville, Chateauguay and Brome counties, 412 plates of apples were entered, containing many good varieties not grown in Montreal, and of 213 plates entered in the competition for the best collection, only 74 plates were from the vicinity of this city. Of the 625 plates in the above mentioned collections, but 74 plates were grown on the Island of Montreal. Of the remaining 408 plates, assuming that one-half were grown on the island, the distribution of the whole collection would be 278 plates grown on the island, 755 in the counties beyond.

"The collection of out-door grapes numbered 196 plates, of which 97 were contributed by Wm. M. Pattison, of Clarenceville, whose large collection contained no less than fifty varieties, including all the new varieties worthy of trial. From the above it will appear how little has been done, comparatively, by the Island of Montreal, and how meagre would have been the collection, but for the help given by the counties of Huntingdon, Rouville, Chateauguay, Brome, Vaudreuil and Two Mountains. The county collections of apples contained many new varieties. Early Russian kinds, like Yellow Transparent and Charlottenthaler, which ripen on 25th July, Kellogg Russet, a seedling of Golden, but hardier and better in tree, Grand Duke Constantine, of Alexander type, and crabs larger in size than some of the apples, and of first quality as dessert fruits."

Whatever may be the future of this society, it has for some years past done a useful work. There is still ample scope for its continuation, and, with an association so sound and so well established, its future years should be still more full of promise.

A less pleasing part of the Secretary's duty, is to explain the financial position of the Association. Owing to the heavy outlay of the Society for some years past, the present directors, on assuming office, decided to curtail the prize list somewhat; but, owing to the very full exhibition, there has actually been between $30 and $40 more money paid out in prizes than last year, the figures being—1883, $1,339.31; 1884, $1,370.38. In both the years 1882 and 1883, there was also what might be called an extraordinary income, viz.: in 1882 $150 grant from the Citizens Committee, and in 1883 $200 grant from the Provincial Government, in aid of publishing the annual report. There has been no revenue from either of these sources the past year. As a general thing, when the Dominion Exhibition is held in Montreal, the receipts of this society at the door are very much larger than when there is

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none. The receipts from this source in 1875 were $1,435, in 1880 $1,002, in 1881 $668, in 1882 $663, and in 1884 only $467. Undoubtedly there were not so many visitors as usual in Montreal this year, and the receipts from the door were from $150 to $200 less than was expected. Unfortunately, too, though nothing was paid for the use of the Exhibition Grounds, the expenses attending the fitting up of the exhibition was more than usual. The work was done at a slightly less expense than would have been incurred had the rink been leased, without allowing anything for decoration, on which it has been customary to spend from $100 to $150; but $585.16, the total cost, is a large item. The exhibition at the Mile End being open at night, and the dog show being also open, doubtless contributed to reduce the receipts in a degree. To meet the deficiency, it was thought better to borrow the sum of $300, rather than sell any of the bank stock held by the Society. Half this amount has been already paid back, leaving $150 still to be provided for out of this year's income. If the receipts at the door had been up to even the least of former years, when a Dominion Exhibition was held here, and a building had been obtainable at the usual cost, there would, in all probability, have been a gain, instead of a loss, on the year's transactions.

The amount of fees collected from members was $1,693, an amount never before equalled till last year, when the receipts from the same source amounted to $80 more. Everything connected with the management of the Society has been done as economically as possible. The expenses of the report continue to be a heavy burden, there having been paid on this account alone, the sum of $293.50 during the year. The printing of the ninth report has not yet been paid for; but it is hoped that some arrangement may be made with the Government by which they will bear this expense, as is done in Ontario. It will be the duty of the incoming directors to devise some means of equalizing the expenditure by either raising more money or decreasing the amount paid out. The labor involved in working the Society so as to make ends meet, is very great and falls on a few. More money is absolutely necessary if the Association is to carry on its work as it should be done. The large provincial exhibitions have generous grants placed at their disposal to meet any deficiency in the receipts from the public. We have nothing of this sort; and when the directors feel that a mere change in the weather, over which they certainly have no control, may place the Society in a position of inability to meet its engagements, some means should be devised to free them from any such annoyance. Mr. Cheney again continued his handsome prize for the best bunch of hot-house grapes, and Mr. Alex. Armour was the fortunate winner. Mr. E. J. Maxwell also offered some prizes for plants grown and shown by children. Miss Jack, of Chateauguay Basin, has also intimated her intention of offering two prizes, open to children, for the two best roses shown at the next year's exhibition. Mr. J. B. Cartwright also proposes to offer a prize of $5 to $10 for the best kept front garden plot, the rental of the house not to exceed $160 per annum. Perhaps other members might be induced to follow this good example, and thereby aid the Society. It is very many years since a mid-summer show was held. Perhaps such an exhibition would be in accord with the wishes of the members of the Society, instead of the regular fall show. The prize

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list of such a show need not be nearly so large, and it would at least have the charm of novelty.

His Excellency the Governor-General paid a hurried visit to the show late in the afternoon of the first day. He was accompanied also by several members of the Provincial Government. Owing to the non-receipt of the letter announcing his intended visit, the directors were not present to receive him. However, accompanied by your secretary, he made a hurried examination of the exhibits and expressed himself as much pleased, especially with the fruits. It was unfortunate, though unavoidable, that so good an opportunity of explaining the work of the Society was lost. Mr. G. Cheney and Mr. Chas. Gibb, two of the gentlemen elected by the Board at the last annual meeting, resigned during the season, and Messrs. G. L. Marler and D. J. Descarries were elected to fill their places. Mr. Cheney was elected vice-president, and on his retiring, the late Mr. G. L. Marler was elected to the vacant position. The Society have to regret the loss of several very old members by death during the past year. Few men, however, took so great an interest in the object of this and kindred societies as our late vice-president, and we, in common with other associations, in his removal have sustained the loss of an active and very useful member, whose place will not be very easily filled.

It has been suggested by a member of the Society that it would be well to offer some gold medals to be competed for annually, but not to become the property of the exhibitor until won two or three times. If accompanied by a small money prize, to be paid the winner each year, the suggestion might be worthy of consideration.

The books of the Society have been audited and found correct by Messrs. J. M. M. Duff and Jas. McGregor. The balance on hand is $54.16, exclusive of about $100, members' fees, collected on account of the year 1885.

The Society again brought a number of their judges from a distance, and as the gentlemen selected were well qualified for their position, the awards made have, with few exceptions, given complete satisfaction. The judges in the apple and outdoor grape department, were very much aided by the appointment of a committee of our local fruit growers to examine the fruit shown, in order to guard against improper naming, and the exhibition in collections of more than one plate of fruit of the same variety but under a different name. This plan is so admirable that it should be continued, and adds another to the long list of excellent suggestions received from Mr. Chas. Gibb.

The ninth report made its appearance in due course during the summer, and the Society is again under obligation to the Report Committee and its painstaking secretary, Mr. R. W. Shepherd, Jr., for their admirable work.

An effort was made to have the society represented at the New Orleans Exhibition, by sending there a collection of our apples. The Dominion Government was approached on the subject, but failing to obtain a grant of money to do the work properly, the project had to be abandoned.

The society is again greatly indebted to the press of Montreal for their friendly

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aid in helping forward the society's objects, recognizing that we aim at the advancement of our common country. The directors had the pleasure of meeting the representatives of most of the city newspapers at the Judges' Lunch, on the opening of the show. I venture to hope that we may have the pleasure of meeting them on some future occasion, and that a better opportunity may be afforded of explaining to them the working of the association.

I thank the members for their kind consideration of myself in a somewhat arduous position, and I beg to assure them that in everything I have done, I have striven to advance the well-being of the association.

HENRY S. EVANS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AND FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN ACCOUNT WITH HENRY S. EVANS, SEC.-TREAS.

Dr. FROM 22ND DECEMBER, 1883, TO 1ST DECEMBER, 1884. **Cr.**

1883.		
Dec. 22—To balance cash on hand		$12 64
1884.		
To dividends in bank stock		60 00
To receipts from September show		467 43
To amount annual Government grant		1,000 00
To members' fees received, 837 at $2.00	$1,674	
To members' fees received, 19 at $1	19	
		1,693 00
To amount received for special prizes		31 00
To sundries		6 00
To cash received for two notes discounted		297 37
Total		$3,568 04

1884.		
By amount prizes paid to 1st December, 1884		$1,370 38
By paid for postage stamps		45 70
By paid library expenses		88 50
By paid for printing eighth report	$238 00	
By paid expenses on account ninth report	55 50	
		$293 50
By paid judges' expenses		88 55
By paid printing and advertising		312 93
By paid expenses of September show, including electric light, tents, lumber, carpenters' bill and hauling, music, labor, etc		585 60
By paid stationery, (two years)		13 55
By paid on account of plant		11 22
By paid sundry accounts, including clerical assistance, collecting rent, etc		203 95
By paid Secretary's salary to 1st December, 1884		500 00
Balance cash on hand		54 16
Total		$3,568 40

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On motion of Mr. Gunning, seconded by Mr. J. Torrance, the report was adopted.

Messrs. Jack and Torrance were appointed scrutineers for the election of directors, when the following gentlemen were chosen:—Professor Penballow, Dr. T. S. Hunt, R. W. Shepherd, Jr., J. Beatrix, Charles Gibb, William Evans, R. Brodie, E. J. Maxwell, J. Doyle.

The Report Committee was also elected—C. Gibb, Professor Penhallow, R. W. Shepherd, Dr. J. B. Edwards, J. McKenna, J. Doyle, R. Brodie, Jr.

Library Committee—Charles Gibb, Dr. Andres, Professor Penhallow, H. S. Evans.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held immediately after adjournment for the election of officers, with the following result:—

President.—Dr. T. Sterry Hunt.

Vice-President.—Professor Penhallow.

Secretary and Treasurer.—H. S. Evans.

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BOTANIC GARDENS, †

BY PROF. PENHALLOW.

Among those who are fortunate enough to know our fair city, either by personal acquaintance or through indirect channels, Montreal enjoys a deservedly high reputation for her many attractions, not the least of which is our unequalled Mount Royal Park. It now appears that initiative steps have been taken in a movement which, if successful, will augment these attractions in a most important manner by the establishment of a botanic garden with suitable conservatories. The scheme is a most comprehensive one, and is of such importance, not only to the city but to the Dominion at large, that we feel it desirable to lay it before our readers in all its aspects.

It has long been felt by the Horticultural Society that Canada was placed at a great disadvantage among other nations, in not having a suitable garden where plants could be tested in their climatic adaptations, and their economic value accurately determined. This found expression in the annual report of the Secretary for 1880; and in his report for 1884, submitted at the annual meeting in December last, he again called attention to the necessities of the case, and hoped that action might be taken at some future date. At an early meeting of the directors, it was decided that the question was one of such importance, and the necessities so obvious, that it was deemed desirable to at once take decisive steps. A plan was therefore elaborated for the establishment of a botanic garden and arboretum, which, while distinct as to locality, should, in a measure, at least, be under the same general management. Negotiations were at once opened with the proper authorities, looking to the establishment of a garden for herbaceous plants, together with proper conservatories and propagating houses, in a central location. These negotiations are now pending, and the results will be announced in due season.*

Within a few days the city authorities have been approached with reference to establishing the arboretum on Mount Royal, as a feature of the Park, and it was then learned that a garden was contemplated in the original park plan, but that its realization has been delayed for want of funds to meet the expense. The proposition of the Society, however, met with such favor that a special committee from the Board

† These articles were originally contributed as editorials to the *Daily Star*, and appeared in that paper during the month of March, 1885.

*Since this was written the plan has been somewhat modified, and the intention now is to combine both garden and arboretum in one, within the limits of the Park.

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of Directors was invited to meet the Park Committee of the City Council on the afternoon of February 12th. A general statement of the proposed plans was presented, and important facts were cited to show the great value of such an institution both to the city and the Dominion. The Society was represented by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, President; Prof. Penhallow, Vice-President, and David R. McCord, Esq. As the meeting was a preliminary one, no definite results were reached, but the interchange of views led to the subject being referred for more careful consideration at an early date, when it is to be hoped decided measures may be adopted for the proper execution of this most desirable scheme. The general features of the plan for the establishment of an arboretum are as follows:—

As the name indicates, it is designed to utilize a certain tract of land—we will say ten acres or more as necessity may require—for the growth of trees and shrubs, not only from all parts of the Dominion but from other parts of the world. The arrangement of all the different species and varieties introduced, should be such as to exhibit in the best manner, the natural relationships, and if, in addition to this, each tree and shrub has a suitable label, the whole garden will be a most valuable source of instruction to a very large class of citizens who could obtain the information in no other way. As a means of popular instruction, then, the arboretum would be invaluable, while it should also admit of very substantial advantages being derived by the various educational institutions of the city for the benefit of their students, since it is designed that the grounds shall be free to the public, as are other parts of the Park.

In its practical aspects, it is contemplated to make the arboretum a place where the climatic adaptations and economic values of plants may be accurately determined, and this at once displays a very large field of usefulness in which the whole of Canada has an interest, since by such means it will be possible to avail ourselves at comparatively short notice, and upon the basis of reliable and authoritative information, of numbers of trees and shrubs from other parts of the world which may prove of great value here as elsewhere.

Other directions of usefulness suggest themselves, and if in the future it should be found desirable to extend the functions of the arboretum beyond those indicated, it will be very easy to increase its usefulness by following somewhat in the same lines pursued by older establishments of a similar kind, such as those found all over Europe and in the Arnold Arboretum at Brookline, Mass. The distribution of seeds; the distribution of authoritative information as to the care of trees, the proper method of pruning, transplanting, etc., etc.; dissemination of information concerning improved methods of arboriculture; popular instruction in subjects relating to general horticulture; and as a repository of information for the benefit of gardeners, who could feel sure of gaining authoritative information on subjects connected with their calling; all these are directions in which an enlarged and legitimate, as well as very important field of usefulness may be found.

The history of similar institutions elsewhere, shows that their usefulness in all these directions is meeting with greater recognition and appreciation every year, and their importance as a means of popular instruction to a very large class of

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people, who neither have the time nor money to spend in special education, is very great, and, as in the case of the Kew Gardens, is gaining greater recognition from this particular class.

The gardens at Kew, England, are without doubt the largest and most fully equipped in the world, and both in this and in the amount and character of the work performed, may be taken as the type which other gardens may well follow; we shall, therefore, in our endeavors to show good and substantial reasons for the establishment of a similar institution here, have frequent occasion to cite the results which are now being obtained at Kew; not, however, that we aspire to surpassing or even equalling them, but that so far as the special needs of this country and climate are concerned, efforts should always be directed towards them as the standard which it might be possible to realize.

The question of maintenance is a very important one in this connection. An establishment of this character requires to be independent, while at the same time the interests of the public demand that the grounds should be open to all without restriction, and that there should be no necessity for resorting to the sale of produce for a revenue. It is very essential that there should be nothing of the nature of a commercial enterprise, and whatever material is distributed to other gardens or to the city, should be in the nature of exchanges, and this would bring ample compensation in new material for planting. To secure this, it is essential that a fund should be provided, from which a reliable and adequate revenue could be drawn.

GARDENS OF THE WORLD.

The first question which naturally arises in dealing with a problem of this kind is, is there a trustworthy precedent? The answer is to be found in the example which most of the civilized nations of the earth have already set us, and in which ample justification will be found for all that is contemplated in the plan now proposed for Canada. From the most trustworthy information at hand, the various countries of the world have been classified according to the botanic gardens which they support. as follows:

1. Germany, 32; II. Italy, 24; III. France, 22; IV. Austria, British Islands and immediate dependencies, Russia, 12 each; V. British India, 9; VI. Belgium, 6; VII. Switzerland, 5, VIII. Australia, Cape Colony and Natal, Holland, Scandinavia, West Indies, 4 each; IX. Portugal, United States, 3 each; X. Algeria, French Indies, Roumania, Spain, 2 each; XI. Brazil, British Guiana, Canary Islands, Chili, Denmark, Dutch Indies, Egypt, Equador, Guatemala, Greece, Hong Kong, Japan, Mauritius, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Servia, Siberia, Tasmania. 1 each; XII. Argentine Republic, Canada, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, none.

It is thus seen in the first place, that Canada is placed in a most unenviable position as compared with the other progressive nations, since she is forced into the list with those nations of least enterprise and in the lower scale of civilization. She even stands lower than Japan.

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In the long list of gardens—one hundred and eighty-seven in all—here given, there is abundant evidence that they must serve a most useful purpose, and what their value is, we shall see later on. But it is interesting to note that in Germany, the country which leads the world in science, there are not less than thirty-two gardens, or 17.1 per cent. of the whole number, and there must be very substantial reasons indeed, reasons which are not based upon sentimental views, to lead such an eminently practical people to maintain so many similar establishments at a large annual ontlay. In Europe, these gardens are divided between educational institutions —chiefly universities—and the State. In the former case they are maintained because of their value in technical education ; in the second case they are supported to promote special industrial interests, and in both cases they serve a most important purpose as a means of popular education and as mere ornamental grounds. In the United States, of the very meagre number of properly established botanic gardens there found, one is maintained at Washington by the Central Government, for experimental and ornamental purposes, while the other two, the garden at Cambridge and the arboretum at Brookline, belong to Harvard University ; and they serve a most important purpose, not only in technical education of a high order, but in the diffusion of knowledge of the greatest practical value to the country at large. In other countries, as in the tropics, the gardens are not generally connected with educational institutions, and their functions are of a more practical nature, since they are designed chiefly to test the economic values, and determine the characteristics of the plants growing in that region, thus permitting the acquisition of exact knowledge in much shorter time and with greater reliability than would be possible otherwise.

As one of the largest of the British colonies, occupying a very important geographical position, and with most important and extensive resources which demand an accurate knowledge of plants with reference to climatic adaptations and economic value, Canada should at least be on a par with the other colonies, and should be able to effect interchange of desirable vegetable growths with all other countries where similar climatic conditions obtain, but as the case actually stands, she is to-day behind even the most remote colony of Oceanica, and cannot claim equality with Japan, a country which is generally considered to have been half civilized until within a very few years, but which, notwithstanding, maintained a botanic garden for a number of years before the present European contact. It may be urged in this connection that no other colony has an equally severe climate, and this we are disposed to grant, but as will appear later, this fact does not constitute an actual obstacle. To be sure, we cannot adopt the same methods or reap the same advantages as in tropical countries where vegetation is more spontaneous, nor can we expect so rich a collection as would be possible in England, but the character of the vegetation, as well as its distribution in Canada, most conclusively show that a botanic garden would have as legitimate purpose and definite value for the necessities of this country and climate, as elsewhere. Indeed, it may with reason be urged that the necessity of a garden is fully as great, if not greater, as we proceed farther north into those latitudes where the range of desirable species is more limited, and in consequence of which it becomes important to secure as many valuable exotics from similar climates as possible.

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Another argument which might very properly be brought forward in this connection, is to be found in the relations between institutions of this character and the advancement of a people in culture and all the higher elements of an advanced civilization. The influence which springs from the habitual contemplation of and reflection upon natural objects is well defined and is known to be a most important factor in individual education; and where beauty is one of the chief elements in the object, the effect must be of a high order. Thus, through the individual, the national character is directly effected in a way and with a strength which legislation would be powerless to accomplish, and if we push this argument to its logical conclusion, we at once see that, other things being equal, the number of gardens and similar institutions supported by a people becomes a direct index of their degree of civilization. An examination of the classification given makes this obvious, as also does the history, both ancient and modern, of those nations which have at various times led the world.

From the facts and statements here presented, therefore, it is obvious that in justice to herself, Canada can hardly afford to do less than those nations over whom she claims superiority, while her interests actually demand that she should be among the foremost of nations in her maintenance of such gardens.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

Of the one hundred and eighty-seven gardens of the world, it appears that at least fifty-eight, or 31 per cent. of the whole number, are directly connected with and maintained by educational institutions, most of which rank as Universities. This may be taken, therefore, as a direct measure of their value and importance in higher education. Of the remaining sixty-nine per cent., however, we must bear in mind that, while maintained chiefly for practical results, many of them undoubtedly afford valuable means of instruction to students of those colleges and smaller institutions, which could not maintain gardens for themselves, so that we may reasonably consider their value in this direction more properly represented by a much higher percentage.

The requirements of the present day necessitate a broad and liberal foundation in education, no matter in what particular direction a man's tastes or circumstances may afterwards lead him in the choice of a profession, and now that we are slowly beginning to recognize the superior advantages of more practical methods in education, and of that system which, through its practical methods, will best fit a man to cope with the general problems of life, we have to admit the natural sciences as most important features of our system. For the general student, no less than the future specialist, a botanic garden thus becomes a most important element in liberal culture. By its collections from various parts of the world, it gives the student a new insight into nature and tends to most healthy mental expansion. To the intending specialist, it is the source of material which could be obtained elsewhere only with great difficulty, if at all.

Aside from their more special value for the education of students, they are indirectly of great service to the public at large, through the opportunities which they afford for gardeners of all kinds to gain fresh and valuable information concerning their occu-

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pation. They are repositories of reliable information and advanced methods, and an intelligent gardener is sure to derive great benefit from them, not only from observation of the plants grown and their particular arrangements, but he is able to secure at first hand, definite and reliable knowledge with reference to the proper treatment of trees and plants in all respects, and for a country with large forestry interests to care for, this is a most important consideration. In various parts of Europe, where the care of forests is conducted upon scientific principles, and placed in the hands of a suitably educated person, all such details as pruning, transplanting and the treatment of disease are regarded as matters of great importance, which must be carefully looked after. And thus, while it may not be a necessary function of a garden or arboretum to give special instruction in such matters, yet it can exert a most potent influence in this direction, in a quiet way and without special effort.

Kew, however, affords a most valuable example of what such a garden may do in educating gardeners to a better understanding of their calling, while the results of their work also demonstrate, not only the need for consideration of the necessities of this class, but the appreciation with which it is received at their hands, as well. For some years it has been the custom there, to hold classes two evenings in the week during nine months of the year, for instruction in elementary chemistry, physics and meteorology. The attendance has been good from the first, but according to the official report, it would appear that in 1880, these lectures had become so popular in meeting an actual want, that the accommodations were insufficient to meet the demand.

A third aspect of the educational value of such institutions in any community, is to be found in their influence upon the public at large; and this comes not only through rendering scientific work and names popular, but through a constant moral and social elevation. The habit of reflection, which unconsciously springs from the frequent contemplation of natural objects, particularly when the prevailing laws are well defined, engenders higher ideals, a clearer moral perception and a less morbid disposition, and there is thus a constant tendency to turn men from the commission of deeds which are a disgrace to humanity, to the performance of that which is worthy of a noble manhood. It is unquestionably true that, in communities having frequent access to such institutions, there is the greatest intelligence and refinement, and we doubt not that, no more certain means of reducing the long list of crimes now annually recorded, could be adopted, than by gradual education of the lower classes through popular channels of this kind. If we examine the record of annual visitation at Kew, we will doubtless see this more clearly. Taking four years at random, we find in 1879 a total visitation of 569,134, which, from unusual causes, represented a decrease over the previous year, of 156,288. In 1880, there was 723,681, or an increase of 154,547 over 1879. In 1881, there was an increase of 112,995 giving a total of 836,-676; while in 1882, there was an increase of 407,490, giving the surprising total of 1,244,166 visitors for the year. Furthermore, the maximum visitation for any one day in the four years, was 95,300; the average daily visitation for the whole period was 2,310, and for the year 1882, it was 3,409.

We next turn to the special bank holidays of which there are four mentioned in the official report, in order to determine what particular class is affected and to what

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extent. It is safe to say that upon such special days of freedom, any particular increase in number of visitors, would represent directly the very class it is most desirable to reach, viz., the clerks, artizans, etc., etc. And we may, therefore, take the visitation at such times as practically an index of the degree to which this class is affected. For each of the four bank holidays, therefore, the visitation in 1880 ranged from 864 to 61,831; in 1881 from 1,131 to 50,688, and in 1882 from 1,460 to 95,300 in a single day. If we then examine the relation which this visitation on special days bears to that for the same year, we get the following values; for 1880 it was 16.2 per cent.; 1881, 17 per cent., and for 1882 it was 18.4; and these figures are the more impressive, since we find with increasing visitation each year, the visitors from the working class not only held their full percentage proportion, but actually increased from year to year at the rate of about one per cent. If we now bear in mind that these gardens are but one-twelfth of all similar institutions in Great Britain, we will realize that they appeal to a very large constituency, of which a very considerable percentage represents the class which it is most desirable to reach. Also, the annual increase in number of visitors is a most convincing proof, not only that the work of these gardens is meeting with increased appreciation, but that their efforts are directed in a way which appeals to and meets the popular wants.

SCIENTIFIC VALUE.

Aside from their specific value in promoting the diffusion of scientific knowledge through the education of students, botanic gardens may very properly be regarded as capable of exerting an important influence upon the advancement of pure science, by the encouragement to original research which they offer, particularly in those which are liberally endowed, and thus able to embrace a wide field of usefulness.

One of the first and most obvious directions in which their efforts may thus be turned, is to be found in the exact determination and classification of plants from all parts of the world. It thus becomes one of the most imperative duties of a garden of high order, to give authoritative information concerning, not alone plants which are new to science, but those which are new to the particular region in which the garden is situated, as well, since such classification is a most necessary preliminary to, it is in fact a basis of, other knowledge of a more practical character. The plants of a region once accurately described; their peculiar habits of growth, geographical distribution and particular associations carefully determined, all other facts concerning them will follow in natural order and have far more significance. As a necessary outcome of such studies, large herbaria gradually accumulate and ultimately come to serve as most important means of reference, when questions arise with reference to the flora of a given region, whether from a purely scientific or practical point of view.

As the direct outcome of concentrated advantages thus placed at the disposal of the competent student, we may cite such important works as Bentley & Trimen's Medicinal Plants; Watson's voluminous Flora of California; the various works on botany by Dr. Gray; the invaluable Tenth Census Report by Prof. Sargent, on the Forestry of North America, and the indispensable Genera Plantarum of Bentham

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and Hooker; and while we unhesitatingly admit the great value of such works, we cannot but feel that their realization would be very difficult, were it not for the special facilities for such work afforded by the gardens at Cambridge, U.S., and Kew, England, from which they have emanated.

A second direction of scientific utility, is readily found in promoting study and research in those fields where the results obtained ultimately come to have a definite practical value in their application to the solution of questions bearing upon important industries; and this is chiefly to be found in the encouragement to, and opportunities for researches in vegetable physiology. It is not essential or desirable that a botanic garden should assume the functions of an experiment station proper—although in one sense it is such—but in questions of a purely botanical nature, it offers a stimulus to the prosecution of such researches, which might not be found elsewhere. It is, first of all, desirable to keep in mind that all botanical questions, however practical it is desirable their ultimate bearings may become, must first of all be approached in their scientific aspects. When these are clearly understood, the application of the principles thus made clear, follows naturally and with comparatively little difficulty. Thus studies relating to the potato disease, diseases of fruits, grape mildew, the coffee disease, and many others of a similar nature, may be cited as conspicuous examples. All of these, however, first require to be dealt with from a purely scientific point of view, as the exact knowledge thus obtained affords the only certain basis for further operations to combat and overcome. But we are well aware that the ultimate bearing of such studies must have a most important industrial aspect, as is readily seen in the case of the coffee disease, where a large and most important industry is threatened with destruction.

The rapid denudation of vast areas, through consumption of the timber which once covered them, is already leading to many interesting and difficult problems for solution. As a means of checking the disastrous results which may well be anticipated from this cause, attention is being directed to the special planting and care of trees, and to the better care of those yet undisturbed. The natural outcome of this has been a careful and scientific study of trees, with reference to the best methods of repairing injury and treating the diseases to which they are subject. Germany has already made great progress in this direction, and we may reasonably expect other countries to follow at no distant day. Here again, we have the purely scientific and the practical meeting on common grounds. Important practical results are achieved, and large industries are directly effected through the application of principles derived from scientific methods in the consideration of each particular case, and all these must be regarded as springing primarily from the stimulus and opportunities afforded by gardens and similar institutions.

These facts then, may be taken as indicating the direction in which such institutions may be of great scientific value, particularly where there is a practical application in the end. It would hardly be wise to expect one garden to actually undertake all the work here indicated, and, indeed, it is apparent that to do so would require an extensive plant. Each garden should actually undertake only such parts of this work as is justified by the requirements of its location and the strength of its

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resources. The facts brought forward, however, render it fairly clear that, however much the functions may be limited to one or more of these lines of usefulness, the garden must exercise a very sensible and important, though silent influence, in every direction.

PRACTICAL VALUE.

The value of a botanic garden, so far as practical results are concerned, may be considered from several standpoints. Perhaps the first and most obvious of these is found in the distribution of seeds and plants. In this connection, we may reasonably suppose this material to be first of all distributed to various parts of the country in which the garden is located, and for which it essentially becomes the testing ground. We thus may have valuable shade or timber trees quickly brought to the notice of a very large constituency through channels which give the information thus conveyed, the full weight of authority. After these wants are supplied, the surplus material will readily find ample outlet in distribution to more remote countries, where it will be likely to have specific value. We may also assume with reason, that this distribution does not alone concern those plants which have been introduced and found to be adapted to the climate and popular needs, but that it involves indigenous species, through the wide dissemination of which, by such means, the native flora becomes more generally and favorably known. Usually such distribution takes the form of exchange, by which means the least burden of expense is imposed upon all concerned, while it also secures reciprocal advantages. Examples of this are to be found in all the larger and older establishments of this kind, now found in various parts of the world.

In certain cases, when the garden derives a measure of support or other substantial advantages from the city or district in which it is located, it may offer an equivalent by supplying such trees as may be required for street purposes, and bedding material for public grounds, thus directly extending its value as an educator of the public, in a way which will bring the most permanent good to the greatest number. In these respects, as in so many others, the gardens at Kew have set an example which may well be followed by all others. From the official reports, it would appear that for the four years from 1879 to 1882 inclusive, there were distributed 8,703 packages of seeds ; 20,167 stove and greenhouse plants ; 4,817 herbaceous plants, and 12,458 trees and shrubs, to a total of 730 recipients. If we bear in mind that the parties receiving this material were in all parts of the world, we will at once perceive the far-reaching and great value of this work. Individuals frequently receive their share, but the larger portion constantly and primarily goes directly to other centres for study, propagation, trial and redistribution. It appears, however, that during the latter three years of this period, the London parks were directly benefitted by this distribution, since 7,730 trees went to them alone. Cities, as a rule, are far too deficient in shade trees for the public health and comfort, and in this one direction alone, gardens may accomplish much good.

The special interchange of trees and plants, with a view to directly utilizing whatever desirable qualities they may possess, presents a second phaze of the practi-

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cal value of such gardens. This we at once recognize if we call to mind the resources now placed at the disposal of the landscape gardener through the introduction of valuable ornamental plants from abroad. What is true in this respect, is also equally true in the case of those plants which are the source of valuable timber ; which yield valuable fruit; which possess important medicinal properties, or which serve as the source whence is obtained valuable textile, cordage or paper material. The results of Mr. Gibb's efforts for the introduction of Russian fruits into Canada, offer a very strong argument in favor of our statement. In fact, such interchange at once opens up a very wide and important field of usefulness.

Each year witnesses important additions to our economic plants, and doubtless many still remain to be discovered to the general public. Such acquisitions, however, require to be carefully and systematically tested, not only in their climatic adaptations, but in the direction of their special applications. Were it not for this, the introduction of new plants might be left largely in the hands of the horticulturists ; but men of this class, following such a business for a livelihood, have little time or inclination. and far less preparation for the work required. They rather depend upon seeking their knowledge of the plants they raise, from authoritative centres.

Yet another aspect of the question, is found in the possibility of distributing the knowledge thus obtained, with all the weight which authority can give. The particular mode of distribution may be largely determined by circumstances. Special publication should be issued, as is frequently the case ; or by consultation and observation on the part of those desiring special information, or by means of correspondence. The best evidence to be adduced in support of these statements, is to be found in the work actually performed in this direction.

During the four years from 1879 to 1882 inclusive, the gardens at Kew issued, or were the direct means through which their preparation and publication were realized, no less than fifty-eight (58) separate works, some of them of a very voluminous character, conveying the information there accumulated concerning a great variety of subjects. At the same time, correspondence and special examinations, or the results of continued observations upon trial plants, have been published from time to time, and thus has been given a very wide distribution of information upon a great variety of subjects and of the most valuable character.

An idea of this may be gained from the following summary for 3 years, in which the figures indicate number of plants examined or number of reports made, or both together. We thus have, woods and timbers, 14; textiles, 7; paper materials, 20: food products, 34; perfumes and oils, 8; diseases, 7; fodder plants, 13; resin and wax, 5; India rubber, 39; medicinal plants, 23; dyes, 1; poisonous plants, 1; sundries, 5. In conclusion, it is only necessary to direct attention to the very important bearing which this information has upon large commercial enterprises, since it deals directly with the distribution, adaptation and special value of plants and trees, which are the source of mahogany, india rubbers, gutta percha, chinchona alkaloids and their substitutes, indigo, textile and paper materials and important food products, no less than with the diseases which often exert a most serious influence upon many of these industries.

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CONCLUSION.

Any question which may have arisen with reference to our being too far north for a garden to meet with success, has already been met in a general way in our previous considerations, and it only remains to point out that gardens are successfully maintained in other parts of the world, where the climatic conditions are equally severe. We find that there are gardens at Christiana, Stockholm, Upsala, St. Petersburgh, Kasan and Moscow, as well as at Helsingfors; let us, then, institute a comparison with these places. Montreal is situated in about 45°30′ N. lat.; while Christiana, Upsala, Helsingfors and St. Petersburgh lie close along the parallel of 60° N. and Stockholm at about 59°20′. Latitude alone, however, does not afford a safe means of comparison, as is well known, since other considerations have an important modifying influence upon the climate of particular localities. The mean annual isotherm of Montreal is 41° F., and this is found to pass through Christiana and Stockholm, but considerably to the south of St. Petersburgh, Helsingfors and Kasan, and somewhat to the south of Moscow. Quebec, in a latitude of about 46°49′, and thus more than a degree north of Montreal, lies in the mean isothermal line of 36° F. This latter passes well to the north of Christiana and Stockholm, but passes directly through St. Petersburgh. It then bends to the south and passes somewhat to the north of Moscow, but well to the south of Kasan. From this it appears that there are at least two gardens in climates as cold or colder than Quebec, while there are no less than six gardens successfully maintained in climates of equal or greater severity than that of Montreal.

The growing season usually opens, in the vicinity of Montreal, the first week of May, and it continues well into the autumn, thus giving five months duration to the vegetative period. Within that time growth is rapid, and a varied flora is developed. Moreover, it is a well known fact that, owing to the very considerable warmth of our summers, it is quite possible to bring to maturity, Indian corn, peaches, grapes and other fruits which it is not possible to ripen properly in any of the places here compared, or even in England. It thus becomes reasonably clear that, no serious difficulty is to be met with here in climatic severity.

It is probably true that no other city of the Dominion can claim so many important educational institutions, representing so wide a range of interests as Montreal; and thus, as the educational centre of the country, it becomes highly desirable, if not a necessity, that a garden should be established here. More than that, also, its position in many respects, makes Montreal a natural centre for all such purposes as the acclimatization of plants. Trees and shrubs grown here will be able to meet the slightly colder climate of all such more northern places, where they would be likely to be grown, without injury. Any location farther south and west, would be of much less value, as the plants would then be adapted to warmer climatic conditions, and would not be adapted to the more northern localities for which they might be needed. Plants grown in Montreal could be safely distributed throughout the Dominion.

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We may now briefly recapitulate our main points, to show concisely in what particular direction good may be expected from such an institution:—

1. In its relations to the public at large, it will serve as a means of popularizing botanical science, while at the same time it will afford a most invaluable means of recreation and instruction to the laboring classes, and its final effect must be a gradual elevation of the public sentiment.

2. In its relation to special education, it will serve a most important purpose, both in technical and general instruction. If the present plans are successfully executed, the garden will be so located and so managed, that all the educational institutions of the city may derive an equal measure of benefit upon common grounds.

3. In its relation to the city, there should be no difficulty, under proper arrangements and in return for advantages such as land, etc., in the way of supplying the city with such plants as are needed for bedding-out purposes, and such trees as are required for the streets, which at present are altogether too destitute.

4. In its relation to the Dominion at large, the garden may directly become a valuable centre of information, and, under proper conditions, even a centre of experimentation. That it will exert a most important influence upon Dominion interests, goes without the saying; since such a garden, unless its efforts are confined to exceedingly narrow limits, must, in the necessary fulfilment of its purpose, extend its influence even beyond the boundary line of the country in which it is located, We may therefore expect forestry and its dependent industries, and whatever pertains to the cultivation and care of trees and plants, to receive important benefits. Beyond this, as already shown, important industries must be largely influenced and promoted by the information which it is within the power of such an institution to distribute.

Finally, we may venture to suggest that such undertakings are not to be successfully prosecuted without the sinews of war, which, in this case, appear as dollars, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the general public will so far appreciate the need of such a garden here, that the efforts now being made, will meet with substantial financial encouragement from the city, the province, the Dominion, and even from private individuals.

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SIBERIAN APPLES AND THEIR HYBRIDS.

BY CHARLES GIBB, ABBOTSFORD, P.Q.

It is of the hybrids between the Siberian crab and the common apple that I specially wish to speak, a class of fruit of great value in our cold climate.

I find that I have fruited 29 varieties. When I began work on my farm in the spring of 1873, I planted root grafts of eighteen kinds. These were from Minnesota and Wisconsin. By degrees I obtained about ten more kinds, most of them from the West. I was in search of a race of fruits that might be grown successfully to the north of us, in regions where our apples could uot be grown. A new rival has since appeared. The Russian apple will enable us to extend our area of apple culture northward. Let us remember, however, that the hardiest known form of the apple, is the Cherry crab of Siberia. Such is the opinion of Mr. Peter M. Gideon, as tested by the climate of Excelsior, Minnesota. Such was pretty much the opinion of apple growers as given to me in Kazan, in Russia, the coldest profitable orchard region of the Old World, where the "Chinese apple," or as we would say the Siberian Prunifolia Crab was said to bear extremes of cold which the apple could not. At Fergus Falls, Minnesota, 300 miles North West of St. Paul, in the orchard of Mr. Alexander Angus, it was very evident to me that a number of these crab hybrids, which I deseribe below, were many degrees hardier than the Duchess growing alongside of them.

Let us weigh the merits and demerits of the crab apple.

The good points are: 1st, hardiness and productiveness; 2nd, early bearing; 3rd, thinness of skin of the fruit; 4th, brisk, sprightly flavor. The weak points are: 1st, smallness of size of fruit; 2nd, astringent or "puckery" flavor.

Most of the kinds described below, combine all these good points, with increased size, and in many cases without the slightest astringency of flavor.

In the North-western States many varieties of the crab apple are very unpopular, in fact, thrown aside as worthless, owing to their tendency to blight; fortunately, however, injury from blight is rare with us.

I must, however, specially warn those who grow crab-apples, that the smallest crab can produce as good a codling worm as the finest apple. and that inferior crabs, whose fruit is not worth picking, may produce a numbers of codling moths and may thus be a source of great loss to the owner of an orchard.

The following nineteen varieties I will describe more or less in their order of ripening. They may all be considered hardy trees and early bearers, unless stated otherwise.

EARLY STRAWBERRY (*of Minnesota*).—This is a fruit about the size of Transcendent; striped, and mostly covered with red; of fine texture, brisk and sprightly in

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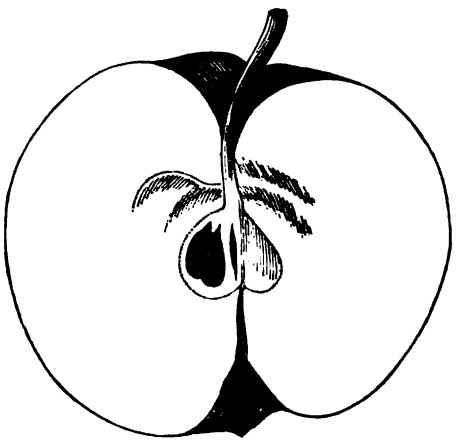
flavor; free from astringency, and ripens with Red Astrachan; hence its special promise of usefulness, as an early, edible fruit, better in quality than Red Astrachan, and one that can be grown in climates where that variety cannot. I used to think that it might be grown profitably for near market, but I fear the early Russian apples of the Early Transparent and Charlotentthaler class, hardy trees, and heavy and young bearers, are fruits of far greater market value. I might add that the Early Strawberrry, though not an early bearer, is a good bearer, and the fruit very good for canning.

HESPER ROSE (*of Minnesota*).—This is larger than the above. The past season, unusually fine; like small, highly-colored Fameuse; very fine in texture, yet somewhat flat and insipid, and inferior to the above.

I. X. L. (*of Wisconsin*).—This is a soft texture, pale yellow, non-astringent, sub-acid crab, in flavor somewhat like a second-rate Bergamot pear, but lacking in character, and not equal to some others.

BRIERS SWEET (*of Wisconsin*).—This is a cross between Bailey's Sweet, and Transscendent, by A. G. Tuttle, Baraboo, Wis. It is a fruit of decided beauty, of large size, and free from astringency. It lacks Siberian sprightliness, yet is a nice crab for eating, and good for baking. The tree, though hardier than our fameuse, does not appear to be as hardy as some others.



WHITNEY'S No. 20 CRAB.

WHITNEY'S No. 20 (*of Illinois*).—I tasted this about fourteen years ago, at the orchard of Mr. A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill., and was much struck with its fine texture and good flavor. Mr. Tuttle mentioned it to me at the time, as the best crab he knew of. I find that this tree, on account of its hardiness, is becoming a favorite with nurserymen in the neighborhood of Minneapolis. On account of its large size, good color and fine quality, it is well worth growing. It is, however, a fruit that decays rapidly after it is ripe.

ALLEN (*of Wisconsin*).—This is a good sized, oblong, yellow crab, with a bright red side; a mild sub-acid, with a very peculiar flavor.

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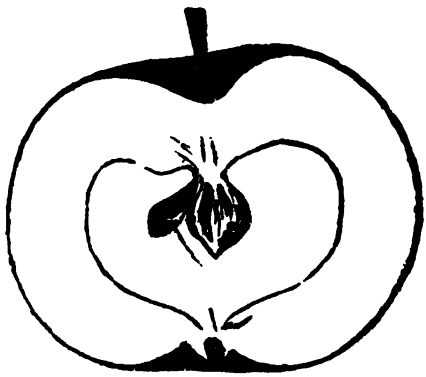
GENERAL GRANT, (*of Minnesota*).—A crab of very large size, and sometimes very dark in color. It is also a hardy tree, and a young and abundant bearer. It really bears an immense amount of fruit, which would be good for cooking. It might be useful farther north. I do not seem to want it either for home use or for market, and have cut all my trees down.



GIBB CRAB.

GIBB, (*of Wisconsin*).—This is a seedling raised by Geo. P. Peffer, of Pewaukee, and named, it would seem, after the man who first observed it to be bearing in Mr. Peffer's orchard. It is a seedling of the Siberian, fertilized by Fall Greening. The fruit is large in size, averaging two inches across, by an inch in depth. I have grown specimens which were three inches in diameter. The skin is yellow, with a blush of dull red on one side; flesh remarkably yellow, crisp and juicy, with a rich mingling of acidity and sweetness. Its astringency is so slight that it is hardly perceptible, unless specially looked for. The flesh is quite firm, but breaking, though not melting, until it becomes mellow and ceases to be crisp. Its thinness of skin and sprightliness of flavor are Siberian characteristics which make it a favorite. In competition for the prize "Best plate of Crabs," it has invariably taken the first prize, except on two occasions, when the judges ruled it out as not being a Crab. The tree is a slow grower, and did not appear to me to be specially hardy, though a report from Crookston, Minn., has spoken of it as promising to prove hardy there. It has borne heavily with me for the last four years. It is also my favorite crab for canning. It is as yellow as a Crawford Peach, and has much of the richness of a plum of the yellow gage type, yet too sweet for constant use. Season from Sept. 15th to 30th. I see in the last report of Wisconsin Horticultural Society, this variety is named among the "6 best Crabs." If ever I originate a good fruit I ought to name it "Peffer."

GENEVA, (*of Illinois*).—This has also been known as Lady Elgin, and is considered the finest in quality of the Marengo Group. Mr. J. J. Thomas and others have spoken very strongly of its fine quality. With me it has been a crab of medium beauty, fine in texture, non-astringent, of good flavor, but somewhat lacking in spicyness. The tree, too, is of slender and feeble growth for a crab.

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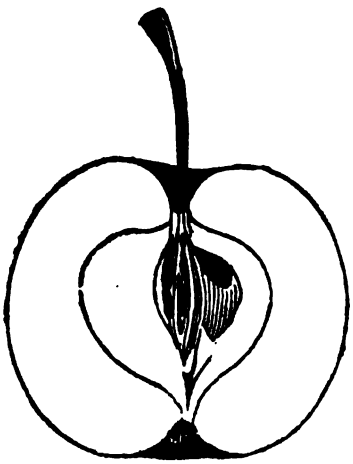
HESPER BLUSH, (*of Minnesota*).—To all intents and purposes this is a small apple with some astringency. It is larger than Transcendent, an early and profuse bearer, but not worthy of cultivation.



ORANGE CRAB.

ORANGE, (*of Minnesota*).—This is an unusually young and heavy bearer of fruit the size of Transcendent. The skin is thin, and it is free from astringency, not as rich in flavor as Gibb, yet nice for eating, and a good canning crab. A good crab for home use. For market it is the wrong color. Its season, from Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th, is not a time when crab apples are in special demand.

SWEET RUSSET, (*of Minnesota*).—This is a fruit I rather like. It is lacking in beauty, and not of large size, but a fruit of good quality, like a sweetish russet, peculiar and not easy to describe. The tree is a good grower, but not as young a bearer as some others.

MINNESOTA, (*of Minnesota*).—This is a large fruit, variable both in size and form. Sometimes we find it about twice the size of Transcendent, with a stalk two inches in length. I have also had specimens the exact size and form of a good peach apple with a stalk not more than half an inch in length. It is not to say an early bearer, and has never borne heavily with me until the past year. The fruit is of good quality, sub-acid, inclining to sweet. I saw trees of it at Fergus Falls which seemed quite hardy and doing well, and Mr. Underwood, of Lake City, Minn., told me that it was a tree that was in fair demand.

AIKEN'S STRIPED WINTER, (*of Iowa*).—When looking over the Minnesota collection at the Centennial I heard a person remark that "There is our Striped Winter Crab." The originator of this crab, Mr. Aiken, was much surprised to find it on exhibition. He was still more surprised to hear that I was growing it in Eastern Canada. The tree is not as hardy as some others, but it is a good grower, and a heavy biennial bearer. The fruit is a little smaller than Transcendent, usually a

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good red on one side, thin skinned, and a good sharp acid. Not a winter, but a late fall fruit. It has many good points about it, and yet is not of special value.

Several of these crabs, noted as coming from Minnesota, originated near or perhaps some of them with Mr. Aiken, in Iowa, but quite close to the Minnesota boundary. They have, however, always been noted as Minnesota varieties.

Golden Sweet (*of Wisconsin*).—As grown by its originator, Mr. J. S. Stickney, of Wawautosa, Wis., this had usually proved free from astringency, and its thinness of skin and brisk, sprightly flavor caused me to take quite a fancy to it. In my own orchard it has invariably proved astringent, though it is good for baking. It should be tried in some very extreme climate, where hardly anything else will grow.

Quaker Beauty (*of Minnesota*).—A nice, spicy, rather acid, little crab, not of special size or of special beauty. It is said to keep till March, but with me till October or November.

Marengo No. 1 (*of Illinois*).—This is the late keeper of the Marengo group. Dr. Charles Andrews took me to see the original tree, a grand old tree, bearing fruit of larger size than I have ever grown it. I have but one tree in orchard, and what little fruit it has borne has been small in size and very astringent. I shall cut it down.

Meeder's Winter (*of Minnesota*).—This has been a favorite with Dr. Hoskins, of Newport, Vt., who speaks of its spicy and rich dessert qualities. It is a little undersized, but is thin in skin, of good color, good in flavor and in texture, and keeps till December. A nice variety to have one tree of.

Soulard (*of the Western States*).—Is interesting to a botanist as a sample of the Pyrus Coronaria (American wild sweet-scented crab). To a fruit grower it has but one point of merit: it is the longest keeper in this list of crabs. Its flavor is bitter, and acrid beyond anything one might expect; yet it is said to be as unfair thus to judge it as to test a quince uncooked. There is truth in this. Still, I find baked Soulard a failure. Stewed, it largely loses its astringency, but not its bitterness, even with an amount of sugar that would spoil cranberries; yet, with a little lemon in it and lots of cream, it makes *fair* apple sauce. Its merit is that it keeps. In spring it loses its acidity but not its bitterness. It *might* be of use in a time of famine.

The four following kinds I know too little of to insert in the foregoing list:—

Van Wyck's Sweet (*of Fishkill, N.Y.*).—I planted two three-year-old trees of this ten years ago, but I have not had more than eight or ten specimens of fruit from them. The fruit is not of special beauty, and judging from my own samples, and others which I saw at Dr. Hoskins' at Newport, Vt., they are not as rich in flavor as I expected. Dr. Hoskins complained that the tree had not proved hardy in nursery.

Judah (*so called*).—The origin of this variety I do not know. It has been grown

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in the garden of Mr. Judah, in rear of his house in Dorchester street west, whence grafts were procured by Mr. Wm. Middleton, late of Montreal. It is a very beautiful, dark-colored crab, scarcely an inch in breadth, and sometimes two inches in length. When well grown, one of the handsomest crabs on the tables of the Montreal Horticultural Society. It is, however, very astringent. What few samples I have grown have been defective and worthless.

MILTON (*of Wisconsin*).—This is a seedling which has been disseminated by Mr. J. C. Plumb, of Milton, Wis. It fruited with me for the first time this summer. A bright red crab, tender, delicate and of fine quality. Season about the middle of September.

LAKE WINTER (*of Wisconsin*).—This also has been disseminated by Mr. Plumb. Both this and the above are very hardy and satisfactory trees. The fruit, as borne this last year, was a little larger than Transcendent. It is partially red, and evidently a good keeper. Unfortunately, I forgot to taste it.

The following four kinds I have not fruited :—

ROSE OF STANSTEAD.—This has been grown largely in the Stanstead and St. Francis districts. It is an early and beautifully colored fruit of fine grain and fine quality. In some orchards I have noticed that the fruit is defective, but am told by those who have grown it that this is exceptional. This variety combines fine quality with good size and deep rich color. It ripens soon after Red Astrachan.

WHEELER'S SCARLET (*of Knowlton, Que.*).—A beautiful fruit of a peculiar carmine color, unlike any other variety I know. It is of good size, but quite astringent and fit only for cooking.

BAILEY'S CRIMSON (*of New York*).—This is a seedling produced by Mr. John W. Bailey, of Plattsburg, N.Y. I saw the parent tree at Mr. Bailey's in full bearing. It is a fine hardy tree, a good grower and a good bearer. The fruit is of fair size, in color mostly a dark crimson, often purplish on one side. The flesh is yellowish, sub-acid, fine-grained and fine-flavored, but I think slightly astringent. In this crab we have great beauty combined with good quality.

ROTTOT.—This is a variety which is grown at Mount St. Hilaire. A few barrels of it may sometimes be seen from there on the St. Hyacinthe market. I believe this to be the same as what I have seen growing at Abbotsford and Rougemont. It is of medium size, conic, and as deeply colored as a Hyslop, and mildly acid and free from astringency. This variety combines beauty with good quality.

The following well known kinds I will note next.

MONTREAL WAXEN.—This is the variety known in Ontario and in the States, as the Montreal Beauty—the mistake is a very old one, as one may see in 1st report Montreal Hort. Soc., 1876, p. 17. Of late years it has been largely sold about Stanstead under the name of Queen's Choice. It is an invariably early and heavy bearer. The fruit has good size and beauty, and fair color, but is slightly astringent.

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MONTREAL BEAUTY.—Is but little known except in the Province of Quebec. It, like the above, seems to have been a seedling of the late Robert Cleghorn, of Blinkbonnie Garden, in Sherbrooke Street; and its right to its name is attested by the fact that all the nurserymen of the past generation, except one, propagated it as such. The fruit is well known. It has perhaps higher color, but a thicker and less transparent skin than the above, and is more astringent. Tree not as hardy.

TRANSCENDENT.—This possibly may be a true Siberian (*Pyrus prunifolia*). If so, it is the first that I have mentioned, that is not a hybrid of the Siberian Crab and the apple. Its origin is unknown. It is such a hardy and thrifty growing nursery tree that it has been largely planted, especially in unfavorable localities for apple growing in the North-West, where, some years ago, whole orchards of it were planted as a market fruit for culinary use. Its weak point is its astringency, which makes it a cooking fruit only.

HYSLOP.—This variety bears less than Transcendent, but has sold at slightly higher rates, on account of its great beauty and slightly prolonged keeping qualities. It is even more astringent than Transcendent, yet is good for cooking. Once at a hotel, in Vermont, I tasted Hyslop pie; the astringency of the fruit was scarcely perceptible; the skin so thin that it was not noticeable in texture; but its deep color had stained the fruit red.

RED SIBERIAN, YELLOW SIBERIAN, and other crabs of this class, are useful as jelly crabs, or perhaps the larger kinds for canning. For jelly, small size and astringency matter but little; deep color is the special thing needed.

CHERRY CRAB, CURRENT CRAB, &c., are another species from Siberia, known as the berry crab (*Pyrus Baccata*). The cherry is grown to a fair extent for jelly, and may be known by the falling off of its segments, leaving the fruit berry-like. This species also crosses with the common apple. As early as 1807, the late T. A. Knight obtained prizes in England for the Siberian Harvey, seedling of the cherry-crab pollenized by Golden Harvey—Foxley, from Cherry and Golden Pippin, and others were produced at the same time, but were considered of value for cider only, or mainly. The Cherry Crab has been found by Mr. Peter M. Gideon, Excelsior, Minn., to be the hardiest known variety of the crab, hardier than Red or Yellow Siberian, much hardier than Transcendent.

Enough I have said to show the value of these Siberian hybrids, a race of fruit of great value in our climate.

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THE FORM OF APPLE TREE FOR THE NORTH,

BY R. W. SHEPHERD, JR.

"Every fruit tree, grown in the open orchard or garden, as a common standard "should be allowed to take its natural form, the whole efforts of the pruner going no "further than to take out all weak and crowded branches"—truly wrote the late Chas. Downing. But I would go further and say "every fruit tree grown in the *nursery* orchard, &c., &c. &c.

It is, I think, an acknowledged fact that one of the first principles to success in orcharding in this northern climate, is the selection of hardy varieties; but a second and equally important one is a healthy, well-formed tree.

The question naturally arises, what is a well-formed tree?

Most writers on fruit culture would have us believe that a handsome, symmetrical head to a nursery tree is greatly to be desired, and they generally have a chapter or two on the principles and practice of pruning fruit trees—the object being to instruct the reader how to prune his tree to form a symmetrical head.

We must, of course, remember that most of the best American authorities such as Downing, Thomas, Barry and others, who have written on this subject, experience climate much milder than the Province of Quebec.

It would seem to be the chief object of most nurserymen to raise large (therefore, in the eyes of the purchaser) saleable trees *in as little time as possible.*

Thrifty trees may be made saleable at two years from the setting out of root grafts, by forcing the growth and allowing the young trees to branch out the second year, from the topmost buds of the first year's growth. The wood at the top of the yearling shoot, in almost all cases, is soft and unripe, and branches should never be allowed to start from unripened wood. But the unscrupulous nurseryman cannot afford to cut back his trees and wait another year, that branches may start only from well ripened wood of the second year's growth. It would not pay. In order, therefore, to have this two year old tree *saleable*, it must branch sufficiently high from the ground, and from the topmost buds. He cannot afford to rub off any intermediate buds, because the branches would then be too low, therefore, they must necessarily start from near the same point at the top of the stem of the young tree, *like the ribs of an umbrella.* This is of no consequence, he thinks, for the inexperienced purchaser will not find fault; on the contrary, if the tree be tall, stout and handsome enough, he will be quite well pleased with his purchase.

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A branched two year old tree would take the form of *Fig. I.*

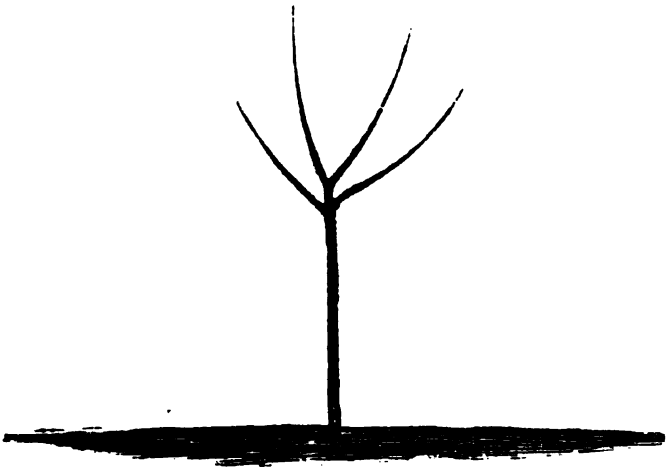

FIG. I.

Experience has proved this to be a bad form of tree for our climate, yet, how often do we see such trees sent out from some of our most enterprising nurseries? Unbranched two year old trees may be set out in orchard and grow well, soon getting established; but branched trees of that age, if they be not *iron clad* varieties, ought not to be set out at all. The branches which have been allowed to start from the unripe wood, will, in course of a few years, break off in high winds, at the point of junction with the trunk, disclosing rot and decay—caused by forcing the tree to branch a year too soon. When branches are allowed to start so near together (as in Fig. I.) a handsome head may be had, but, as the tree grows, and the branches become larger and closer together at the trunk (forming a basket, as it were), they are a receptacle for wet and dirt in summer, and snow and ice in winter. The repeated melting of the snow in the day, and subsequent formation of ice at night in the month of March each year, is the cause, in my humble opinion, why so many trees are found to have the bark killed on the upper sides of their branches near the trunk, and which growers frequently attribute to the so-called "blight." This bad form of tree may perhaps be the result of ignorance as well as design on the part of the nurseryman; but in these progressive days when competition is considered the "life of trade," the temptation is great to produce saleable trees at two years from the setting out of the root graft.

In training a nursery tree of the grade of hardiness of *Fameuse,* I would allow the branches to start, only from thoroughly well ripened wood. The tree must not be allowed to put forth branches until the third year.

The second spring, cut down the yearling shoot until ripe wood is reached, training the tree up the second year in the form of a stick, rubbing off all incipient branches, if the tree should attempt to put them forth.

The third spring, cut down the stick again until you get to good sound wood.

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Train the topmost bud to shoot up perpendicularly, to form a central stem, and induce lateral branches to start from buds, not less than four inches from each other.

Such a tree would take the form of Figure II.

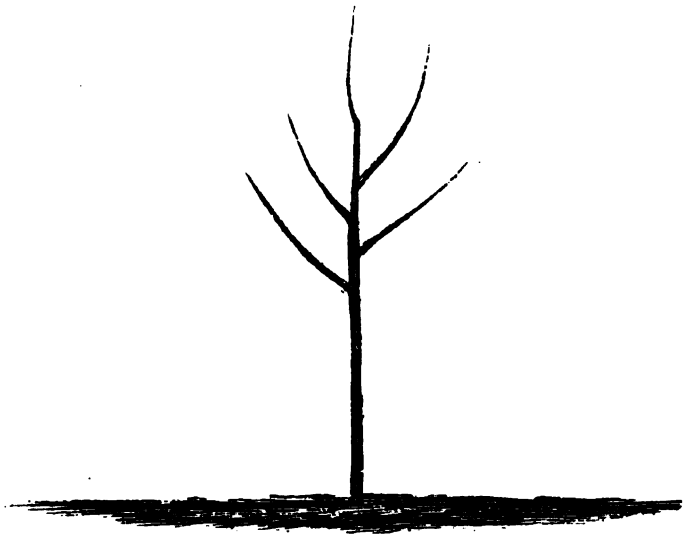

FIG. II.

I maintain that it is all important to encourage the growth of the central stem as making the best form of tree to withstand our severe winters.

If a healthy tree (I say healthy, advisedly; for it is a waste of time to attempt to alter the form of a weak unhealthy one), in orchard partook of the spreading "umbrella" form, I would induce the growth of a central stem by tying up the most convenient branch in such a manner as to cultivate an upright growth, and by pinching the ends of the other branches in the growing season, encourage the more rapid growth of that branch.

That Mr. Downing was correct in his assertion that "*trees should be allowed to take their natural form,*" is proved by closely observing the form of seedling trees growing in hedges and out of the way places; they are, generally, healthy trees, "survivals of the fittest," which more closely resemble the form of Figure II. than the artificial form of Figure I.

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THE CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY PLANT IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Col. W. Rhodes.

I have been requested by the Montreal Horticultural Society, to furnish some notes on the Strawberry plant. I will do so, and as much as possible, from a practical point of view. My remarks will be divided into—

1st. Nature of the Soil.
2nd. Varieties of the Plants.
3rd. Markets.

NATURE OF THE SOIL.

To ascertain whether the farm, proposed to be placed in strawberry cultivation, is naturally well adapted for the purpose, a personal inspection of the land will soon discover whether the wild strawberry has established its home there? The wild variety, being Alpine in its characteristics, soon makes its presence known, and a very diminutive fruit gatherer can say where the sweetest and finest berries grow. An examination of the soil will then show you the material which the plant loves best; it is generally porous, well drained, and in this neighbourhood it is shaley, (Bituminous shale) or a sandy loam. The field ought to be one where the grass is not winter-killed; for instance, to make a strawberry field where snow is often removed in the winter would not be a good selection, but any field where there are two feet of snow in the month of January, and where the land is sufficiently porous to prevent pools of water forming, would answer well, providing the other conditions existed, viz., shale or sand. Boggy land, (Savanne) is too cold and wet for the delicate strawberry, the same may be said of strong clay. The weeds I have found to fight the best battle in a strawberry field, are dandelion, cow-thistle, red and white clover, common dock and joint-grass, and these, if not carefully attended to, will soon overcome the standard crop. Strawberries also love shelter, which may be got by spreading straw, or any non-weed-sowing substance, in October or November, so that the snow may collect as it does on stubble, in a field where grain has been reaped. If the land is sufficiently porous so that a stick can be easily run into it, or in the summer, if a horse-hoe can keep two inches of soil to act as a mulch, then, in the spring, the necessary fertilizer can be placed on the suface and so enrich the plant by a constant liquid manuring. The best guide to the land, however, is the natural one,—look for wild strawberry plants, dandelions and docks; if these are growing well (Prize) you may stick in a garden strawberry-plant and expect to pick fine fruit in due season, but follow nature as closely as you can,—the plant you want to grow is the production of some skilled horticulturist who, by his art and his patience, has produced a monster berry, (say of seven inches in circumference) which will flourish only for a few years, and pass into oblivion; you, therefore, want all the assistance nature can give.

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VARIETIES OF THE PLANT.

The finest flavoured strawberries are the Alpine and the wild varieties. The wild berries, such as are sold in the markets, surpass all others in flavour, and as they are picked ready for cooking, they usually make the best jam, but they do not answer so well for preserves, as the larger berries which retain their shape better. I have cultivated the wild varieties, they respond well to cultivation, but the fruit when picked, looks like cheap market berries and does not produce those exclamations of pleasure which usually accompany a dish of strawberries; there are no "oh! oh's!" and nothing is said about "big berries," but the remarks are finished with an often repeated statement of "I prefer their flavour," as if the speaker only about half believed his own words. My policy has always been to grow the finest fruit, it is sold in quantities in the market. I mean by the word "fine" the variety which will bring 15c. per quart, whilst others, such as Wilson's Albany, only fetch 7c. I do not think much attention ought to be paid to any particular variety, as most of those that have gained any reputation were, a few years ago, very expensive plants; there is the law of the "survival of the fittest" and what is wanted is a good growing plant that is sufficiently strong in constitution to survive the battle in winter, when death has the advantage over life.

Our system has been to collect the runners as soon as they make the first leap, transfer them to the nursery where they are planted in close rows three inches apart and about the same distance in each row, they then can be shaded and watered, so that each one of them will grow. Being occasionally given a light dressing of good dry manure, the plants are left till spring, when they are planted as soon as possible, in order that their early growth may not be interrupted. I recommend the rows to be three feet apart and the plants to be placed every twelve inches, the object of leaving three feet is to give plenty of room for horse culture, and for the manure dressing, which will occupy the space of a foot where the plants are growing; this dressing is necessary, for the fruit, if allowed to rest on the ground, becomes "gritty" after a rain-storm. It is not absolutely necessary, however, to use manure, as other mulches will do as well, but the space of three feet ought to be provided in the first plantation. I have found in very dry weather, stirring the ground with a horse-hoe is very nearly equal to a good shower of rain,—there are also other advantages in allowing this space (three feet), the pickers are not so liable to injure the unripe fruit. The distance of twelve inches between each plant (though rather close), does not make such large gaps between the plants, if one of them fails, and as there are only two profitable crops to come from the plantation, it is most important to have plenty of room between the rows. The manure we use, is mixed dung (about six inches in length). This is placed over the plants in the month of May before the flower stalks appear, by which time any weeds left from the winter can have been destroyed. I generally pass a light roller pretty quickly over the young plants, as soon as they are put in the rows, and afterwards over the manure in the spring; this presses down both soil and manure and prevents the latter from being blown out of place—strawberries are fond of pressure. With regard to the runners, we give them one good cleaning in September, and then leave the balance to be winter-killed, so that in the spring,

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there is nothing left but the old plants; the last will generally be found thriving, if they are not more than three years old and have not been in an ice-pond all winter.

Plants of the *Triomphe de Ghent* type, for market, and of the Alpine, for private gardens, are the best varieties; the fancy are merely fashionable and profitable only to the seller, who asks big figures for his new strawberry with its attractive name of a presidential, military or naval sounding.

THE MARKETS.

There are few parts of the labour of growing fruit, so easy to attend to and so frequently neglected, as the preparations for market. Fruit ought to be dressed up in a pretty and coquettish way, especially strawberries, which compete with beauty for the palm, consequently, let the red strawberry have the assistance of a green background. This color throws out the red and makes it more brilliant and more attractive; as this fruit is delicate, the cases ought not to be too heavy. Market boys and girls bang things about, in fact this type of labor originated with trunk smashers, who are only too glad of the excuse of "weight" to make their calling more agreeable to them.

My cases are made to hold two tiers of quart boxes, of fifteen each (with a tray between them) equal to thirty quarts in a case; these at 20 cents, figure to six dollars, at 15 cents to $4.50. Either price is not too much for a seaside customer, and those which cannot be eaten fresh, may be preserved, so nothing is lost. Such cases as I refer to have large augur holes in their sides. The covers are put on with screws, and they can be made, trayed, painted and all ready for market, (with a "Return to Colonel Rhodes" in very bright red paint), the whole for seventy-five cents each. They ought to be prepared in the winter, so that they will be ready. The quart boxes are procured when navigation opens; they can always be bought, but as they are sometimes damp, it is as well to get them about one month before the crop is ready. Our boxes come from W. B. Chisholm, Oakville, Ontario, who furnishes everything in the fruit box line, but I do not like his cases, as they are too large and too heavy; besides, their color (wood) does not show off the fruit; his picking baskets, however, are very useful. In picking the berries, I find the contract system the best; one cent or one cent and a half per quart. In this way the picker has an interest to pick all fruit within reach, and as the grower (it is to be hoped) has only grown good berries, a fairer sample of fruit goes to market. When fruit is picked honestly, the seller has another advantage in selling, as he can empty the box before the buyer, thus getting rid of the fruit's stale appearance, which was creating hesitation in the mind of the purchaser. Fruit when packed and manipulated, gives the idea of a "rogue" being in the neighborhood, and causes suspicion and distrust, disagreeable to the honest fruit merchant, whose interest is to please his customer rather than to quarrel with him. Of course there are "cheap Johns" in all markets, but they soon get known and quickly earn the reputation, as the French put it, of "vermine." The best pickers I know, are widows with large families; a healthy, lean, French Canadian, with a troop of children somewhere, and with sloe-black eyes, will pick between four o'clock in the morning and seven at night, about twice as much

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fruit as a fat, blue-eyed English Canadian. The former does not suffer from the summer climate, whilst the latter is quite prostrated by the heat. Five or ten acres of strawberries (say one-third being the first year and yielding nothing) is about as much as an ordinary farmer can manage; by selling at the very low price of 15 cents on the ground, it becomes easier for the neighbors to buy than to steal. A good bull dog or a policeman also helps to watch the berries, for boys will steal, but strawberries cannot be bagged or picked in the night, as the unripe fruit is quite unpalatable, and is neither eaten nor carried away.

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GALLS ON ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,

REV. THOMAS W. FYLES.

The attention of the country gentleman, is often arrested by warty disfigurements upon the leaves and other parts of the trees and bushes which adorn his grounds. Very often, examination of these excrescences leaves him still in the dark, and he ascribes them to some mysterious organic disease of the plant itself, and holds their appearance to be as inexplicable as the growth of warts on a boy's hand. Perchance, on opening some of the larger examples of galls, he comes upon the larva of a Psylla or a Cynips ; but, whether to regard its presence as the cause of the abnormal growth, or as an accidental intrusion upon it, he knows not. It shall be the object of this paper to throw some light upon the subject of plant galls.

Galls are found upon the veins of leaves, or occupying the position of terminal buds, or protruding from other parts of the plant. They are caused by the irritation of a foreign agency which produces an unnatural flow of sap, and, in consequence, a stimulated growth of plant tissues over the area affected. A great variety of minute living things are gall-producers.

PHYTOPTIDÆ.

I. We have the gall-mites (*Phytoptidæ*), Acarids low down in the scale of animal organisms. These have a wide field of operations. Their galls, which are very small but numerous, take the appearance of specks and blotches, which sometimes turn black. They are found upon the leaves of the different varieties of maple, plum, pear, lime, birch, beech, willow, ash, elm, alder, &c. The mites are very minute—never more than one seventy-fifth part of an inch in length. They have four legs, and their bodies are worm-like, and marked with dotted lines or striæ. It is believed that they are all of one kind. Professor Buckhout, of State College, Pennsylvania, who has made a special study of these creatures, says :

"After examination of mites from a great variety of trees, I was not able to distinguish any marks upon which specific distinctions could be based, and consequently believe the mites to be of one species, and if Dujardin's *Phytoptus tiliæ* was the first one described, then all with which I am acquainted fall under that name. Such species as have been named, have been found upon the trees which they infested, their form, their size, their color, all of which are deceptive and quite unreliable. I found no difference of *structure*, and concluded that *Phytoptus tiliæ* was a parasite upon vegetable tissue, and as widely distributed as the house fly among insects, or the earth-worm among annelids."

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APHIDÆ.

II. Galls are produced by some kinds of plant-lice (*Aphidæ*). The winged aphis, or "emigrant," lays her eggs in suitable positions. From each egg, if no accident happens to it, issues, in due time, a "stem mother," who, piercing the leaf on a vein, causes the formation of a gall which becomes her shelter, her store-house and her nest. She proceeds to lay her eggs, which are very numerous. The young lice issue from their home and form new colonies. By and bye, a *pupa* development occurs, and then the winged insects are again produced, and they go "in search of other fields and pastures new."

The irregularly massed galls, so conspicuous at times on the tips of the twigs of the balsam-poplar and the cottonwood, are caused by an insect of this sort, *Pemphigus vagabundus*. The cockscomb gall of the elm leaf, is caused by another, *P. ulmicola*.

The most dreaded of all the gall-producing aphides, is that of the vine, *Phylloxera vastatrix*, which is indigenous to this continent. And good cause has there been to dread the inroads of this minute but destructive insect. In France, one million acres of vineyards have been utterly ruined by it, and it has extended its ravages to other lands.

The insect is known under two types, the *Gallæcola* or gall-inhabiting, and the *Radicola*, or root-inhabiting. Under the latter it is the more destructive, as the roots attacked by it rapidly decay.

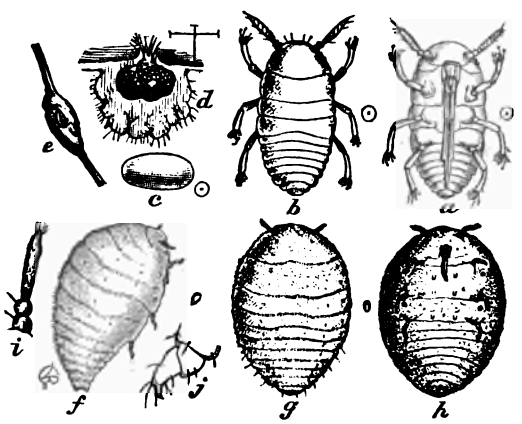

Fig. I (after Riley). *Phylloxera vastatrix*, type *Gallæcola*. *a*, *b*, newly hatched larva, ventral and dorsal views; *c*, egg; *d*, section of leaf-gall; *e*, swelling on tendril; *f*, *g*, *h*, stem-mother, side, upper, and under views; *i*, antenna; *j*, two-jointed tarsus. N.B.—The dots in rings show the natural sizes of the objects.

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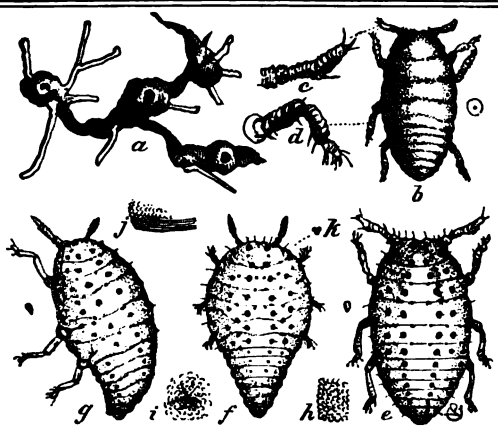

Fig II (after Ridley) *Phylloxera vastatrix*; type *Radicola*. *a*, root showing swellings produced by the lice; *b*, young louse when hybernating; *c*, antenna; *d*, leg; *e*, *f*, *g*, appearances of more mature lice.

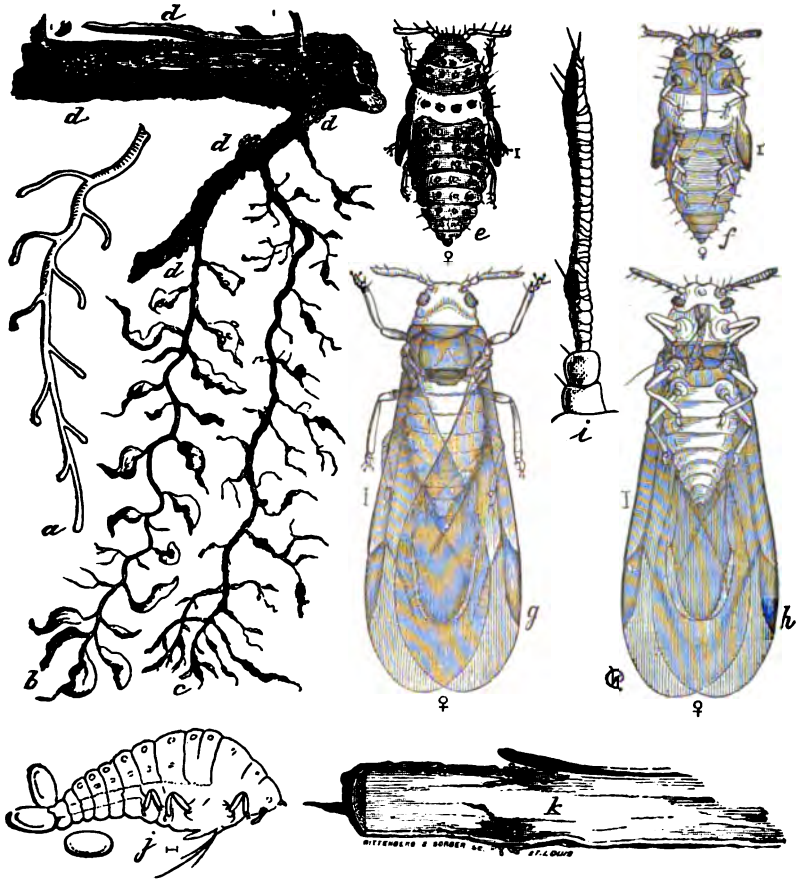

Fig. III (after Riley. *a*, healthy root; *b*, one assailed by the Phylloxera; *c*, a decaying root deserted by it; *d*, *d*, *d*, the natural size. *e*, *f*, female pupa, dorsal and uentral views; *g*, *h*, winged female, dorsal and ventral qiews; *i*, magnified antenna of perfect insect; *j*, side view of stem-mother laying her eggs; large root of vine punctured by the Phylloxera, and dying in consequence.

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The galls of the Phylloxera begin to appear on the vine-leaves, early in June; and, before the summer has run its course, the whole foliage of the plant is, in many cases, disfigured, and in some, so injured that it withers and falls to the ground. It is said that the stem-mother will lay as many as 500 eggs in a gall. The eggs, under the microscope, appear like honey-yellow, oblong capsules. The larvæ are supplied with antennæ, and with six legs, and are very active. Individuals of the late broods hybernate at the root of the vine, the fibres of which they puncture, causing warty excrescences upon them. These larvæ change their colour to that of the root, and, as the cold comes on, become torpid. In spring, they cast their skins, and develop rapidly into stem-mothers. The young from these, do not, in every case, remain at the root of the vine: individuals frequently ascend the stem, and form galls upon the leaves. Towards the middle of the summer, some of the larvæ pupate, and, after a while, winged females appear. These fly off and deposit their eggs on the underside of the leaves, on the stem, and about the roots of such vines as their instinct leads them to.

Fig. IV. Vine-leaf infested with *Phylloxera vastatrix.*

The reason why the Phylloxera pest has attained to such alarming proportions in Europe, is, doubtless, that the creature has been carried beyond the field of operations of its natural foes. After these foes catch up with it, it will be subdued and kept within bounds. The predacious tribes that are at work upon it in Canada, are, chiefly, a Syrphus fly, *Pipiza radicum*, a mite, *Tyroglyphus phylloxera*, and a two-winged fly, which, being new to science, I have named *Diplosis grassator*. This insect first came under my notice in July, 1882, at Como, in Vaudreuil County. I there found the Phylloxera at work upon the wild vine (*Vitis riparia*), and I took the opportunity for studying its habits. On opening the galls, I found the stem-mothers, surrounded with eggs and newly-hatched larvæ. Here and there, also, I found in the galls, a small orange-red larva, with its sharp nose thrust into the small fry, sucking their juices. Many empty skins shewed how effectually it had been working amongst them. I was enabled to watch this parasite, until it appeared in its perfect form. The following is an account of it, in its different stages:

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Diplosis grassator, (*N. S.*)

Larva, one-tenth of an inch in length, pointed at the head, rounded and blunt at the hiuder extremity. First three segments the colour of amber, and semi-transparent : the rest of the body salmon-coloured. Nine sets of retractile feet, or tentacula, the first two in pairs, the remainder in threes. The larva has the habit of holding itself erect, by means of peculiar anal protuberances, which seem to cling by suction. The body has minute hairs thinly scattered over it. On the sides of the head, which is small and black, there are bristle-like palpi. The larva is full fed by the end of August.

Fig. V (Fyles) *Diplosis grassator*. *a*, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, perfect insect; *d*, the same natural size.

Pupa, dark brown, about .09 of an inch long. The antennæ-cases form a striking feature projecting, on either side, about one-sixth of the length of the pupa, and giving a flattened appearance to the head. A pair of setæ mark the position of each spiracle; and there is a rounded protuberance at the hinder extremity.

Imago.—Wings semi-transparent, beautifully opaline, three-ribbed, having the form of the blades of a propeller, fringed with long hairs. Halteres conspicuous, antennæ setaceous, 24 jointed, having a circlet of hairs around each joint. Eyes large and black. Thorax reddish-brown, has a peculiar hump behind the wings. Legs long and hairy. Abdomen salmon-colored, has two lines of hairs extending lengthwise on the under side. The perfect insect appears early in September.

CECIDOMYIDÆ.

III. Galls are also formed by some of the near relatives of the insect just described—by various species of Cecidomyidæ.

The edges of the leaves of the white willow, *Salix Alba*, are thickened and twisted into pseudo-galls, in which the larvæ of *Cecidomyia clausilia* are found.

The peculiar cone-shaped galls, which are so often seen on the terminal shoots of the sallow, *Salix cordata*, are produced by *Cecidomyia strobiloides*.

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Galls produced by cecidomyidæ are found, also, upon the hickory, pine, oak, lime, maple, beech, cherry, &c. The grape-leaf Trumpet Gall of *Vitis viticola*, is formed by a species of Cecidomyia. This remarkable gall resembles a small crimson trumpet. It springs usually from the upper surface of the leaf, and when found in numbers, gives it a thorny appearance.

PSYLLIDÆ.

IV. Again galls are produced by Homopterous insects called Psyllidæ. A description of a Psylla, found in abundance on the Nettle Tree (*Celtis occidentalis*) will give a sufficient idea of the form and habits of these insects.

Psylla Celtis-mammâ.

Gall formed on the under side of the leaf, pear-shaped, half an inch long, forms a cup-like indentation on the upper surface. Eighteen galls have been counted on one leaf. Usually one insect in a gall.

Immature Insect, one-tenth of an inch long. Eyes large and protuberant, light red. Antennæ moniliform, ten jointed—the basal joint, and that next it, being much larger than the rest. Proboscis for suction. Four undeveloped wings—mere protuberances, in the case of some (probably younger) specimens, generally translucent, but in some instances, smoky brown. Legs, six in number, hairy, semi-transpareut. Abdomen much enlarged, top-shaped. The three last segments reddish-brown. Tuft of terminal spines of the same colour. The creature has a gelatinous appearance, and this, together with its agitation when disturbed, reminds one of Young Blight's description of Old Dolls: "All a-shaking, like glue-mange." It attains its growth in August and becomes quiescent.

The Perfect Insect makes its appearance in September. To allow its egress, the pupa skin is ruptured from the head to a point beyond the base of the wing-covers. Its appearance is that of a very minute Cicada. Colours light at first, but darkening by exposure. Eyes large, madder-brown, in a lighter setting. The facets very distinct, giving the eye a granulated appearance. Three ocelli like small rubies, one above each compound eye, and one between the plates of the face, just above the palpi. Antennæ moniliform—two large, and eight smaller ones; joints as in the larva. Thorax dark brown above, with longitudinal bands of lighter colour, amber-coloured beneath, mottled with dark brown. Six powerful legs, covered with short bristly hairs, femur much stouter than tibia, and more darkly coloured; tarsus two jointed. Upper wings large and full, pearl grey, thickly peppered with black—the peppering leaving a band towards the lower end clear. The nervures are brownish amber. Under-wings of finer texture, and with no black spots, but, in some lights, beautifully iridescent; have three nervures, the innermost indented. The insect is quick in its motions, making a sudden spring like the Frog-hopper.

CYNIPIDÆ.

V. A great diversity of galls (amongst them the "nut-galls of commerce) are produced by the punctures of hymenopterous insects of the family *Cynipidæ*.

Many an English village-boy, who has heard nothing of the Restoration, nor of the retreat of Charles II and Captain Careless in the "Royal Oak" at Boscobel, has shouted the rhyme,—

"Oak-apple day,
Twenty-ninth of May,
King's birth-day,"

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and carried a sprig of oak with a gall upon it, merely because the custom and the saying were "folk-lore" handed down amongst his people. One of my earliest lessons in Natural History was given on a Restoration Day, by a friendly naturalist, who showed me the insect within the oak-apple, and explained to me that the gall was of the same nature as the Aleppo gall imported from the Levant.

The following gives the generic character of the genus *Cynips*:—

Head small; palpi four, short and capitated. Mouth with mandibles, no proboscis. Antennæ moniliform. *Thorax* thick and hunched. Fore-wings with but little venation, and hind-wings apparently with none. *Abdomen* attached to thorax by a short stem. Sting or borer, spiral, internal; the opening through which it is thrust covered by two scales (hence the generic name given by Geoffray, *Diplolepis*, double scales).

It is believed that when the female Cynips deposits an egg in the nervure of a leaf or elsewhere, she discharges with it a drop of irritating fluid, which, mingling with the natural juices of the tree, causes the abnormal growth which we denominate an "oak-apple" or a "gall."

Each different species of Cynips produces its own kind of gall, different from the galls of the rest, not only in size and form, but also in substance and properties. Some kinds of gall are corky, and some are firm, some are bitter to the taste and some are acid, &c., &c.

After the egg of the Cynips is laid, it increases in bulk by absorption from the surrounding moisture. Meanwhile the gall is being developed, and when the young grub bursts from its shell, it finds ample provision for all its needs. In appearance, the larva is short and thick. It is said to move by means of contractile warts set in the ridges of the segments* (just as the larva of *D. grassator* moves). It usually pupates in September, and in about three weeks the perfect fly makes its appearance, having gnawed a way of exit from the gall. Among the North American oak gall-flies are *Cynips quercus spongifica, C. q. aciculata, C. q. inanis, C. q. prunus, &c.*

Another genus of the Cynipidæ, is *Diastrophus*. The insect, which forms the large irregular galls on the stems of blackberry and raspberry canes, is *Diastrophus rubi*.

A third genus is *Rhodites*. The "Bedeguar," or "Poor Robin's Pincushion," that large, hairy excrescence found upon the rose-bush both in Europe and America, is the polythalamous gall of *Rhodites rosæ*.

TENTHREDINIDÆ.

VI. Galls result, too, from the operations of certain insects commonly called saw-flies, belonging to the genus *Nematus*, in the Tenthredo family. Who has not noticed the oblong, capsule-like galls, with which the leaves of the white willow (*Salix alba*) are often so thickly set? When one of these galls is opened, it is usually †found to contain a greenish larva, which has a dorsal line of darker green,

* Harris' Insects injurious to vegetation, p. 545.

† Occasionally an inquiline, or a parasite usurps the place of the rightful tenant.

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a brownish-green head, and twenty legs—three pairs of legs proper in front, and after them, seven pairs of "false legs." In the fall, a small hole on the side of the gall, shows where the insect has bitten its way through. Sometimes the leaf falls before the insect makes its exit. The larva, after leaving its early domicile, buries itself in the ground, and then spins a close cocoon of a reddish-brown color. In this cocoon it spends the winter in a quiescent state. Towards spring, it becomes a pupa, and when summer opens, it takes its perfect shape. The name of this insect is *Nematus gallicola.*

Another species of the same genus is *Nematus s. pomum.* This insect produces the small, rosy apples, that are met with at times, on the leaves of the heart-leaved willow (*Salix cordata*), and on those of the glucous willow (*Salix discolor*). The larva of *N. s. pomum*, changes to a pupa within the gall; and the perfect fly begins to appear in April.

We have glanced at the most prominent of the gall-producing insects, which affect the foliage of our Canadian ornamental trees and shrubs. In observing them and their operations, a feeling of astonishment comes over us, at the number of species and the countless myriads of individuals belonging to those species, that exist in Nature's alleys and by-ways, and upon the super-abundance of the provision which has been made for other things. We are impressed, also, by the consciouness of the invincibility of that "great army" of minute creatures, which God maintains around us, and which He, by a slight variation in the appointed system of checks and counter-checks, can bring to bear, at any time, for the benefit or the correction, or the discomfiture of man.

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THE NEW VARIETIES OF OUT-DOOR GRAPES,

BY WM. MEAD PATTISON.

Clarenceville, Que.

The spring and early summer of 1884 were cold and unfavorable for out-door grapes, but August and September, in a measure, compensated for this. Grapes seldom set worse, some varieties blossomed unusually late and required much thinning out. On the other hand we were exempt from mildew—and frost at this place held off till the last of October.

WHITE GRAPES

claim at present much attention from propagators of new varieties.

Lady, the earliest, continues to do well, developing more of its Concord character as the vine gets age; its bearing requires to be checked and summer pruning less resorted to than with most varieties.

Campbell's Concord Hybrid No. 5, bore its first fruit, a real white Concord improved in size and earliness, and we will undoubtedly have occasion to refer to it hereafter.

The Miner Seedlings—Belinda, Antoinette and *Carlotte.* ripening in order named, still continue to do well. The first two resemble the Concord in size and bunch, and are a few days earlier.

Grein's Missouri Riesling No. 2, known as *Grein's Golden*, ripened for the first; bunch medium, not compact, usually shouldered; berries large, yellow; skin very thin; in flavor quite distinct from any white variety, having somewhat the taste of the plum; is healthy and prolific and promises to be a good amateur grape.

Duchess, in some situations, did well. Fruit excellent, though the berry is not yet up to its natural size, probably will improve with age.

Prentiss, improved on last year, ripened the 20th September, when it was sweet and good, much inclined to overbear; the fruit is improved by liberal thinning out.

Lady Washington bore for second year remarkably fine clusters which never ripened, entirely too late for the north.

Pocklington, "the golden," ripened earlier than last year and improved in size of berry; the seeds adhere to the pulp, and on the whole, it will probably never be a desirable variety for this Province.

Faith bore heavily and required more than half the clusters cut out to ensure size and maturity; ripens with Delaware and is about its size.

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Amber is entirely too late.

Autuchon, though very fine when you get it, is of such tender foliage, it becomes a nest for the thrip in season, when they abound; it should be discarded. *Empire State* and *Masons' Seedlings* are growing vigorously, white varieties of extraordinary merit are probably about to dawn upon us.

The public are now graciously permitted to purchase the much boomed "*Niagara*," dangled before them for some years, but reliable authorities consider Empire State earlier and in some respects preferable.

BLACK GRAPES.

Early Victor after three years' fruiting, has fully established a reputation as a profitable and good grape for the north as well as the south, though not so large or early as Champion, is infinitely better. The vine bears early, is usually loaded the third year after planting, and a good portion of the bunches require removing to ensure size and earliness in remainder.

Dempsey No. 25 has fruited for some years here, and has proved earlier than any of Roger's black Hybrids, and in other properties quite as desirable. It is said to have been the result of fertilizing the Hartford with Black Hamburg. *Burnett*, a similar cross by Mr. Dempsey, there seems to be a difference in opinion about, arrived at most likely by persons neglecting to restrict it in bearing. Except for highly favored localities in this province, it is too late, but where it will ripen, it comes closer to the famous Black Hamburg than any out-door grape I know of.

Waverly fruited for the first time this season, but as its thinning out was neglected at the proper time, the berries set imperfectly, but the fruit proved all that is claimed for it by Mr. Ricketts, its introducer. The berry is medium, fresh, crisp, juicy, sweet and refreshing." My vine was grafted from a scion sent by Mr. Ricketts in 1882.

Belvidere, Rockland Favorite, Linden, Black Eagle and Early Dawn have proved not as desirable as varieties we have long had. Those intending to raise a few vines can safely rely on the following in black: *Champion*, for earliness only. For beauty and quality of fruit, in order of ripening—*Early Victor, Worden, Dempsey* No. 25, *Aminia, Barry, Herbert and Wilder*. Any of these are more reliable than Concord.

RED GRAPES.

On these some improvement can be noted. *Vergennes* continues to do well by being well thinned out (one of the most important duties in grape culture). It is not as early as claimed for it, ripening not much before Delaware. Its thick skin renders it one of the best and longest keepers.

Poughkeepsie Red gave a very favorable impression, in color and quality resembling Delaware, and somewhat larger in berry, having the advantage of stronger foliage and growth.

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Challenge.—A New Jersey grape, bore very early, resembling in berry the old Northern Muscardine, without its faults, and far superiorto Wyoming Red in quality.

Mary.—A supposed Catawba seedling, introduced by Stone & Wellington, gave a favorable impression; earlier than Salem, which it resembles, but with healthier foliage and as good a keeper.

Owasso.—A Michigan grape, of a dark amber color; ripens with Delaware; is twice its size, sprightly in flavor; hardy and productive. Have fruited it for three years.

Ulster Prolific bore its first fruit. The vine is a vigorous grower, and the fruit much admired. Mr. Caywood in this and his Poughkeepsie Red, has given us varieties of value, they are offered for sale this spring for the first.

Gaertner..—Roger's No. 14, though not new, should be more cultivated in this province. I am indebted to Mr. Charles Gibb for calling my attention to it, and have found it healthy and productive; good sized berry and bunch; pleasant in flavor and quite early.

Dempsey's No. 5, continues to do well; an abundant bearer, closely resembling Massasoit, but a few days earlier.

Amongst the older varieties, *Massasoit, Lindley, Brighton* and *Delaware,* in reds, should be in every collection.

When we look back five years, the progress of improvement has been marked, particularly in red and white varieties. In black, Mr. Dempsey, in our own Canada, has added to our list; Mr. Burr, of Kansas, U. S., has given us Early Victor. Mr. Garbe has discovered in the South, a black extra early grape, which promises to entirely eclipse the Champion in earliness and quality. The grape is not yet named or distributed. It was sent here for trial in the spring of 1883, and the fruit was on the tables of the Montreal Horticultural Society in September, 1884. I hope to have an abundance of it for our exhibition of 1885, and would call attention to it.

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GRAPE GROWING AT CHATEAUGUAY BASIN,

BY MRS. ANNIE L. JACK.

The word "vine" is from the Celtic word "gwid," signifying the best of trees, and it comes to us giving the oldest named fruit, for in the Books of Moses we are told that Noah planted a vineyard, and among the oldest profane writers, the vine was supposed to have been a gift from the gods. The Africans ascribe it to Bacchus; the Egyptians have a tradition that Osiris first taught how to plant and cultivate it. It is said to be indigenous in Asia, and climbs to the top of the highest trees.*

The frost grape (*Vitis riparia*) grows in magnificent strength along the bank of Lake St. Louis, and some of the soil in that portion of Canada was evidently intended by Nature for vineyard purposes, if one can judge by the immense growth of wild vines, the old gnarled and twisted wood speaking for itself of great age, while the grapes hang in clusters that never fail to ripen. Twenty-five years ago, the only grape cultivated here was a small purple fruit of inferior quality, the name of which I have never been able to ascertain. But the growth of vine was remarkable, and the fruit without stint. Some years after we procured the old standards Concord and Hartford, and have gradually increased our varieties till we have now over thirty, an experiment that is not safe for an amateur, but must be made by those who wish to ascertain what is most suitable for their soil and climate, but if carried to any extent is often both costly and disappointing.

Undoubtedly the best soil for grapes is a rich gravelly loam; a clay soil is objectionable, and a hill slope is preferable, for a vine is very impatient of wet feet. I think a southern exposure with a little of east as well as west is best, for in many years experience of grape gathering, I find that those vines ripen their fruit best that have the full benefit of the *morning* sun. A vineyard should be provided with shelter, for the natural habit of even the hardiest vine is to seek the protection of woodland or trees, they also need some safeguard against high winds. The preparation of the soil is very important and so also is the method of planting. The soil should be uniform, not over rich, nor does the vine object to stones, since they add warmth, and it likes to feel a little limestone among its roots and fibres. It is not advisable to use strong manure, as coarse feeding causes the wood to become soft and sappy, and thus the buds to suffer from frost for want of hardness, as the branches continue to grow without ripening their wood. There is nothing better than a compost of leaf mould and old manure that has been well worked up, but the black muck from swamps seems particularly well suited to vines. The distance apart very much depends on varieties, and with our method of cultivation, all the work being done by horse-power. we plant in rows twelve feet apart, and six feet in the row. But small growing

Vitis vinifera is indigenous to western Asia and Europe. Other species of *Vitis* are indigenous to eastern Asia.—ED.

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vines like the Delawares can be grown even nearer, while the strong Concord and others might be still further apart. In planting, the roots should be placed from five to eight inches below the surface, light sandy soil requiring the greatest depth. The hole should be two feet in diameter or according to the size of root. Ashes are good for top dressing, and if bones could be economically crushed, they are of great value as a fertilizer to be put in when the vine is planted. Tie to a stake the first year, leaving only one cane, and cultivate the ground as for corn. In autumn cut the vine back to three buds, after the leaves fall, cover with earth, so as to turn off the water, and uncover in spring according to your own judgment, as to danger from frost being past. The trellis system is best for ripening the fruit, and the second year stakes are set at each vine, and two wires run along, then the vine is trained to one cane till about the top wire, and the end is then kept pinched, leaving only two laterals, one on each side of the vine. At the close of the second year, six buds may be left for fruiting. The third year and afterward, the great danger is not in pruning too much, but in leaving an over growth of wood, but it is only by experience this lesson is learned, that too much wood, or too many clusters of fruit, spoil the best results.

It is always safe to protect vines in winter, however small, as early training, "just as the twig is bent" makes the vine more pliable when of stronger growth. The ground must be cultivated with light implements, as too deep plowing is sure to injure the roots.

It is no use to attempt to enumerate all the grapes named in the catalogues, as too many varieties are a stumbling block in the way of the fruit grower, as well as the amateur. I remember reading many years ago the experience of a noted horticulturist, that you can go to the Concord to gather your grapes with a wheel-barrow, but most other varieties may be gathered with a hand-basket, and for profit, this grape proves to us what the Fameuse is amongst apples., "best for profit."

Among the black grapes we value most highly *Eumelan*, and that newer grape *Moore's Early*. The former has a flavor more approaching that of grapes grown under glass, than any other out-door variety; the last named is very large, prolific, of good quality, and ripens earlier than the *Concord*. Of red grapes we place "Brighton" first, a large, sweet, prolific, hardy grape, that grows well in this latitude, then *Agawam* and *Delaware*.

There is a very pretty little grape called *Amber Queen* that is not red, nor is it white, but very sweet, and stays well on the vine. Our hope for the future, however, is in the white grape, and there are several new varieties that have proved both hardy and profitable.

The *Lady* grape is pale green, hardy, sweet, very prolific, and with us a first-class berry. It has never failed to give a full crop, but does not cling to the bunch as does the *Duchess*, a smaller, yellower berry, very compact and well shouldered. The Duchess is a decided acquisition, in fact a revelation to us, as it does not drop, and bears a load of fruit that is a constant surprise. For the last two years we have kept some of the fruit without any extra care loosely in a basket, with layers of paper between, and have been able to offer them to our friends on New Year's day, this

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year using the last on the 8th January, and they would certainly have kept longer, being fresh and sweet, and clinging well to the stem.

Our latest acquisition is the *Niagara*, called by some the White Concord, because it is as hardy and prolific as that vine, but its quality is better and it keeps well. The vines are strong and healthy, and the fruit large and plentiful, selling in Montreal at double the price of the blue grapes last autumn. There is a future for white grapes in our market, and they who plant now will soonest reap the reward, for they are more highly prized, as of finer flavor and texture than many of the darker varieties. So the *Niagara* will make its way, and when the vines are cheaper, will be largely planted, as filling many requirements.

There is a black grape called *Othello* that deserves commendation. It is of rich, vinous flavor, and has the qualification of resisting slight frosts better than other varieties when hanging on the vine. These qualifications of resisting frost and of clinging to the stem after gathering, must be taken into account with a fruit grower, as at the season when grapes are just ripe, the markets are flooded with fruits, and it would be a great advantage if it could be kept until winter.

In marketing grapes we cut into shallow baskets that will hold ten or fifteen pounds—they are selected as cut, and carefully handled, so as not to rub off the bloom, which helps to preserve them from the air. Grape scissors are used, and each basket is weighed, and the bunches placed evenly, rising a little towards the centre. They are then covered with a coarse netting and ticketed, the weight being marked on the handle. The fruit must be uniformly good, without any bruised or imperfect bunches, for dealers soon learn where the fruit is honestly packed, and it does not pay to cheat in this business, when fruit is often sold or refused according to the good name and standing of the grower. There is no doubt that Canada is able to grow some of the choicest grapes in an ordinary season, though there are times when they fail to ripen. Two years ago we lost over 2,000 pounds by frost before they were fully ripe, but this exceptional case had never happened before, and if one gets good varieties there is no need of failure, if they are pruned well, cultivated thoroughly, and manured judiciously, with proper drainage and sunlight. Nor is there any reason why the owner of even a few rods of ground should not have a plenty of this luscious fruit. The profits of grape culture vary so much that it is impossible to give a very correct estimate.

The expenses of cultivation are light, if weeds are taken in time and cut down, nor is it profitable to grow a crop between the vines after the second year. The work of tying to the trellis has to be performed two or three times in the season, as also pinching back needless growth. We use the coarse bags that are around cocoanuts, and can be bought cheap from the dealers, while the work is light, and can be easily done by young, nimble fingers. The baskets cost from 70 to 80 cents per dozen, while the netting adds about one-fourth of a cent to expenses. There is not any difficulty in procuring help to cut the fruit, as all the children of a neighborhood, who work out, are very anxious to assist in the vineyards, and potatoes and other farm crops have to wait if help is needed at fruit-gathering. Dark grapes sold last season from 8 to 10 cents, and white from 15 to 20 cents. From prolific varie-

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ties such as Concord, Hartford, Brighton, Niagara, Duchess and Lady, and perhaps Moore's Early, the average is $200 per acre for dark, with a higher estimate for white grapes. But prices vary so that it is hard to state exactly, and a great deal depends on taste in packing, freshness and nearness to market. It is, however, an occupation that has a peculiar charm, whether the owner has one vine or a thousand, and the real glory of autumn can best be seen in a grape-loaded vineyard.

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HOW TO GROW MELONS,

BY R. BRODIE, JR.

Montreal has long been noted for its excellent nutmeg melons, they are much prized in the New York market. A seed merchant from across the border, bought on our market a couple of hundred and cut them up for the seed and treated the cabbies and usual frequenters to a melon feast.

One of the principal points in growing good melons, is the saving of the seed of good specimens; we generally choose the earliest to ripen, the best flavored, the best shaped and heaviest melon for seed and leave them to ripen thoroughly before saving the seed. The seed may be sown in hotbeds about the first of April, taking care to choose a sunny time, for a couple of cold, cloudy days might cause them to damp off. The hotbed may be made with fifteen inches deep of hot manure, one foot larger than the frame, laying the frame thereon, and banking all round with hot manure the height of the frame, then putting about five inches of earth in the frame, and then put on the glass, leaving it in this state for a couple of days, till the first great heat is over, raking the earth over once to kill the weeds that are started.

The seed may be sowed in five inch pots, (or where pots are not available, sods cut in squares buried upside down in the earth may be used), buried in the earth close together, as many as the hotbed frame will hold, planting about five seeds in each pot one inch deep; at the end of three or four days the plants may be seen coming through the ground, this is the time they require closest watching,—if they get too much heat they grow too rapidly and topple over, or if they get a chill they turn blue in the leaf and wilt away. The hotbeds should be kept at about eighty degrees Fahrenheit, although melons can stand over one hundred degrees without injuring the plants, but it makes them grow too fast and tender. To regulate the heat, pieces of board with notches cut in, may be put under the sash.

About the first week in May, trenches may be dug about fourteen inches deep by two feet broad, and as long as your frames, filling them with hot manure pretty well rotted, being careful not to put any strawy manure, covering it with the earth taken out of the trenches to the depth of eight or ten inches; then put on the frames and glass, leaving it in this condition for a day or so for the earth to get warm, then rake the earth thoroughly and transplant the melons, putting one pot containing three or four stout plants, in the centre of each sash, turning them out of the pots. When they make a growth of three leaves, nip off the top so that they can send out side shoots for fruit. We need to be careful to give air to the frames every day, closing them at night. About the first July, when the vines have made growth enough to fill the frame and melons are formed the size of your fist, then it is time to remove the frame, beginning gradually to harden the plants. Towards the ripening season it is a good thing to put shingles or pieces of wood under each melon, to prevent them being infested with worms, and also from decaying if the ground is wet after rain.

For late melons, a few seeds could be sown in the centre of each sash instead of plants taken from another frame.

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RUSSIAN APPLES.

The following notes on Russian Apples are inserted here for the purpose of keeping the public informed concerning the results as obtained.

Mr. A. W. Sias writes as follows :—" It is a pleasure to handle these hardy Russians. There is no more need, as of old, of complaining about winter-killing ; no more complaint about small, soulard, crab-like fruit ; no more complaint of not being able to raise fruit in Minnesota. Mr. Gibb, Prof. Budd, A. E. Tuttle, Dr. Hoskins, A. Webster, and others in this good line of horticulture, are public benefactors to a greater extent than they can possibly imagine. This is offered simply as a word of encouragement to this hard working class of eminent horticulturists.

" The tornado that passed over this city (Rochester, Minn.), last year, removed and damaged so many of our oldest Russians, that we did not fruit many new sorts this season."

Mr. A. Webster, of Northfield, Vermont. gives the results of his observations the past year as follows :—

" 105.—Russian Gravenstein. This variety has previously been overlooked in my notes. As tested here, top-worked on both crab and apple stocks, and growing on poor soil without manure or cultivation, it is a slow grower and good bearer of rather small apples of fine form, attractive color, white flesh and good quality for dessert. It ripens in September, but when put in the cellar early, has kept nearly or quite through the winter without loss of flavor, and will improve in texture. To my taste, it is sweetish, rather than sub-acid, especially after long keeping.

225. Getman's Bean.—This fine apple is not only a tardy bearer, but, I fear, a very poor bearer as well.

247. Popoff's Streaked.—This fine dessert apple, though so early, keeps for some time after picking, growing tender and delicate in texture ; gaining in flavor.

275. Zolotoreff.—This large, showy apple improves in quality by keeping, becoming of almost melting texture. I have sent specimens to Charles Downing, who pronounces it ' undoubtedly valuable for home use and market.'

304. Switzer.—This fine apple sometimes keeps till winter (unless eaten before) since I have eaten it in fine condition in January of this year (1886).

317. White Pigeon—Mr. Gibb speaks of the defective texture of this apple. Those who do not eat it too early, but give it sufficient time to ripen, will, I think, agree with Mr. Sias, that it is tender and juicy.

324. German Calville.—With early picking and cool storage, which so many

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Russian apples require to develop their best qualities, this keeps into winter, and is really fine, especially for cooking.

342. CHARLOTTENTHALER.—This fine, early apple seems to be very popular with all who raise or use it.

343. RED WINE.—A good substitute for Red Astrachan as a market apple, where the latter lacks hardiness.

407. BLACKWOOD.—This apple proves to be really fine when kept till winter. have specimens now (Jan. 22nd), that seem capable of keeping a month or two longer.

Of the other varieties that I have tested, I have nothing that I can add to or change what I have reported before. I have added a considerable number of promising kinds to my trial list in the last two years, but as they have not fruited, it is too soon for me to give an opinion of them."

Dr. Hoskins, of Newport, Vt., writes concerning his observations as follows:

PROF. D. P. PENHALLOW,
Montreal, Que.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 15th, I can add but little information about Russian apples, to the report of Mr. Gibb in the 9th Mont. Hort. Society's Report. I will go over that report and make a few comments.

105. RUSSIAN GRAVENSTIEN. (Rept. p. 64)—.If this apple is lost, it should be at once re-imported from a reliable source.

161. LONGFIELD. (Rept. p. 66).—Having received specimens from Prof. Budd, I now know that the Russian winter apple I have grown and supposed to be the Longfield, is not that variety, and bears little resemblance to it. The Longfield is a much larger apple, and equally good, but not so long a keeper I think. It, is, however, extremely valuable, and a very close rival to Wealthy. Prof. Budd thinks it will keep longer than Wealthy, but this is not confirmed, but rather doubted, by Sias and Jordan, of Minn. and Phoenix and Tuttle, of Wisconsin.

182. RED SUMMER CALVILLE.—Mr. Gibb reports me as saying that my trees of this are, "perhaps," from the Department. Mr. Nelson of Pennsylvania, from whom I received it, states positively that he received it from the Department. My trees have not yet fruited.

188. YELLOW ARCADIAN.—I have a large tree of this. It is very hardy and productive; fruit, size and shape of Fameuse, yellow, with russet spots and streaks, sharp acid flavor, coarse flesh, useful only for cooking; season September; very perishable, and on the whole of little value.

225. GETMAN'S BEAN.—Mr. Frank Phoenix of Delaware, Wisconsin, thinks this

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very similar to, if not identical with, 978, Golden White. I have not fruited Getman's Bean (received from A. Webster, Roxbury, Vt.), but the appearance and growth is quite different from Golden White. Getman's Bean is a slow, crooked grower, Golden White quite the reverse.

334. YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—Grown under exactly the same conditions, I do not find any appreciable difference between this and 342, Charlottenthaler. The same is true with regard to 344, Sultan, if that is the same as the apple I have under the name of Grand Sultan, with the exception that the latter suffers badly from death of the bark, killing many trees, from which both the others named seem quite exempt. Sweet Pear, another seemingly identical apple, in tree and fruit, is exactly like Grand Sultan in being destroyed while young by the "bark blight" of the trunk.

351. PROLIFIC SWEETING.—Experience confirms and increases my high estimate of this apple. It is of the size and shape of St. Lawrence, but more ribbed; of a clear straw yellow; tree hardy; a strong, erect grower; does not bear a full crop while young, if root grafted, but is much improved in this respect by the grafting on Tetofsky. When it gets to bearing it is very productive, the fruit is very good for baking, or eating raw, and its fine appearance makes it very salable. Season Sept., and keeps two or three weeks, if gathered while turning from green to yellow.

372. ST. PETER'S.—This apple now grows considerably larger than when the trees first came to bearing, and is, therefore, more valuable as a market apple. It is very productive and very salable.

387. GOOD HUSBANDMAN.—Here is another of these Russians that should have more attention. It may prove a good keeper in Canada.

398. ENORMOUS.—My trees of this variety have not borne, but they are extremely hardy, and most vigorous growers. (Received from A. Webster). The size of its fruit, combined with its earliness, color and good flavor, will make it profitable, while it can be grown in the coldest places.

402. BORSDORF.—This variety is hardy and a good bearer, and by manuring can be grown to a full medium size. It is finely colored, very good quality, and a good keeper.

410. LITTLE SEEDLING.—This is iron-clad in tree, a very long keeper, and can be grown to a fair size with care. It is by far the best keeper yet found among the Russians, and though not of high quality, it is quite good, even for dessert, near the end of its season. It keeps until July.

448. CARDINAL.—If my tree of this variety is true, it is not a valuable fruit. It is small, unattractive in appearance, dry, sweetish, mealy; and though the flavor is not unpleasant, there is nothing desirable about it. The tree is a natural dwarf.

455. RIABINOUKA—It is quite doubtful whether any trees of this variety are true to name. The fruit is very much like Alexander, yet not the same. The tree, not grafted, is far from iron-clad. Top-grafted upon Tetofsky, it does much better.

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469. BABUSCHKINO.—Here is another long keeper that should have attention. It would seem to be a very valuable apple, being of good size as well as good color and quality. However, it may be lacking in productiveness; of which nothing is reported.

502. RUSSIAN RAINBOW QUEEN.—Still another worth investigating.

579. SUMMER LOWLAND.—And another, an apple, otherwise equal to Duchess, of better flavor and a later season ; should not be neglected.

978. GOLDEN WHITE.—I am better pleased with this apple every year. It keeps just about with Alexander, is not so showy, but a great deal better in dessert quality, and is nearly as large. The tree is very vigorous and very hardy, but does not bear very young when not grafted. Top-worked on Tetofsky, it would be hastened, I do not doubt.

985. RED ANISETTE.—The cut accompanying the description of this apple, on page 114 of Mr. Gibb's Report, is marked Anis Alui, and very closely resembles my unrivalled winter Russian, but the description does not correspond at all. I have sent specimens to Mr. Budd, and he thinks it belongs to the Rephka family, of which the *Little Seedling* (410) is a representative. It is, however, entirely unlike that apple as I have seen it. It much resembles Fameuse in form, color and size, but is a little duller in tint, and while ungathered, has a heavy blue bloom, like Blue Pearmain. In quality, it is very good, mild, rich sub-acid. It is not a soft fleshed apple, like Fameuse, Wealthy and Layfield, but more like the American Baldwin. The flesh is quite yellow. This apple keeps well all winter without loss of quality. The tree is productive, and the only drawback is its lack of size. The Codlin, moth certifies to its quality by giving it too much attention.

Yours, very truly,

T. H. HOSKINS.

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JUDGES' REPORT ON CONSERVATORIES AND WINDOW GARDENS.

To the President and Board of Directors,

Montreal Horticultural Society,

We, the undersigned, having been appointed judges of greenhouses and window gardens, for the winter of 1884-85, and having jointly examined the various conservatories and gardens entered in competition, beg to submit a report of results as follows:

CONSERVATORIES—CLASS A.

The points of excellence upon which conservatories were judged, were—

1st. Cleanliness; 2nd. Evidence of superior culture; 3rd. Arrangement for effect; 4th. Forethought for succession of bloom; 5th. Provision of plants for bedding purposes. Each point was judged upon a scale of ten, making a total possible maximum of fifty (50.)

The prizes were awarded as follows:

Mr. Geo. Stephen,	45.	1st Prize,	$10.00
Mr. H. McKay,	44.2	2nd "	6.00
Mrs. Redpath,	41.8	3rd "	4.00

All of the conservatories entered were private, and the judges feel that it is only just to direct the attention of the society to the very superior condition of all, particularly with reference to cleanliness. In one or two cases, the amount of bloom did not appear so great as the season would demand, but in most cases there was not only a good show of flowers, but there was evidence of care in providing for proper succession of bloom. One very noticeable feature was the general provision made for bedding out, even in cases where the available land would not permit of great outlay in such direction, and this in private conservatories, is particularly gratifying and worthy of encouragement, since it affords evidences of the degree to which private citizens are disposed to become public benefactors, by placing so large a number of plants in a position which will enable them to appeal to the public at large.

WINDOW GARDENS—CLASS B.

The points of excellence serving as a basis of judgment were—

1st. Taste in selection of plants for window garden purposes; 2nd. Evidence of attention; 3rd. Variety and bloom. Only two competitors entered for this purse, to whom the awards were made as follows:

Mrs. John Auld,	1st Prize.
Mrs. Jas. Riddle,	2nd "

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Both of these gardens were deemed worthy of special mention, that of Mrs. Auld being of a very superior character, and passing in some respects, the bounds within which window gardens should be confined. The most gratifying results displayed in these gardens, as well as the fact that they are most important means of great benefit to a class of people who can enjoy but few of the luxuries of life, lead the judges to express the hope that the society may be able to still further encourage efforts in this direction, by offering prizes which may be a still greater stimulus to the cultivation and care of house plants. The small number of entries this year, would seem to imply that the prizes were an insufficient inducement.

D. P. PENHALLOW,
J. C. MAXWELL,
J. DOYLE,
R. HAMILTON.

March 5th, 1884.

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REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ABBOTSFORD, 1884.

N. C. Fish, President. A. N. Fish, Sec.-Treasurer.

Our annual meeting was held on Nov. 13th. After a satisfactory showing of the years' transactions, and the general business of the meeting was over, a very interesting sketch, by Mr. Chas. Gibb, was given of the work done by the society during its ten years' existence; from which many of the following facts are gleaned. The society was organized in Dec., 1874. In 1875 it published a pamphlet of nineteen pages entitled "Fruit list for the Province of Quebec," which was based upon all available local experience, supplemented by the experience of fully one hundred growers outside of Abbotsford, gathered with great trouble and care. This was reproduced in full, in leading Montreal and Toronto papers, and in a condensed form in many other papers in Canada, and in Horticultural reports and periodicals in the United States, including *The Country Gentleman*. In 1876, the first exhibition was held in the local cheese factory, at which 179 plates of apples were exhibited, to the surprise of even residents of Abbotsford. In 1877, at the second exhibition, 410 plates of apples and 56 of grapes, were shown, competitions coming from Montreal, Brome and Missisquoi Counties, and from Rougemont and St. Hilaire. Prizes on grapes were carried off by W. W. Smith, of Philipsburg; James Morgan, jr., of Montreal; and Judge Duncan, of Knowlton. The collection of apples was believed to be the best ever seen in the Province of Quebec, and the collection of grapes was by far the best ever made in the Province to that date. This year (1877) the Montreal Horticultural Society became a Provincial organization. In 1878 there were 430 plates of apples and 23 of grapes exhibited at Abbotsford, J. M. Browning, President of the Provincial Council of Agriculture, being present. His report, together with a detailed statement of the operations of this society to date, was laid before the Council of Agriculture. Mr. Joly promised to put $500 in the Provincial estimates for the encouragement of Horticultural societies, and since then the Province has had a system of Horticultural as well as Agricultural societies. It was also during this year (1878) that the Montreal Horticultural Society opened its prize list to the Province, for County competition for the best collection of apples. Abbotsford then made its first county collection (Rouville) and was beaten by Huntingdon county, taking second prize. For seven successive years, Abbotsford has competed in Montreal on collections, taking two first and five second prizes, amounting to $215.

In 1879, at the fourth exhibition, 420 plates of apples were shown, including many specimens from new localities, and embracing over one hundred different varieties, and 52 plates of grapes, for the second time beating the Province up to date. This year the Association received its first grant ($50) from the Council of Agriculture, and this year the first sister society (Missisquoi) was organized. In 1880 the fifth exhibition brought out the grand collection of 150 plates of grapes, embracing 71 varieties, many new and promising kinds being from the United States,

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and exhibited here for the first time in Canada. This collection excelled by far anything before seen in the Province. Of apples, 310 plates and 110 varieties were exhibited. This year the counties of Brome and L'Islet held their first exhibition. In 1881 this society united with the Shefford County Society in holding a joint exhibition at Granby. There were about 580 plates of apples and 72 different varieties of grapes shown. In 1882 and 1883 the exhibitions were held at Abbotsford, at the latter of which 308 plates of apples, 137 of grapes, 29 of plums and 8 of pears were shown.

In June, 1882, Mr. Chas. Gibb, in company with Prof. J. L. Budd, commenced their journey to Russia, in the Horticultural interests of the Dominion and the United States, in search of hardy varieties of fruit, &c.

On Feb. 6th, 1883, Mr. Gibb arrived at Abbotsford, on his return from Russia, when a public reception and address was given him by the members of the Association.

On Sept. 25th, 1884, the eighth annual exhibition was held at Rougemont in connection with the Rouville County Agricultural exhibition and at the special request of the latter society. Here, 469 plates of apples and 155 plates of grapes, including 65 varieties grown by Mr. Pattison of Clarenceville, were shown. This year, the society took up a new branch of work and imported 190 apple trees from the North Western States, of Russian origin, for distribution among the members, and a Flemish Beauty pear tree from Ontario for each member, besides 119 cherry and 50 plum trees from Moscow, Russia.

This importation of cherries and plums did not reach Abbotsford until the 26th June, during a period of hot and dry weather, and was much injured from their long journey, consequently but a small percentage will be available for the members.

Before distributing the apple trees, each tree was carefully labelled, and a record is in the hands of the society, showing the varieties each member received. Thus each member becomes an assistant, in the testing of these new varieties; and as they must necessarily be planted on a variety of soils and exposures, the test will prove a practical one. In a few years the society will be in a position to report as to what is of value, and what to discard among the varieties in its hands.

The chief work of the society the coming year, will be in the direction of importing Russian fruits of various kinds for trial in this locality, of which there are already some 75 varieties of Russian apples and 50 or 55 of Russian and North German pears growing at Abbotsford. It may be added that, during the earlier history of this association, visitors and competitors from outside *drove* in from distances varying from ten to forty-five miles, (without reckoning those that came by train,) who are now supporters of Horticultural Societies in their several localities.

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REPORT OF BROME COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1884.

It is with great pleasure that we are able to report the continued prosperity of this Association, in every sense of the word. Our membership has increased, thus showing a greater interest taken by the farmers in horticulture and fruit growing, and the articles exhibited have been more numerous and of better quality, thus showing that the people have been stimulated to make greater exertions and to take greater pains in the production of fruits and vegetables, than heretofore. At the same time, those who have rather an eye for the beautiful than the merely useful, have not neglected to make great efforts in the growing of beautiful flowers and foliage plants.

About a year ago, we were informed by Mr. Charles Gibb that an extra fifty dollars had been voted by the Council of Agriculture for the purpose of buying Russian apple trees for distribution among the members of the Association. Therefore, we procured from Messrs. Tuttle, of Baraboo', Wis., and Mr. A. W. Sias, of Rochester, Minn., about two hundred trees, consisting of sixteen varieties. The trees were distributed among fifty-two members of the Association, and from reports we have received, very few of the trees died. We hope to be able to find some brands among these several varieties, that will be suitable to our climate and worthy of propagation.

The annual exhibition was held on September 16th and 17th, on the grounds of the Knowlton Park Association, at the same time as that of the Brome County Agricultural Society. As the "Park Association" had put a floor in the upper part of their building, thus nearly doubling the space, we were enabled to make a very much better display of the fruits and vegetables than heretofore, both to visitors and exhibitors.

There were on exhibition more than 600 plates of fruit. The exhibit of grafted apples, was very large and of very good quality, and there was a larger number of plates of the newer and choicer varieties than ever before. Of crab apples, there were eight or ten collections, and many single plates that were very creditable. Mr. W. M. Pattison, of Clarencville, P. Q., made an exhibit of 60 plates of choice outdoor apples, a very beautiful collection. There were besides, two or three small exhibits from the neighborhood of the village of Knowlton, but owing to a severe frost a night or two before the days of exhibition, the display was very poor. By the way, the exhibit of seedling apples, was not good; it was below the average.

The show of vegetables was large and exceedingly good. In some of the collections, there were as many as 35 different kinds of vegetables. Among the vegetables, the cabbages, onions, potatoes and turnips were particularly worthy of praise. n fact, there were no vegetables exhibited that were not really worthy of a prize.

Owing to the severe frost a night or two before the exhibition, the show of cut flowers, floral designs, &c., was much poorer than usual. Total failure in the floral department was, however, prevented by the goodness of some of our lady members in sending their choice foliage, flowers and plants in bloom to the show.

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There were quite a number of aspirants for prizes in the noble art of bread-making. In truth, there was bread there on exhibition—both wheaten and brown—that would tempt the most fastidious person.

Finally, notwithstanding the mistakes made by the "clerk of the weather," or Mr. Wiggins, or other weather prophets or makers, we are able to report continued prosperity for our Association, and a very satisfactory year, taking everything into consideration.

H. W. WOOD, M. D.,
President.

GEO. W. WILSON,
Vice-President.

JOSEPH BRASSARD.
Secretary-Treasurer.

COUNTY OF L'ISLET HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AND FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, 1884.

The society is progressing fairly. There is enthusiasm among its members, who spare no efforts to encourage the planting of good varieties of fruit trees suitable to the severe climate of this part of the Province, by free distribution to every person joining the society from all parts of the Province.

The membership is sensibly increasing under the system of free distribution of plants, and the Directors have now the pleasure to count amongst its members, many distinguished citizens from different counties north and south. The object which the Directors seek to attain, in this distribution of trees, is to make an experimental garden of the eastern part of the Province, and each member an assistant gardener, who is expected each year to *report* whether the trees prove to be hardy, productive, free from disease, and the fruit good or poor in quality, its time of ripening, usefulness and profitableness.

It is expected that members are willing in this way to contribute to the diffusion of information with regard to the fruits that succeed or fail, that those who come after may know what to plant and what not to plant.

The society receive annually, *only* $100 as Government grant, the members' subscribtion is $1 each. The whole of this is needed for the annual exhibitions of fruits, flowers, &c., which have already accomplished much good, bringing hnndreds of people into personal contact with good fruit: they have given a sensible impulse to fruit-tree planting; they help the planter in the selection of those varieties most suitable to the soil and climate, and orchards heretofore neglected, receive more careful attention at the hands of their owners. Consequently the funds must be kept for the

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exhibitions, and the society must rely on the liberality of one of its members for the supply of plants for free distribution.

Next spring, ten plants of the Wealthy Apple will be given to each member. The tree has proved very hardy in this county. The description of the good qualites of the Wealthy apple, given in the Reports of the Montreal Horticultural Society, attracted the attention of some of the members a few years ago, and they immediately planted some trees in exposed situations without protection. The results having been most satisfactory, the society was induced to distribute it more extensively.

The annual Exhibition of the Society was held at St. Jean Port Joli, the 28th September last, and was well attended. The display of fruits and flowers was very fine, and much interested the numerous visitors from this and adjoining counties.

The apple crop in this section was good this year; the plum crop was very light in all the parishes on the north and south sides of the St. Lawrence, except from St. Thomas to Ste. Anne Lapocatière, where it was moderate. The high price obtained ($12 to $15 a barrel) was very remunerative.

The plum orchards of the north shore, in the counties of Montmorency and Portneuf, have been practically destroyed by the *black knot*. Fine orchards yielding from $400 to $800 annually are so affected by the disease, that the proprietors have not the least hope of saving their trees. The Society has informed orchardists, through the columns of Agricultural journals, of the progress of the disease, (which has made its appearance even at Berthier, county Montmagny), and has given the best modes of prevention and cure.

The Quebec Horticultural Society having expressed the wish that the county L'Islet Horticultural Society should exhibit fruits *grown here*, at the exhibition to be held next fall at Quebec, it is expected that a satisfactory arrangement will take place to the mutual advantage of the two societies.

The members of this society desirous of improving fruit culture in this county, hope to learn how to do it by meeting orchardists of experience, who cultivate fruits for profit around Quebec.

Our society follows with great interest, the successful fruit growing of our neighbouring sister Province of New Brunswick.

AUG. DUPUIS,
Corresponding Secretary.

To Prof. Penhallow, Esq.,
Secretary Pub. Committee,
Montreal Horticultural Society.

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REPORT OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AND FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF MISSISQUOI, 1884.

Hon. Thos. Wood,	David Westover,	J. W. Ferris,
President.	Sec. and Treas.	Vice-President.

This society's exhibition was held on the 28th September last, and was attended by a larger number of people than ever before. The fruit crop being an abundant one this year, resulted in bringing together large collections in all classes, requiring the utmost care and examination in adjudging the prizes.

One hundred plates of grapes shown by Messrs. Pattison, Spencer, Hart, and Wood, was a marked improvement on previous exhibits, and as its culture becomes better known, its presence in every garden will be the rule instead of the exception.

One of the society's works this year, was the presenting of each of its members with two or three trees of the New Russian varieties. One hundred and seventy-six trees of twenty different varieties were thus distributed, and their hardiness, fruitfulness, or other desirable characters will be noted from time to time. It is not to be expected that all will be valuable acquisitions to our already long list, but it is quite likely some of them will be fonnd deserving further propagation.

REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE COUNTY OF SHEFFORD, 1884.

In presenting this, our fourth annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association of the County of Shefford for the past year, I will confine myself chiefly to our Exhibition which took place on the 23rd and 24th days of September last, and was a decided success, both flats of our large and magnificent Town Hall being loaded with vegetables, fruit and flowers. There were on exhibition 374 plates of apples, 42 of crabs, and 82 of grapes. The display of pot plants and flowers, owing to the unfavorable seasons, was not quite up to former years, but the vegetables were much finer than any previously shown; $200 were paid in prizes, of which about $80 were paid on fruit, $70 on vegetables, and $50 on plants and flowers.

The most hearty thanks of the Association are hereby tendered to the Council of Agriculture for the increase of the grant to $100. We laid out $50 in Russian apple trees, which we distributed among 165 members, gratis, and which we trust in time will help to improve the winter keeping quality of the fruit of this section.

We are happy to state that our society is at present out of debt. The grant of $100 this year having enabled us to wipe out the deficits remaining over from the first two years of the society's existence, and which were unavoidably incurred in

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providing the preliminary expenses necessary for the holding of our Shows. As the expenses will not have again to be met, we trust by prudent management and keeping our prize lists within our legitimate resources, to come out hereafter with a clean sheet. We regret to say that we find great difficulty in working that part of the Constitution which holds members from year to year, until they give notice of withdrawal in writing. Not only has it been exceedingly difficult to collect the amount of these annual subscriptions from such members, but counting those subscriptions among our assets has put the directorate in a wrong light towards the members, as our position financially has appeared better than it should have done, and a large part of the receipts of one year had to go to provide for the fees of these nominal members whose subscriptions were never paid. The writer has this year taken the responsibility of striking out all such names and countiug only those as members whose fees are paid in advance.

In conclusion, we trust that the Council may find it possible to continue the $100 grant, so that we may not be obliged to curtail our Prize List to any further extent and so lessen the interest that has been awakened among our fruit growing community, but that the work so auspiciously commenced may be carried on with still greater success, till every hillside and valley shall be stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit-bearing vines and trees, and every wayside home be made attractive by well-kept grounds and neatly cultivated flowers.

J. A. TOMKINS,
Secretary Treasurer.

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LIBRARY.

The Society's Library is now re-arranged and the books and miscellaneous publications have all been catalogued as in the following pages. From this it will be seen that there is a large and valuable exchange of publications with kindred Societies and with Botanic Gardens throughout the world, and it is to be hoped that members will avail themselves of the opportunities thus placed at their disposal. The Library is open each Friday afternoon in the week, for reference, and it is much to be desired that non-resident members of the Society should avail themselves of the advantages here offered, to consult works of reference and find a convenient centre for meeting and discussion.

The following donations have been received:

Dr. T. Sterry Hunt—

Rivers Rose Amateur Guide, 1877, 1 vol.
Gardening for pleasure. P. Henderson, 1879, 1 vol.

Mr. E. J. Maxwell—

Modern Practical Gardening. E. Watts, 1 vol.
Good Gardening. S. Wood, 1876, 1 vol.
American Flower Garden Directory. R. Buist, 1854, 1 vol.
The American Gardener's Assistant. T. Bridgeman, 1875, 1 vol.

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CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[*Bound Volumes.*]

Agricole, Letters of, J. Young, 1882, 1 vol.
Agriculture, *Official Journal*, vol. 12, 1859.
Agriculture, Report of Conn. Bd. of. 1867-68-69-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80 and 1881.
Agriculture of Maine, 1883, 1 vol.
" " Province of Quebec, Report of Comm., 1880, 1 vol.
" " U. Canada, Rep. of Board, 1857, 1 vol.
" " Annual Rept. U. S. Comm., 1862 to 1873; 1875 to 1879, 17 vols.
" Essays upon. J. C. Gray, 1856, 1 vol.
" Loudon's Encyclopedia of, 1 vol., 1831 to 1871.
Agriculturist, Canadian, vol. 1, 1849.
American Assoc. for Advancement of Science; Montreal, 1882, 1 vol.
American Farmer's Encyclopedia, 1844, 1 vol.
American Pomology, Dr. J. A. Warder, 1 vol.
American Pom. Soc., Proc., 1877-79-81-83, 4 vols.

Beet Root Sugar, E. B. Grant, 1866, 1 vol.
Beet Sugar, U. S. Report on, 1880. 1 vol.
Book of Fruits, R. Manning, 1838, 1 vol.
Book of Roses, F. Parkman, 1866, 1 vol,
Bot. Gardens of Melbourne: Rep. and Cat. of Exhibition, 1875 to 1877, 1 vol.
Bot. Soc. of Canada, Annals of, vol. 1.
Bulbs, E. S. Rand, 1873, 1 vol.

Canadian Agriculture, 1849, 1 vol.
Canada at the Paris Exposition, 1855, 1 vol.
Cold Grapery, W. Chorlton, 1853, 1 vol.
Collected Reprints, Penhallow, 1 vol.
Connecticut Exp. Stat. Reports, 1878-79-81-82-83-84, 4 vols.

Dist. of Columbia, Report of Eng. Department, 1880, 1 vol.
Draining for Profit and Health, G. E. Waring, jun., 1867, 1 vol.

Essays, Agricul. and Literary, J. C. Gray, 1856, 1 vol.
Essex Institute Bulletin of, vol. 13.

Farmer's Encyclopedia, (American), C. W. Johnson, 1844, 1 vol.
Floriculture, P. Henderson.
Flower Garden Directory, Buist, 1 vol.
Forests, L'Administration des, 1878, 1 vol.
Forests, Report on Preservation of, 1883, 1 vol.
Forestry, U. S. Report, F. B. Hough, 1877, 1 vol.
Fruit Book. The Am'n, S. W. Cole, 1849, 1 vol.
Fruit Book. The N. E., J. M. Ives, 1844, 1 vol.
Fruit Book. Hooper's Western, E. J. Hooper, 1858, 1 vol.

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Fruits, Book of, R. Manning, 1838, 1 vol.
Fruit Culturist, Am'n, J. J. Thomas, 1 vol.
Fruit Culturist, The Northern, C. Goodrich, 1850, 1 vol.
Fruit Cultivator's Manual, T. Bridgeman, 1845, 1 vol.
Fruit Garden, Thomas Rivers, 1 vol.
Fruit Garden, P. Barry, 1872, 1 vol.
Fruit Garden Companion, Am'n., E. Sayres, 1839, 1 vol.
Fruit Grower's Association of Penn., 1875, 1 vol.
Fruit Trees, Cult. and Management of, W. Cobbett, 1803, 9 vol.
Fruit Trees, Their Cult. and Management, Wm. Coxe, 1817, 1 vol.
Fruit Trees. Practical Treat. on Management of, G. Jacques, 1849, 1 vol.
Fruit Trees, Forsyth, 1803, 1 vol.
Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, Downing, 1876, 1 vol.

Gardening for Pleasure, P. Henderson, 1879, 1 vol.
Gardening, Hints on Ornamental, J. B. Papworth, 1823, 1 vol.
Gardening, Modern Practical, Watt, 1 vol.
Gardening, Portraits of English Authors on, S. Fulton, 1830 1 vol.
Gardening, Landscape, A. J. Downing, 1852, 1 vol.
Gardener's Assistant, The Amateur, Bridgeman, 1 vol.
Gardener's Monthly, 1865-1866, 2 vols.
Gardener, The New American, T. G. Fessenden, 1828, 1 vol.
Geology and Resources of the 49th Parallel, G. M. Dawson, 1875, 1 vol.
Geological Survey of Canada, 1875 and 1876, 1 vol.
Good Gardening, P. Wood, 1 vol.
Grapery, Cold, Wm. Chorlton, 1853, 1 vol.
Grape Culturist, A. S. Fuller, 1865, 1 vol.
Grape Culture and Wine Making, J. Phin, 1863, 1 vol.
Grape Grower's Guide, W. Chorlton, 1852, 1 vol.
Grape Vine Culture, J. F. Allen.
Grape Vine Culture, Hoare, 1845, 1 vol.
Grape Vine and Orange Culture in New Zealand, G. Sutter, 1843, 1 vol.

Highland and Agricultural Soc. of Scotland, Trans. Ser. IV vol. XI, 1879.
Hortus Britannicus. Supp, Loudon's 1839 and 1835, 2 vols.
Horticulture, Hayward, 1824, 1 vol.
Hot Houses, How to build and ventilate, R. B. Linchars, 1857, 1 vol.

Illinois Hort. Soc. Reports, 1868 to 1877, 10 vols.
Illinois Agricul. Soc. Rep. 1859 and 1869, 2 vols.
" Dept. of Agriculture Reports, 1872-79 and 1883, 9 vols.
Indiana Board of Agriculture Reports, 1875, 1 vol.
" Horticultural Soc. Reports, 1875, 1 vol.
Iowa Hort. Soc. Reports, 1875 to 1879, 5 vols.

Kansas Hort. Soc. Reports, 1878 to 1871 and 1883, 5 vols.

Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture, A. J. Downing, 1852, 1 vol.
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.
" " Gardening.

Maine Pom. Soc., Trans. of 1873 to 1875, 1881 to 1883, 7 vols.
Manitoba Depart. of Agriculture Report, 1882, 1 vol.

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Mass. Agriculture, 1859, 1 vol,
Mass. Hort. Soc. Lib. Cat., 1873, 1 vol.
" " " Trans., 1848, and Proc. 9th Anniver., 1837, 1 vol.
1843 to 1846; 1852, 1860 and 1861; 1864 to 1882, 26 vols.
Michigan Bd. of Agricultural Report, 1875 to 1880, and 1883. 7 vols.
" Hort. Soc. Rep., 1881 to 1883, 3 vols.
" Pom. Soc. Trans., 1872 to 1882.
Minnesota Forestry Assoc., 1878, 1 vol.
Minnesota Hort. Soc. Reports, 1866 to 1878, and 1884.
Montgomery Co., (Ohio) Hort. Society, 1878, 1 vol.
Montreal Hort. Soc. Reports, 1875 to 1882, 1 vol.
Mount Royal, F. L. Olmstead, 1851, 1 vol.

Nebraska Bd. of Agriculture Repts, 1873, 1 vol.
" Hort. Soc. Reports, 1872 and 1877, 2 vols.
" 1871-74-77-80 and 1881, 1 vol.
New England Farmer, 1829, vols 1 to 9; and new series, vols. X to XIII, to 1835.
New England Fruit Book, J. M. Ives, 1844, 1 vol.
New Hampshire Agriculture, Adams, 1874 to 77; 1879 to 1882, 8 vols.
New Jersey Hort. Soc. Trans., 1876-78; 1879 to 1883, 2 vols.
New York Hort. Soc., Western, 1874 to 1878, 5 vols.
" " 23rd to 28th An. Meetings, 1 vol.
Nova Scotia, Fruit Grower's Association Trans., 1883 and 1884, 1 vol.
Nouveau Jardinière, 1879, 1 vol.

Ohio Hort. Soc. Report, 1875 to 1881; 1881-82; 1882-83; 1883-84, 9 vols.
Ontario Agricul. Comm. Report, 1881, 1 vol.
" Report on Agriculture and Arts, 1873 to 1880, 8 vols.
" Rept. on Phil. Exposition, 1876, 1 vol.
" School of Agriculture, 1875-78; 1880-81, 6 vols.
Ontario Farmer, 1869-70, 2 vols.
Ontario Fruit Grower's Assoc. Report, 1869-1883, 15 vols.
Orchard House, Thos. Rivers, 1860 1 vol.
Orchardist, The New American, W. Kenrick, 1844, 1 vol.
Orchardist, Thacher's American, 1821, 1 vol.

Paris Exposition, Canada at.
Park Comm. Report, Brooklyn, 1874-79, 1 vol.
Patent Office, Reports (U.S.) Agriculture, 1858 to 1861, 4 vols.
Penhallow, Collected Reprints, 1 vol.
Pennsylvania Fruit Grower's Assoc. Proceedings, 1875, 1 vol.
Public Parks of New York, 1871-73, 3 vols.

Rose Amateur Guide, Rivers, 1877, 1 vol.
Roses, Book of, F. Parkman, 1866, 1 vol.
Royal Agl. Soc. of England, Jnl. of, Ser. I, vols. I-III-IV-V-VI-VII-VIII-IX-X-XI-XII-XV-XVI-XVII to XXV.
Ser. 2 vols. I to VII.
Rural Architecture, L. F. Allen, 1852, 1 vol.
Rural Cottages, A. J. Downing, 1853, 1 vol.
Rural Essays, A. J. Downing, 1853, 1 vol.
Rural Improver, W. Poutey, 1822, 1 vol.

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Small Fruit Cultivator, A. S. Fuller, 1867, 1 vol.
Sorgho and Imphee, Treatise on, H. S. Olcott, 1857, 1 vol.
Sugar Beet, Cult. of, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, W. McMurtrie, Ph. D., 1880, 1 vol.

Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts, G. B. Emerson, 1846, 1 vol.

Vine and its Fruit, J. L. Denman, 1844.
Vermont Agricult. Report, 1872-74-75-78, 4 vols.

Wisconsin Hort. Soc. Trans., 1869-71-74-76-81-82-83-84, 8 vols.

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Acclimatization Society of Queensland, 18th Report.
Agriculture, Improvement of, J. Anderson, 1858, 1 vol.
Agriculture, *La Journal de*, 1879 to 1884, 6 vols.
Agriculture, Journal of, 1879 to 1884, 6 vols.
Agricultural Review, and Journal of the American Agricult. Assoc., 1883.
Animals of North America, Fresh water Fish.
Argentina, Anales de la Sociedad Rural, 1882 to 1884, 3 vols.

Beef for Britain, Canadian, Hon. S. G. Wood.
Bot. Excurs, to Skye and the outer Shetlands, J. H. Balfour, M.D.
Botanic Gardens of Adelaide, South Australia, 1881.
" " " British Guiana, 1880 and 1882.
" " " Calcutta, 1876-81, 6 copies.
" " " Hong Kong, March, 1882.
" " " " " Report on *Cassia*, 1882.
" " " British Guinea, Report on Bot. Expedi., 1879.
" " " Jamaica, Report, 1880.
" " " Notes on Liberian Coffee culture, 1881.
" " " Natal, 1878-80, 3 copies,
" " " Saharanpur and Mussouvri, 1881 to 1884.
" " " Straits Settlements, 1883.
" " " Trinidad, 1879-80.
" " " Extracts from Reports, 1880.
" " " Notes on Coffee culture, 1873 to 1877.
Botanical Magazine, Ill.
Botanical Soc. of Edinburgh, Proceedings of, 1855.
" Annual Report, Nos. 1-3-4-5-6-7-8.
" " " vols. 1. 3 to 8; 10 to 15.
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YEARLY ABSTRACT FOR 1884.

Meteorological Observations, McGill College Observatory, Montreal, Canada, height above sea level, 187 feet.

C. H. McLEOD, SUPERINTENDENT.

MONTH.	THERMOMETER.				*BAROMETER.				†Mean pressure of vapour.	‡Mean relative humidity.
	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean daily range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean daily range.		
January	8.73	40.5	—16.5	16.38	30.0409	30.964	28.960	.3353	.0634	81.12
February	18.11	44.0	—11.0	17.52	30.0027	30.686	29.175	.3649	.0956	85.59
March	25.65	47.1	— 9.4	14.02	29.9941	30.395	29.518	.2350	.1212	79.69
April	40.55	69.0	24.5	14.17	29.8369	30.317	29.233	.1635	.1794	71.68
May	51.95	75.9	33.5	17.92	29.8829	30.266	29.498	.1721	.2751	68.55
June	66.91	86.0	44.0	21.00	30.0187	30.565	29.584	.1544	.4478	67.00
July	65.84	86.7	51.0	16.48	29.7783	30.073	29.445	.1326	.4826	75.98
August	68.79	91.0	43.8	17.84	29.9733	30.348	25.569	.1227	.5006	71.05
September	61.76	87.7	36.5	16.07	29.9859	30.530	29.487	.2163	.4160	73.09
October	44.96	70.6	23.9	13.28	30.0393	30.623	29.573	.2557	.2427	76.41
November	30.34	49.8	13.2	13.45	29.9683	30.451	29.311	.2878	.1393	79.96
December	16.51	49.0	—23.5	13.57	30.1140	30.836	29.204	.2932	.1007	85.99
Means for 1884	41.675			15.975	29.9696			.2278	.25537	76.342
Totals										
Means for 10 years ending Dec. 31, 1884	42.113				29.9746				.25275	74.225

WIND.		Sky clouded per cent.	Percentage of possible sunshine.	Inches of rain.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Inches snow.	No. of days on which snow fell.	Inches rain and snow melted.	No of days on which rain and snow fell.	No. of days on which rain or snow fell.	MONTH.
Mean direction.	Mean velocity in miles per hour.										
S.W	12.23	66.4	27.6	0.22	3	44.2	21	4.38	2	22	January.
W.S.W	9.98	75.8	22.4	2.18	9	29.3	20	4.95	6	23	February.
W.S.W	11.41	56.2	47.0	1.32	7	20.9	14	3.39	2	19	March.
N.W	9.33	68.2	33.7	2.09	10	3.9	6	2.48	1	15	April.
W.S.W	9.84	70.3	43.8	3.51	19	0.0	0	3.51	0	19	May.
S.W	8.99	45.7	68.8	3·38	9	0.0	0	3.38	0	9	June.
W.S.W	9.61	59.5	46.4	4.73	19	0.0	0	4.73	0	19	July.
W.S.W	8.35	39.9	67.1	1.75	7	0.0	0	1.75	0	7	August.
W.S.W	9.87	44.7	58.9	3·37	11	0.0	0	3.37	0	11	September.
W by S	9.72	73.6	33.2	2.62	17	0.5	5	2.67	3	19	October.
SW by W	11.15	72.9	27.6	2.13	12	5.0	10	2.62	3	19	November.
W.S.W	11.81	64.3	22.4	1.53	8	35.0	14	4.57	1	21	December.
W.S.W	10.191	61.46	41.58								Means for 1884.
				28.83	131	138.8	90	41.80	18	203	Totals for 1884.
W by S	10.935	60.99	§46.92	27.27	136.5	116.6	85.3	38 91	15.9	211.7	Means for 10 years ending Dec 31, 1884.

*Barometer reading reduced to 32° Fahr., and to sea level. †Inches of Mercury. ‡Relative, saturation being 100. §For 3 years only. The monthly means are derived from observations taken every 4th hour, beginning with 3.08 a.m. The greatest heat was 91.0 on August 21st; greatest cold was 23.5 below zero on Dec. 20th; extreme range of temperature was therefore 114°.5. Greatest range of the thermometer on one day was 37.6 on May 2nd; least range was 4.0 on Nov. 28th. The warmest day was August 21st, the mean temperature being 81.15. The coldest day was Dec. 20th, mean temperature 17.3 below zero. The highest barometer reading was 30.964 on January 27th, the lowest 28.960 on January 9th, giving a range of 2.004 in. for the month and year. The lowest relative humidity was 23 on April 26th. The greatest mileage of wind recorded in one hour was 50 on May 2nd, when the velocity in one gust was at the rate of 80 miles per hour. (This is the greatest velocity ever recorded here.)

The sleighing of the winter closed on April 1st. The first appreciable snow of autumn fell on October 25th, but melted as it fell. The first sleighing of the winter was on Nov. 29th. Upper river navigation opened April 17th. Ferries running on April 22nd. River open to ocean ships on April 27th. First ocean ship arrived in port on May 2nd.

Auroras were observed on 21 nights. Hoar frost on 23 days. Fogs on 13 days; Lunar halos on 8 nights; Lunar corona on 2 nights. Thunder storms on 12 days, and lightning without thunder on 6 days.

The red sky at sunrise and sunset was very brilliant in January and February. It has decreased in brightness, but has been observable up to the end of the year.

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STATEMENT

OF THE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE

1885

Printed by order of the Legislature

QUEBEC
PRINTED BY CHARLES FRANÇOIS LANGLOIS
PRINTER TO HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY THE QUEEN
1886

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To the Honorable LOUIS FRANÇOIS RODERICK MASSON, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

The undersigned has the honor to present to Your Honor the Public Accounts of the Province of Quebec, for the financial year ended 30th June, 1885.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. ROBERTSON,
Treasurer, P. Q.

Quebec, 10th February, 1886.

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Quebec, 3rd February, 1886.

To the Honorable J. G. ROBERTSON,
Treasurer of the Province.

SIR,

I have the honor, as required by act 46 Vic., Chap. 4, to submit to you the Public Accounts for the financial year ended 30th June, 1885, as well as a Statement of the Estimates and Appropriations for the same period, with expenditure under the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor.

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STATEMENT of Estimates and Appropriations for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885, 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, 48 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule A, and permanent statutory appropriations, and of the amounts expended under each appropriation, prepared by the Auditor of the Province, as required by 46 Vic., Chap. 4.

DETAILS.		Estimates.	Expenditure.	More than Estimates.	Less than Estimates.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Public Debt:					
Interest		904,347 47	923,042 98	18,695 51	
Sinking Fund and Redemption		80,571 33	49,716 64		30,854 69
Charges of Management		6,868 63	7,350 67	482 04	
		991,787 43	980,110 29	19,177 55	30,854 69
			$11,677 14		$11,677 14
Appropriations: 40 Vic., Chap. 5.	$984,918 80				
47 Vic., Chap. 1, Nos. 1 & 2, Schedule B.	6,868 63				
	$991,787 43				
Legislation:					
Legislative Council		37,135 27	37,135 27		
Carried over		37,135 27	37,135 27		

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STATEMENT of Estimates and Appropriations for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885 ; 47 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule B, 48 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule A, and permanent statutory appropriations, and of the amounts expended under each appropriation, prepared by the Auditor of the Province as required by 46 Vic., Cap. 4.—*Continued.*

DETAILS.		Estimates.	Expenditure.	More than Estimates.	Less than Estimates.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	37,135 27	37,135 27		
Legislation :—Continued.					
Appropriations : 33 Vic., Chap. 4 and 41-42 Vic., Chap. 2.	$ 12,665 00				
45 Vic., Chap. 3, sect. 6	2,000 00				
47 Vic. Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 3	14,000 00				
48 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule A, No. 1.....	3,670 27				
do do do 2.....	4,800 00				
	$37,135 27				
Legislative Assembly.....		130,025 90	130,025 90		
Appropriations : 33 Vic., Chap. 4.....	$ 34,500 00				
41-42 Vic., Chap. 2.....	2,000 00				
47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 4.....	64,367 50				
48 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule A, No. 3	14,560 00				
do do do 4.....	13,000 00				

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de	do	do	5.....	400 00			
do	do	do	7.....	1,198 40			
				$130,025 90			
Library of the Legislature					3,900 00	3,900 00	
Appropriations: 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 5.....				3,000 00			
48 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule A, No. 6.....				900 00			
				$3,900 00			
Expenses of Elections					3,000 00	1,804 89	1,195 11
Appropriation: 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 6.....				$3,000 00			
Debates of the Legislature					3,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00
Appropriation: 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 7.				$4,000 00			
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery					800 00	800 00	
Appropriation: 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 8.....				$800 00			
Printing, binding and distributing the Laws					5,500 00	3,951 92	1,548 08
Appropriation: 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 9.....				$5,500 00			
Law Clerk..					3,650 00	3,600 00	50 00
Appropriation: 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, Nos. 10 & 11..				$3,650 00			
					187,011 17	185,217 98	1,000 00 2,793 19
					$1,793 19		$1,793 19

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STATEMENT of Estimates and Appropriations for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885; 47 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule B, 48 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule A, and permanent statutory appropriations, and of the amounts expended under each appropriation, prepared by the Auditor of the Province, as required by 46 Vic., Cap. 4.—*Continued.*

DETAILS.			Estimates.	Expenditure.	More than Estimates.	Less than Estimates.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government:						
Salaries			141,150 00	139 399 96		1,750 04
Appropriations: 39 Vic., Chap. 15	$ 4,000 00					
40 Vic., Chap. 9	107,200 00					
45 Vic., Chap. 2	25,000 00					
46 Vic., Chap. 4	2,400 00					
47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 12	2,550 00					
	$141,150 00					
Contingencies			44,600 00			
		$ 50,600 00	6,000 00	48,474 16		2,125 84
Appropriations: 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 13	$44,600 00					
48 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule A, No. 8	6,000 00					
	$50,600 00					
			$191 750 00	187,874 12		3,875 88

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Administration of Justice:				
			347,367 00	
		$356,646 48	9,279 48	356,646 48
Appropriations: 32 Vic., Chap. 23	$ 7,200 00			
47 Vic., Chap. 1, No. 14, Schedule B	340,167 00			
48 Vic., Chap. 1, No. 9, Schedule A	9,279 48			
	$356,646 48			
			$356,646 48	356,646 48
Police:				
			13,800 00	
		$14,090 00	290 00	14,090 00
Appropriations: 47 Vic., Chap. 1, No. 15, Schedule B	$13,800 00			
48 Vic., Chap. 1, No. 10, Schedule A	290 00			
	$14,090 00			
			$14,090 00	14,090 00
Reformatories:				
Reformatory Prisons for boys, Montreal, Sherbrooke and Levis			45,000 00	
			10,000 00	55,000 00
Appropriations: 47 Vic., Chap. 1, No. 16, Schedule B	$45,000 00			
48 Vic., Chap. 1, No. 11, Schedule A	10,000 00			
	$55,000 00			
			$55,000 00	55,000 00

B

IX

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STATEMENT of Estimates and Appropriations for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885; 47 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule B, 48 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule A, and permanent statutory appropriations, and of the amounts expended under each appropriation, prepared by the Auditor of the Province, as required by 45 Vic., Cap. 4.—*Continued.*

DETAILS.	Estimates.	Expenditure.	More than Estimates.	Less than Estimates.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Inspection of Public Offices	7 000 00	6,838 97		161 03
Appropriation: 47 Vic., Chap. 1, No. 17, Schedule B $7,000 00				
Public Instruction:				
Superior Education	78,410 00	78,410 00		
Common Schools	160,000 00	160,000 00		
Schools in poor Municipalities	6,000 00	6,000 00		
Normal Schools	42,000 00	42,000 00		
Inspections of Schools	29,675 00	29,675 00		
Superannuated Teachers	8,000 00	8,000 00		
Books for Prizes	4,500 00	4,500 00		
Schools for the Deaf and Dumb including $200 00 for Institution at Ste. Marie	12,200 00	12,200 00		
School for the Deaf and Dumb at Mile End, Montreal	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Council of Public Instruction	1,500 09	1,500 00		
Towards rebuilding Rimouski College	2,000 00	2,000 00		
do do Ste. Thérèse do	2,000 00			2,000 00
do do Convent at La Baie du Febvre	500 00	500 00		

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do publication of Journal of Public Instruction, French	450 00	450 00		
do do do do English	450 00	450 00		
School Exhibition at London, England	500 00	500 00		
Collège Commercial of St. François de St. Dénis	200 00	200 00		
do do Lévis	200 00	200 00		
Convent at St. Roch de l'Achigan	150 00	150 00		
Sœurs des S.S. Noms de Jésus Marie at St. Barthélemi	150 00	150 00		
Appropriations: 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 18 to 39, both included ... $349.885 00				
	$349,885 00	347,885 00	.....	2,000 00
Special Roman Catholic Superior Education Fund for Schools of Arts and Sciences	.....	500 00	500 00	
M. Appropriation: 36 Vic., Chap. 6, Sect. 2.				
Literary and Scientific Institutions:				
Canadian Archives	5,000 00	4,973 80		26 20
Saving from destruction old important documents	200 00	200 00		
Hygienic Society, Montreal	300 00	300 00		
School of Navigation, Quebec	500 00	499 99		01
Appropriations: 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 40 to 43 ..... $6,000 00				
	$6,000 00	5,973 79	.....	26 21
Arts and Manufactures	6,000 00	6,000 00		
Appropriation: 47 Vic. Chap. 1, No. 44, Schedule B $6,000 00				

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STATEMENT of Estimates and Appropriations for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885; 47 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule B, 48 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule A, and permanent statutory appropriations, and of the amounts expended under each appropriation, prepared by the Auditor of the Province, as required by 46 Vic., Cap. 4.—*Continued.*

DETAILS.	Estimates.	Expenditure.	More than Estimates.	Less than Estimates.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture :				
Agricultural Societies	50,000 00	47,658 83		2,241 17
Journal of Agriculture	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Agricultural Schools	2,400 00	2,400 00		
Veterinary Schools	2,300 00	2,300 00		
Aid to Gazette des Campagnes	500 00	500 00		
Butter and cheese factories	2,000 00	1,920 09		79 91
Dairy Asscciation of the Province of Quebec	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Farnham Beet-root Sugar Factory	7,000 00	7,000 00		
Horticultural and Pomological Society, Montreal	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Miscellaneous	400 00	400 00		
Encouragement of the culture of fruit trees and vines	500 00	500 00		
Permanent Committee of Exhibitions, Montreal	3,795 00	3,795 00		
Appropriations : 47 Vic., Chap. 6, and 48 Vic., Chap 7 $50,000 00				
47 Vic., Chap. 1, Sch. B, Nos. 45 to 53 both included. 15,895 00				

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41 Vic., Chap. 5, Sect. 13 ..... 1,000 00				
39 Vic., Chap. 5, and 45 Vic., Chap. 24 ..... 7,000 00				
$73,895 00				
	$73,895 00	71,473 92	.....	2,421 08
Immigration and Repatriation	$10,000 00	9,868 24	.....	131 76
Appropriation : 47 Vic., Chap. 1, No. 54, Schedule B $10,000 00				
Colonization :				
Colonization Roads	70,000 00	70,000 00		
do Societies	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Bridge over the Richelieu River	2,000 00	2,000 00		
do Ottawa River	2,000 00	2,000 00		
do Chaudière River	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
do at Louiseville	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Appropr'ations : 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Nos. 55 to 60 both included $82,000 00				
	$82,000 00	80,000 00	.....	2,000 00

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STATEMENT of Estimates and Appropriations for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885; 47 Vic., Cap. 1 Schedule B, 48 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule A, and permanent statutory appropriations, and of the amounts expended under each appropriation, prepared by the Auditor of the Province, as required by 46 Vic. Cap. 4.—*Continued.*

DETAILS.		Estimates.	Expenditure.	More than Estimates.	Less than Estimates.
Public Works and Buildings:					
Rents, insurances, repairs, &c., of public buildings, generally		44,894 00			
	$49,770 00	4,876 00	49,637 86		132 14
Inspections, &c.		1,500 00	1,432 16		67 84
New Parliament Buildings, construction of		110,000 00			
	$140,000 00	30,000 00	140,000 00		
New Court House, Quebec, construction of		80,000 00			
	$90,000 00	10,000 00	89,777 15		222 85
Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols		14,100 00	12,900 29		1,199 71
Rents of do do		907 00	906 76		24
Insurances of do do		250 00	16 00		234 00
Spencer Wood, balance due on reconstruction of stables		430 53	430 53		
Scott's Bridge, temporary reconstruction of			350 00	350 00	
Special Guard at New Parliament and Departmental Buildings			3,255 01	3,255 01	
Appropriations:					
Rents, &c. of Public Buildings, 47 Vic., chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 61	$ 44,894 00				
do do 48 Vic., chap. 1, Schedule A, No. 12	4,876 00				
Inspections, &c., 47 Vic., chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 62	1,500 00				
New Parliament Buildings, 47 Vic., chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 63	110,000 00				

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do do	48 Vic., chap. 1, Schedule A, No. 13	30,000 00				
New Court House, Quebec,	47 Vic., chap. 1, Schedule, B, No. 64	80,000 00				
do do	48 Vic., chap. 1, Schedule A, No. 14	10,000 00				
Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols,	47 Vic., chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 65	14,100 00				
Rents do	do do do No. 66	907 00				
Insurances	do do do No. 67	250 00				
Spencer Wood	48 Vic., chap. 1, Schedule A, No. 15	430 53				
		$206,957 53				
Scott's Bridge, Special Warrant		350 00				
Special Guard, do		4,150 00				
		$ 301,457 53				
			296,957 53	298,705 76	3,605 01	1,856 78
			$1,748 23		$1,748 23	
Charities :						
Lunatic Asylums			227,500 00	227,500 00		
Miscellaneous Charities			40,964 00			
		$42,864 00	1,900 00	42,864 00		
Reformatory Schools			6 500 00			
		9,240 00	2,740 00	8,589 86		650 14
Industrial Schools			11 500 00			
			6,600 00			
		19,308 00	1,208 00	19,108 00		200 00
Carried over			298,912 00	298,061 86		850 14

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STATEMENT of Estimates and Appropriations for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885; 47 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule B, 48 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule A, and permanent statutory appropriations, and of the amounts expended under each appropriation, prepared by the Auditor of the Province, as required by 46 Vic., Cap. 4.—*Continued.*

DETAILS.				Estimates.	Expenditure.	More than Estimates,	Less than Estimates.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward				298,912 00	298,061 86		850 14
Charities:—Continued.							
Appropriations:							
47 Vic., chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 68			$227,500 00				
do	do	No. 69 to 156	42,864 00				
do	do	No. 157	6,500 00				
do	do	No. 158	18,100 00				
48 Vic., chap. 1, Schedule A, No. 16			2,740 00				
do	do	No. 17	1,208 00				
			$298,912 00				
				298,912 00	298,061 86	....	850 14
					$850 14		

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Miscellaneous Services:

Miscellaneous generally	20,000 00	10,125 89		9,874 11
Engineers for mining purposes	4,500 00	3,116 10		1,383 90
Agent in France	2,500 00	2,500 00		
Municipal Loan Fund Commissioner, salary	1,500 00	565 00		935 00
do do do , travelling expenses and disbursements	250 00	51 20		198 80
Pension Fund, Civil Government	15,000 00	13,937 68		1,062 32
Municipalities Fund, C. S. L. C., Chap. 110, section 7	3,000 00	144 00		2,856 00
Registration Service, through Crown Lands Department	15,000 00			
	5,000 00	20,000 00		
Surveys, do do do	30,000 00	30,000 00		
General Expenditure, do do do	66,808 00	66,808 00		
Crown Lands Suspense Account, do do	15,000 00			
	2,000 00	17,000 00		
Arbor Day, do do	200 00	200 00		
Exploration in connection with Geological Survey of Canada, through Crown Lands Dept.	1,500 00	1,500 00		
To cover costs of protection of forests from fire, do do	5,000 00			5,000 00
Quebec Official Gazette	12,500 00	11,479 73		1,020 27
Stamps, Licenses, &c.	15,000 00	13,057 32		1,942 68
Marriage License Fund		7,405 00	7,405 00	
Royal Commissions re Jacques Cartier Election and Construction of Parliament Buildings	815 30	19,706 69	18,891 39	
Help to the distressed fishermen of the Labrador Coast		3,040 56	3,040 56	
Gold Mines deposits refunded		663 64	663 64	
Carried over	$215,573 30	221,300 81	30,000 59	24,273 08

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STATEMENT of Estimates and Appropriations for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885; 47 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule B, 48 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule A, and permanent statutory appropriations, and of the amounts expended under each appropriation, prepared by the Auditor of the Province, as required by 46 Vic., Cap. 4.—*Continued.*

DETAILS.	Estimates.	Expenditure.	More than Estimates.	Less than Estimates.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	215,573 30	221,300 81	30,000 59	24,273 08
Miscellaneous Services:—Continued.				
Appropriations:				
Miscellaneous generally, 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 159.. $ 20,000 00				
Engineers for mining purposes, do do do 160 4,500 00				
Agent in France, do do do 161.. 2,500 00				
Exploration in connection with Geological Survey, do do 162.. 1,500 00				
Cost of protection of forests from fire, do do 163.. 5,000 00				
Mun. Loan Fund Commissioner, salary, 43 Vic., Chap. 13..... .... 250 00				
do do trav. & disburts., 47 Vic., Cap. 1, Sch. B, No. 164. 1,500 00				
Pension Fund, Civil Government, 40 Vic., Chap. 10 and 44-45 Vic., Chap. 15..... 15,000 00				
Municipalities Fund, C. S. L. C., Chap. 110, 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 165. 3,000 00				
Registration Service, do do do 166. 15,000 00				
do 48 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule A, No. 19... 5,000 00				
Surveys, 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 167. 30,000 00				
General Expenditure, do do do 168. 66,808 00				
Crown Lands Suspense Account, do do do 169. 15,000 00				

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do						
Quebec Official Gazette,	48 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule A, No. 20...	2,000 00				
	47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 170.	12,500 00				
Stamps, licenses, &c.,	do do do 171.	15,000 00				
Royal Commissions,	48 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule A, No. 18...	815 30				
do	47 Vic., Chap. 3	18,891 39				
Arbor Day,	48 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule A, No. 21..	200 00				
		234,464 69				
Help to distressed fishermen of Labrador Coast, Special Warrant.....		3,200 00				
Marriage License Fund, 33 Vic., Chap. 3.....		7,405 00				
Gold Mines, 43-44 Vic., Chap. 12, section 15.....		663 64				
		$245,733 33				
			215,573 30	221,300 81	30,000 59	24,273 08
			$5,727 51		$5 727 51	
Railways :						
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, Construction :						
Settlement of outstanding accounts.....			40,000 00	23,526 47	.....	16,473 53
Balance due on lands and property.....			199,475 50	159,251 54	.....	40,223 96
Carried over.....			239,475 50	182,778 01	.....	56,697 49

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STATEMENT of Estimates and Appropriations for the fical year ended 30th June, 1885; 47 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule B, 48 Vic., Cap. 1, Schedule A, and permanent statutory appropriations, and of the amounts expended under each appropriation, prepared by the Auditor of the Province, as required by 46 Vic., Cap. 4.—*Continued.*

DETAILS.				Estimates.	Expenditure.	More than Estimates.	Less than Estimates.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward				239,475 50	182,778 01		56,697 49
Railways.—Continued.							
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway Traffic Expenses (Revenue):							
To pay outstanding claims				30,000 00	20,549 95		9,450 05
Subsidized Railway Companies				125,000 00	273,182 10	148,182 10	
Quebec Central Railway Company Guarantee Deposit				124,101 21	124,101 21		
Appropriations:							
Q., M., O. & O. Ry. Construction, 47 Vic., Chap. 1, Schedule B, No. 172			$ 40,000 00				
do	do	do	173	199,475 50			
do	Traffic Expenses,	do	174	30,000 00			
Subsidized Railway Companies, 40 Vic., Chap. 2, Sections 1, 2 and 3			273,182 10				
Quebec Central Railway Company, 39 Vic., Chap. 3 and 40 Vic., Chap. 3			124,101 21				
			$666,758 81				
				$518,576 71	600,611 27	148,182 10	66,147 54
					$82,034 56		$82,034 56

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Repayment of Temporary Loans	.....	300,000 00
Appropriation : 40 Vic., Chap. 5.		
Payments by Revenue Officers out of their collections :		
Sheriffs for Building and Jury Fund.....	$11,208 25	
Collectors of Provincial Revenue, Licenses, &c	18,897 32	
	$30,105 07	

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STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

1885

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No. 1.

The Honorable Treasurer, in account with the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

—	Dr.		$ cts.	—	Cr.	$ cts.
1884.				1885.		
June 30	To Balance		2,328,713 78	June 30	By total expenditure as per Statement No. 2, including investment of $600,000.00 of price of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway and payment of $72,068.41 of warrants outstanding 30th June, 1884	4,728,332 47
1885.					Less	
June 30	To total receipts as per Statement No. 2		3,603,111 01		Warrants outstanding 30th June, 1885 as per Statement No. 16, page 137	61,989 24
						4,666,343 23
					By Balance carried down	1,265,481 56
			$5,931,824 79			5,931,824 79
1885.						
June 30	To Balance brought down		$1,265,481 56			
	La Banque Jacques Cartier	$100,000 00				
	Bank of Montreal	900,000 00				
	Special Deposits	$1,000,000 00				
	Bank of Montreal, Quebec	133,478 50				
	do London	5,148 99				
	Eastern Townships Bank	115,506 44				
	La Banque Nationale	10,635 59				
	La Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris	703 85				
	La Caisse d'Economie, N. D.	8 19				
		$1,265,481 56				

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant-Provincial Treasurer.

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor.

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No.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance in Banks, &c., 30th June, 1884			2,328,713 78
Dominion of Canada:			
Subsidy	959,252 80		
Interest on Trust Funds	55,459 32		
Special Subsidy under 47 Vic., chap. 4, Dominion	127,460 68		
Interest on Railway subsidy under 47 Vic., chap. 8, Dominion	59,850 00		
		1,202,022 80	
Province of Ontario:			
Interest on Common School Fund		35,000 00	
Crown Lands Department:			
General receipts	70,358 67		
Woods and Forests	530,115 77		
Crown Domain	14,423 12		
Seigniory of Lauzon	2,400 94		
Registration Service	49 80		
Municipalities Fund (Clergy Lands) Principal... $ 2,065 85			
do do Interest.... 961 38			
	3,027 23		
Superior Education Fund (Jesuits' Estates).. 2,820 85			
do Income Fund do 17,020 16			
	19,841 01		
Suspense account (Deposits)	7,955 99		
	648,172 53		
ADD: Amount of last year credited Treasury by Bank after 30th June, 1884—See Public Accounts 1884, page 4	25,080 25		
	673,252 78		
DEDUCT: Amount of this year credited Treasury by Bank after 30th June, 1885	11,292 56		
	661,960 22		
ADD: Amount of Bills deducted 30th June, 1884	130,458 72		
	792,418 94		
DEDUCT: Amount of Bills not matured or paid 30th June, 1885 $81,850 26			
do Amount to be accounted for by by Dept. of Crown Lands 51,527 32			
	133,377 58		
Administration of Justice:		659,041 36	
Law Stamps	174,970 60		
Registration Stamps	15,881 15		
Building and Jury Fund:			
Received at Treasury Department $ 3,653 12			
Received and disbursed by Sheriffs 11,208 25			
	14,861 37		
Carried over	205,713 12	1,896,064 16	2,328,713 78

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2.

Quebec, from all sources, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

PAYMENTS.	See details page	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Public Debt:				
Interest on funded debt	26	893,147 01		
do on unfunded debt	27	29,895 97		
			923,042 98	
Charges of Management:				
Commission, stamps, &c	do	4,551 85		
Premium, discount and exchange	do	2,798 82		
			7,350 67	
Sinking Fund (Redemption of Bonds)	28		49,716 64	
				980,110 29
Legislation:				
Legislative Council	do		37,135 27	
Legislative Assembly	29		130,025 90	
Expenses of Elections	30		1,804 89	
Library of the Legislature	do		3,900 00	
Debates of the Legislature	31		4,000 00	
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	do		800 00	
Printing, binding and distributing the Laws	do		3,951 92	
Law Clerk	do		3,600 00	
				185,217 98
Civil Government:				
Salaries	do		139,399 96	
Contingencies	36		48,474 16	
				187,874 12
Administration of Justice:				
Sheriffs' salaries, old districts... (Law Fee Fund.)	56	21,150 01		
Prothonotaries and Clerks of Circuit Court, Crown and Peace, old districts (Law Fee Fund.)	do	129,908 69		
Court of Appeals (Law Fee Fund.)	57	6,493 21		
			157,551 91	
Building and Jury Fund	do		1,350 00	
Criminal Prosecutions	do		8,451 96	
Sheriffs' Contingencies	do		157,552 51	
Coroners' salaries and contingencies	58		9,250 85	
Clerks of the Crown and Peace, new districts	59		1,670 00	
Interpreters to Courts	do		1,100 00	
High Constable, Ottawa	60		120 00	
Physicians to gaols	do		2,031 16	
District Magistrates	do		11.085 71	
Miscellaneous	61		6.482 38	
				356,646 48
Police:				
Police Magistrates and Judges of the Sessions of the Peace, clerks and contingencies, Montreal and Quebec	62			14,090 00
Reformatory Prisons:				
Montreal	63		31,153 16	
Sherbrooke	do		2,117 76	
Levis	do		21,729 08	
				55,000 00
Inspection of public offices:				
Salaries, travelling expenses, and contingencies of the Board	do			6,838 97
Carried over				1,785,777 84

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No. 2.—

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	205,713 12	1,896,064 16	2,328,713 78
Administration of Justice—*Continued.*			
Law Fees (exclusive of stamps)	8,954 05		
From Municipalities for maintenance of prisoners	1,287 82		
Montreal Gaol, sale of broken stone	4,458 77		
High Constable's fees, Quebec	598 19		
Fines	1.873 32		
Montreal Court House	5.140 86		
		228,026 13	
Public Officers:			
Percentage on fees	7,906 32		
do on renewals of mortgages under Cadastre	2.365 84		
		10,272 16	
Licenses:			
Hotels, shops, &c., see Statement	279,501 95		
Deduct difference on balances due by collectors on 30th June, 1884 and 30th June, 1885	4.107 89		
		275,394 06	
Legislation:			
Sale of Statutes	398 61		
Fees on Private Bills	5 361 30		
Private Bills printed in Statutes	542 10		
		6,302 01	
Lunatic Asylums:			
Municipal contributions	5,923 86		
Paid by patients	213 17		
		6.137 03	
Quebec Official Gazette		17,889 27	
Public Works and Buildings:			
Rents	1,695 41		
Sale of stone from old walls	20 00		
		1.715 41	
Casual Revenue		1,332 90	
Pension Funds:			
Pension Fund, Civil Service, contribution by employees.	5,095 51		
Superannuated Teachers Fund; contributions	20,512 65		
		25,608 16	
Quebec Fire Loan		624 00	
Municipal Loan Fund		42,671 84	
Trust Funds:			
Marriage licenses, amount received for licenses issued.	7,410 00		
Gold Mining deposit	0 27		
Roman Catholic Superior Education special Fund for schools of arts and sciences	745 21		
		8,155 48	
Repayment:			
St-Jean de Dieu Lunatic Asylum		4.500 00	
Carried over		2,524,692 61	2,328,713 78

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Continued.

Quebec, from all sources, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

PAYMENTS.	See details page	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward				1,785,777 84
Public Instruction :				
Superior Education, proper	64	71,000 00		
do High Schools, Quebec and Montreal	do	2,470 00		
do Compensation to R. Catholic institutions for grant to high Schools	do	4,940 00		
			78,410 00	
Common Schools	do		160,000 00	
Schools in poor municipalities	do		6,000 00	
Normal Schools	do		42,000 00	
Inspection of Schools	do		29,675 00	
Superannuated Teachers	do		8,000 00	
Books for prizes	do		4,500 00	
Schools for the deaf and dumb	do		12,200 00	
School for the deaf and dumb, Mile End, Montreal	do		1,000 00	
Council of Public Instruction	do		1,500 00	
Journal of Public Instruction, French	do		450 00	
do do English	do		450 00	
School Exhibition at London	do		500 00	
Collége Commercial St. François de St. Denis	do		200 00	
Collége Commercial de Lévis	do		200 00	
Rimouski College	do		2,000 00	
Convent at La Baie du Febvre	do		500 00	
Convent at St. Roch de l'Achigan	do		150 00	
Sœurs des SS. Noms de Jésus et Marie of St. Barthélémi	do		150 00	
				347,885 00
Special R. Catholic Superior Education Fund for Schools of Arts and Sciences	do			500 00
Literary and Scientific Institutions :				
Canadian Archives	65		4,973 80	
Hygienic Society, Montreal	do		500 00	
School of Navigation, Quebec	do		499 99	
Saving old and important documents from destruction	do		200 00	
				5,973 79
Arts and Manufactures :				
Council of Arts and Manufactures	do			6,000 00
Agriculture :				
Agricultural Societies	do		47,658 83	
Journal of Agriculture	66		3,000 00	
Agricultural Schools	do		2,400 00	
Veterinary Schools	67		2,300 00	
Aid to Gazette des Campagnes	do		500 00	
Butter and Cheese Factories	do		1,920 09	
Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec	do		1,000 00	
Farnham Beet root Sugar Factory	do		7,000 00	
Horticultural and Pomological Society, Montreal	68		1,000 00	
Culture of fruit trees and vines	do		500 00	
Permanent Committee of Exhibitions at Montreal	do		3,795 00	
Carried over			71,073 92	2,146,136 63

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No. 2.—

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		2,524,692 61	2,328,713 78
Interest:			
Beauport Lunatic Asylum proprietors, on loan made to them	660 00		
St-Jean de Dieu Lunatic Asylum proprietors, on loan made to them	2 463 75		
Judicial deposits, on	10,257 71		
Deposits in Banks, on	56,523 84		
Municipal Loan Fund debentures, on	1,502 50		
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, on advance	8,670 80		
		80,078 60	
Premium, discount and exchange		1,355 12	
Refunds:			
Civil Government:			
Salaries from Judicial deposits $ 1,600 00			
Contingencies, postages, do 200 00			
do accountant of contingencies 769 60			
	2,569 60		
Legislation: Legislative Assembly, from accountant 3 08			
do Legislative Council, from accountant 350 41			
	353 49		
Printing, &c., of the Laws, from Queen's Printer	31 31		
Justice; from C. B. Rouleau, District Magistrate, on travelling expenses	88 50		
Special Police for Revenue purposes; from W. B. Lambe, for furniture of office sold	44 25		
Rents, &c, of Public Buildings; from Department of Public Works:			
For trees planted on private property $ 3 50			
Sale of old iron, &c 44 00			
	47 50		
Geological Survey from Department of Crown Lands	146 00		
Arbor Day, do do	0 40		
Inspections, &c., from Department of Public Works, from B. & H. Thompson, dynamite magazine, inspection of	22 15		
		3,303 20	
Interest on price of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway		374,539 36	
Quebec Court House, Debentures sold		150,000 00	
Carried over		3,133,968 89	2,328,713 78

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Continued.

Quebec, from all sources, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

PAYMENTS.	See details page.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			71,073 92	2,146,136 63
Agriculture.—*Continued.*				
Miscellaneous Agriculture	68		400 00	
				71,473 92
Immigration	do			9,868 24
Colonization :				
Colonization roads	69		70,000 00	
Colonization Societies	do		5,000 00	
Bridge over the Richelieu River	do		2,000 00	
Bridge over the Ottawa River	do		2,000 00	
Bridge at Louiseville	do		1,000 00	
				80,000 00
Public Works and Buildings :				
Rents, insurances, repairs, &c., of public buildings generally	70		49,637 86	
Inspections, &c	77		1,432 16	
New Parliament Buildings ; continuation of construction	78		140,000 00	
New Court House, Quebec, do do	79		89,777 15	
Spencer Wood ; to complete reconstruction of stables, fences, &c	do		430 53	
Scott Bridge, Quebec, temporary	do		350 00	
Special Guard at Legislative and Departmental Buildings	80		3,255 01	
Rents of Court Houses and Gaols	do		906 76	
Insurances of do do	do		16 00	
Repairs of do do	81		12,900 29	
				298,705 76
Charities :				
Lunatic Asylum, Beauport	83	126,886 16		
do do St. Jean de Dieu	do	98,38[illegible] 65		
do do St. Ferdinand d'Halifax	do	2,076 11		
Lunatic Asylums generally	do	155 08		
			227,500 00	
Miscellaneous institutions	84		42,864 00	
Reformatory Schools for girls	86		8,589 86	
Industrial Schools do and four protestant boys.	87		19,108 00	
				298,061 86
Miscellaneous, generally	do			10,125 89
Engineers for mining purposes	88			3,116 10
Agent in France	89			2,500 00
Municipal Loan Fund	do			616 20
Royal Commission re Jacques Cartier Election	do			9,841 57
do do Construction of Paliament Buildings	90			9,865 12
Help to distressed fishermen of the Labrador Coast	91			3,040 56
Gold mines, deposits refunded	do			663 64
Crown Lands Department :				
Registration Service	92		20 000 00	
Surveys	95		30,000 00	
General Expenditure	96		66,808 00	
Suspense account	110		17,000 00	
Carried over			133,808 00	,144,015 49

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No. 2—

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		3,133,968 89	2,328,713 78
		3,133,968 89	
Temporary loans from Bank of Montreal		450,000 00	
		3,583,968 89	
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway Revenue :			
Revenue from Department of Railways	6,622 15		
Refunds	5,384 08		
		12,006 23	
		3,595,975 12	
Consolidated Railway Fund :			
Refunded from Department of Railways		7 135 89	
			3,603,111 01
Carried over			5,931,824 79

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Continued.

Quebec, from all sources, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

PAYMENTS.	See details page	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	.....	133,808 00	2,944,015 49
Crown Lands Department.—*Continued.*				
Arbor Day	120	.....	200 00	
Geological Survey	do	.....	1,500 00	
				135,508 00
Municipalities Fund, C. S. L. C., Cap. 110, sect. 7	121	.....	.....	144 00
Quebec Official Gazette	do	.....	.....	11,479 73
Stamps, licenses, &c	do	.....	.....	13,057 32
Marriage Licenses; distributed through the Department of Public Instruction	123	.....	.....	7,405 00
Pension Fund, Civil Service	do	.....	.....	13,937 68
Payments by Revenue Officers out of collections made by them	125	.....	.....	30,105 57
				3,156,652 79
Repayment of temporary loans to Bank of Montreal	127	.....	.....	300,000 00
				3,455,652 79
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway; claims on account of traffic expenses, &c	126	.....	.....	20,549 95
				3,476,202 74
Quebec Central Railway Guarantee Deposit	127	.....	.....	124,101 21
				3,600,303 95
Consolidated Railway Fund :				
Subsidies to Railway Companies	125	.....	273,182 10	
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway Construction, to pay outstanding accounts	126	23,526 47		
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway Construction, to pay lands, property, &c	do	159,251 54		
			182,778 01	
				455,960 11
				4,056,264 06
Carried over	.....	.....	.....	4,056,264 06

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No. 2.—

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			5,931,824 79
			$5,931,824 79

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant-Provincial Treasurer.

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Continued.

Quebec, from all sources, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

PAYMENTS	See details page	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward				4,056,264 06
Investment of part of price of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway under 45 Vic., Cap. 21	16			600,000 00
				4,656,264 06
Add: Warrants outstanding 30th June, 1884				72,068 41
				4,728,332 47
Deduct: Warrants outstanding 30th June, 1885	137			61,989 24
				4,666,343 23
Balance				1,265,481 56
				$5,931,824 79

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor.

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1886

Arthabaska
Beauce
Beauharnois
Bedford
Bonaventure
Chicoutimi
Gaspé
Iberville
Joliette
Kamouraska
Magdalen Islands
Montcalm
Montmagny
Ottawa
Pontiac
Quebec
Richelieu
Rimouski
Saguenay
St. [illegible]
St. [illegible]
Témiscamingue
Terrebonne
Three Rivers

[illegible],
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

[illegible],
Provincial Auditor.

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No. 5.

STATEMENT of Investments and Advances by the Province of Quebec, at the 30th June, 1885.

—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Price of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway :		
Balance unpaid	7,000,000 00	
Paid and invested in Quebec Court House Debentures	150,000 00	
Paid and deposited at interest	450,000 00	
		7,600,000 00
Province of Quebec's share of capital on which interest at five per cent is payable by the Dominion Act 47 Vic., Cap. 5		2,549,213 61
Capitalized Subsidies for the Railway from Quebec to Ottawa, on which interest is payable at five per cent under the Dominion Act 47 Vic., Cap. 8		2,394,000 00
Common School Fund (Bearing interest at five per cent) :		
Quebec's share of this fund in the hands of the Dominion at 1st July, 1867	696,871 90	
do of collections made by the Province of Ontario, between 1st July, 1867, and 31st December, 1884	362,000 00	
		1,058,871 90
Advance to North Shore Turnpike Trust, to repair Dorchester Bridge		15,000 00
do to Proprietors of Beauport Lunatic Asylum (Balance)		11,000 00
do to do of St. Jean de Dieu do (do)		8,250 00
do to Trappist Fathers		10,000 00
do to Municipalities of Counties of Chicoutimi and Charlevoix, for purchase of seed grain (Balance)		18,720 00
do towards building new Jacques-Cartier Normal School, to be repaid from sale of properties in Montreal		138,348 02
		$13,833,403 53

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor.

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

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No. 6.

ACCOUNT of the regular investment of the sums received on account of the price of the sale of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, as required by the Quebec Act, 45 Vict., Chap. 21.

RECEIPTS.			$ cts.
North Shore Railway Company—1st instalment			500,000 00
Canadian Pacific Railway Company—1st instalment			100,000 00
			600,000 00
INVESTMENT.			
Deposited in the following Banks at interest, viz:			
The Union Bank of Lower Canada at 5 o/o per annum		$125,000 00	
La Banque Jacques Cartier,	do	90,000 00	
La Banque du Peuple,	do	100,000 00	
The Exchange Bank of Canada,	do	60,000 00	
Federal Bank of Canada,	do	50,000 00	
Eastern Townships Bank, at 4½ o/o per annum		25,000 00	
		450,000 00	
In Quebec Court House bonds bearing 5 o/o interest		150,000 00	
			600,000 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor,

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

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No. 7.

ACCOUNT of the employment of the sums received as interest on the price of the sale of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, as required by the Quebec Act, 45 Vict., Chap. 21.

RECEIPTS OF INTEREST.		$ cts.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., on $3,500,000.00, from 1st March, 1884, to 28th February, 1885		175,000 00
North Shore Railway Co., on $3,500,000.00, from 1st March, 1884, to 28th February, 1885		175,000 00
La Banque du Peuple, on $100,000.00, from 1st March, 1884, to 28th February, 1885		5,600 00
La Banque Jacques Cartier, on $100,000.00, from 1st March, 1884, to 28th February, 1885		5,000 00
Union Bank of Lower Canada, on $100,000.00, from 1st March, 1884, to 31st August, 1884		2,520 55
do on $25,000.00, from 6th March 1884, to 31st August, 1884		613 00
do on $125,000.00, from 1st September, 1884, to 28th February, 1885		3,125 00
Eastern Townships Bank, on $100,000.00, from 10th March, 1884, to 31st August, 1884		2,145 20
do on $100,000.00, from 1st September, 1884, to 28th February, 1885		2,251 50
Federal Bank of Canada, on $50,000.00, from 1st March, 1884, to 28th February, 1885		2,500 00
Bank of Montreal, on $50,000.00, from 4th March, 1884, to 31st August, 1884		1,260 00
Liquidators of Exchange Bank, on account of interest on deposit of $75,000 00		154 11
		374,639 36
Interest accrued during the year, not paid :		
Exchange Bank, on $75,000.00, from 1st March, 1884, to 5th February, 1885	$3,513 70	
do on $60,000.00, from 5th February, 1885, to 28th February, 1885	189 04	
	$3,702 74	
EMPLOYMENT.		
In part payment of interest on $540,226.76 of Loan of 1874	$ 21,550 69	
In payment of interest on $4,059,773.33 balance of Loan of 1876	202,988 67	
In payment of interest on $3,000,000.00, Loan of 1878	150,000 00	
		374,539 36

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor.

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

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No. 8.

STATEMENT of the total receipts through the Crown Lands Department, on account of territorial revenue, special funds and suspense account, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount of Crown Instalments		61,663 70		
do Patent Fees		83 00		
do Casual Fees		6 16		
do Registration Fees		653 90		
do Assignment Fees		59 00		
do Settlement Fees		1,146 31		
do Location Fees		85 00		
do Investigation Fees		28 00		
do Inspection Fees		1,058 80		
do Gold Mines		190 00		
do Agents' disbursements		23 50		
do Game Licenses		25 10		
do Fisheries		5,336 00		
			70,358 67	
Woods and Forests.				
Amount collected in Upper Ottawa Territory by John Poupore	828,732 31			

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do	do	do	H. J. Chaloner	25,557 76	354,290 01		
do	Lower Ottawa	do	D. Tassé		52,844 85		
do	St. Maurice	do	A. Duberd		33,198 06		
do	St. Francis	do	Chs. Patton		2,913 24		
do	Arthabaska	do	Ant. Gagnon	4,804 98			
do	do	do	H. J. Chaloner	241 14	5,046 12		
do	Magog	do	Edwin Kemp		88 36		
do	Chaudière	do	J. T. Létourneau	12,638 11			
do	do	do	H. J. Chaloner	121 48	12,759 59		
do	Montmagny	do	Eug. Renault		4,132 14		
do	Grandville	do	H. F. Gagnon		3,558 41		
do	Rimouski	do	Geo. Sylvain	11,210 00			
do	do	do	H. J. Chaloner	41 00	11,251 00		
do	Bonaventure	do	Wm. Maguire		3,982 17		
do	Gaspé	do	Louis Roy		2,955 95		
do	do	do	W. H. Annett		2,084 87		
do	Lake St. John	do	J. O. Tremblay	16,081 76			
do	do	do	H. J. Chaloner	212 42	16,294 18		
do	Saguenay East	do	C. H. Duberger	20,501 90			
do	do	do	H. J. Chaloner	23 16			
do	do	do	Geo. Sylvain	128 28	20,653 34		
	Carried over				526,044 29	70,355 67	

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No. 8.– *Continued.*

STATEMENT of the total receipts through the Crown Lands Department, on account of territorial revenue, special funds and suspense account, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		526,044 29	70,358 67	
Woods and Forests.—Continued.				
Amount collected in Saguenay West Territory by A. J. Kane	994 44			
do do do H. J. Chaloner	59 06	1,053 50		
do St. Charles do J. E. Boily	3,007 74			
do do do H. J. Chaloner	10 24	3,017 98		
			530,115 77	
Crown Domain.				
Amount of collections during the year			14,423 12	
Seigniory of Lauson.				
Amount of collections during the year			2,400 94	
Registration Service.				
Amount of collections during the year			49 80	
Total Territorial Revenue				$617,348 30

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Special Funds.				
Municipalities' Fund, Clergy Lands : Principal		2,065 85		
Interest		961 38	3,027 23	
Superior Education / Superior Education Income Fund — Jesuits' Estates		2,820 85		
		17,020 16	19,841 01	
Total Special Funds				22,868 24
Suspense Account.				
Amount received on deposits				7,955 99
				$848,172 53

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor.

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No. 9.

STATEMENT of the Casual Revenue of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	DETAILS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Deputy Clerk of Executive Council.	For copies of documents		6 50
H. G. the Archbishop of Quebec	For conscience money		10 00
do	do		35 00
The Eastern Townships Hub Co.	For fee on letter-patent of incorporation		25 00
J. Kane	Crown Lands Agent for fee on bond	2 00	
J. E. Cayouette	do do	2 00	
A B. Filion	do do	2 00	
C. J. Marchand	do do	2 00	
C. H. Duberger	do do	2 00	
W. H. Ryland	Registrar do	2 00	
A. Geoffrion	do do	2 00	
F. de S. Bastien	do and Clerk of Circuit Court, do	4 00	
W. H. Lambly	do do	2 00	
C. de Montigny	do do do	4 00	
E. S. Orr	do do	2 00	
Jos. Thibault	do do	2 00	
L. M. Blondin	do do	2 00	
C. J. Baudouin	do do	2 00	

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Barwis & Théroux	Prothonotary, &c.,	do		4 00	
F. R. Gosselin	do	do		2 00	
A. Bender	do	do		4 00	
Desrochers & Désilets	do	do		4 00	
Hall & Leonard	do	do		4 00	
A. N. Gouin	do	do		4 00	
Short & Morris	do	do		4 00	
Alleyn & Paquet	Sheriff	do		2 00	
P. H. Cimon	do	do		2 00	
S. W Foster	do	do		2 00	
L. Z. Joncas	do	do		2 00	
A. M. Rivard	do	do		2 00	
L. Z. Duval	Clerk of Circuit Court	do		2 00	
Timothy Leet	do	do		2 00	
P. Langlais	do	do		2 00	
L. A. Gladu	do	do		2 00	
J. Z. Martel	do	do		2 00	
C. E. Graham	Coroner	do		2 00	
L. W. Marchand	Clerk of Court of Appeals	do		2 00	
J. A. Chenevert	Revenue Collector	do		2 00	
J. M. M. Duff	Marriage licenses agent for copy of a bond			2 00	
					86 00
Provincial Secretary	Fees received in his office, for:				
	32 Certificates of authentication of documents, at		$ 1 00	32 00	
	2 Commissions		5 00	10 00	
	Carried over			42 00	162 50

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No. 9.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Casual Revenue of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	DETAILS.		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		42 00	162 50
Provincial Secretary	Fees received in his office, for:			
	1 Commission	10 00	10 00	
	6 Commissions	15 00	90 00	
	1 Commission	20 00	20 00	
	4 Letters-Patent	25 00	100 00	
	4 do	30 00	120 00	
	6 do	40 00	240 00	
	2 do	50 00	100 00	
	4 do	60 00	240 00	
	6 Permits for transfer of notarial minutes	25 00	150 00	
	2 Passports	1 00	2 00	
	3 Certificates under Vic. 31, Cap. 32	10 00	30 00	
	Copies of Decisions of Tribunals, &c		26 40	
				1,170 40
				$1,332 90

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor.

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No. 10.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Premium Discount and Exchange for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	PARTICULARS.	$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	For discount below par on £55,000 sterling purchased and remitted	1,066 66
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	For discount below par on £24,120 sterling purchased from Dominion of Canada	134 00
Quebec Central Railway Co	For discount below par on £27,800 sterling purchased and remitted	154 46
		1,355 12

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

GASPART DROLET,
Provincial Auditor,

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

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No. 11.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Expenditure made by the Provincial Treasurer, on account of the Province of Quebec, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC DEBT.				
	INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.				
	(*Funded Debt.*)				
Bank of Montreal, London	For 6 months' interest to 1st Nov., 1884, on £745.000 stg. balance of loan of 1874	$90,641 67			
do do	For 6 months' interest to 1st May, 1885, on £745,000 stg. balance of loan of 1874	90,641 67			
			181,283 34		
do do	For 6 months' interest to 1st Nov., 1884, on £834,200 stg. balance of loan of 1876	$101,494 33			
do do	For 6 months' interest to 1st May, 1885, on £834,200 stg. balance of loan of 1876	101,494 33			
			202,988 66		
do New York	For 6 month's interest to 1st Nov., 1884, on $3,000,000 loan of 1878.	$75,000 00			
do do	do 1st May, 1885, do	75,000 00			
			150,000 00		
La Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris	For 6 months' interest to 1st Jany., 1885, on £842,200 stg. balance of loan of 1880	$92,220 90			
do	For 6 months' interest to 1st July, 1885, on £837,100 stg	91,662 45			
			183,883 35		
Bank of Montreal, London	For 6 months' interest to 1st Jany., 1885 on £500,000 stg. part of loan of 1882	$60,833 33			
do	For 6 months' interest to 1st July, 1885, on £500,000 stg., part of loan of 1882	60,833 33			
Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.	To pay holders of debentures 6 months' interest to 1st July, 1884, on $1,066,500 of loan of 1832	$26,662 50			
do	To pay holders of debentures 6 months' interest to 1st Jany., 1885, on $1,066,500 of loan of 1892	26,662 50			
			174,991 66		
			893,147 01		

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	(Miscellaneous.)			
Bank of Montreal	For interest on Temporary loans	$14,120 56		
Quebec Central Railway Co	For interest on balance of returned Railway Subsidy Deposit (in part payment of Guaranteed interest Coupons on Quebec Central Railway Bonds)	11,192 13		
Mary E. Westcott Papineau	For 6 months' interest at 7 0/0 to 20th Nov., 1884 on $45,000 for the Bellerive property purchased for the Q., M., O. & O. Railway	1,575 00		
do	For 6 months' interest at 7 0/0 to 20th May, 1885 on $45,000 for the Bellerive property purchased for the Q., M., O. & O. Railway	1,575 00		
Superintendent of Public Instruction	For 6 months' interest at 5 0/0 to 31st Dec., 1884 on Special Deposit of $28,000 at credit of Marriage License Fund	700 00		
do	For 6 months' interest at 5 0/0 to 30th June, 1885 on special Deposit of $28,000 at credit of Marriage License Fund	700 00		
Canada Gold Co	For interest at 3 0/0 on monies deposited	33 28		
			29,895 97	
				923,042 98
	Charges of Management.			
Bank of Montreal	For Commission on Coupons, Stamps, &c, on Loans of 1874 and 1876.	$1,920 35		
do	do do on Loan of 1878	844 22		
La Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	do do on Loan of 1880	1,168 00		
Bank of Montreal	do do on Loan of 1882	608 34		
Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q	To pay freight, cartage and customs entries on one box of Coupons from Paris, France	10 94		
			4,551 85	
	Premium, Discount and Exchange.			
Bank of Montreal, London	For premium above par on £52,600 stg., remitted, purchased from Sundry Banks	$1,578 33		
do Quebec	For premium on Drafts on New York for $75,375 00	597 03		
La Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris	For premium on Sterling Exchange remitted	469 00		
Quebec Central Railway Co	For difference of cost at 9¾ 0/0 of £27,800 stg. remitted, and par	154 46		
			2,798 82	
				7,350 67
	Carried over			930,393 65

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Public Debt.—*Continued.*—Legislation.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward				930,393 65	
	PUBLIC DEBT.—*Continued.*					
	Sinking Fund (Redemption of Bonds.)					
La Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris	For redemption of 255 Bonds of £20 stg. each, 9th drawing, loan of 1880		£5,100 0 0 stg.			
	and to be applied on account of future drawings		49 10 0 "			
				24,579 09		
do	For Redemption of 260 Bonds of £20 stg. each, 10th drawing, loan of 1880		£5,200 0 0 stg.			
	Less—previously remitted		34 15 0 "			
				25,137 55		
					49,716 64	
						980,110 29
	LEGISLATION.					
	EXPENSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.					
	Legislative Council.					
Hon. B. de la Bruère	Speaker	Twelve months salary to 30th June, 1885	...	2,000 00		
B. de Boucherville	Clerk of the House,	do	do ...	2,000 00		
S. S. Hatt	Gent. Usher of the B. Rod,	do	do ...	1,200 00		
J. A. Jodoin	Asst. Clerk of the House and Clerk of Private Bills,	do	do ...	1,000 00		
N. Legendre	Clerk of French Journals and French Translator,	do	do ..	1,000 00		

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R. Campbell	Clerk of English Journals and English Translator and acct.	do	...	800 00		
N. Beaudry	Clerk of Offices and Translator,	do	...	700 00		
L. E. Fréchette	Clerk,	do	...	500 00		
F. Blais	Messenger,	do	...	600 00		
F. Drouin	do	do	...	500 00		
E. Papillon	do	do	...	450 00		
				10,750 00		
R. Campbell	Amount disbursed for expenses of the House to 30th June, 1885			$26,034 86		
do	Amount unexpended of Warrants issued			350 41		
				26,385 27	$7,135 27	
	Legislative Assembly.					
Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele	Speaker,	Twelve months salary to 30th June, 1885		2,000 00		
Louis Delorme	Clerk of the House,	do		2,000 00		
Etienne Simard	Asst. do	do		1,600 00		
G. LaRoque	Sergeant-at-Arms,	do		1,600 00		
L. Simoneau	Accountant and Cashier,	do		1,450 00		
A. E. Demers	Chief Office Clerk,	do		1,000 00		
C. P. Lindsay	Clerk of Committees,	do		700 00		
Ed. Lemoine	Clerk of Private Bills	do		700 00		
C. G. Delagrave	Asst. do	do		900 00		
Crawford Lindsay	English Translator,	do		1,400 00		
L. Stafford, junr	1st asst. do	do		600 00		
Jos. E. Treffy	2 Asst. do	do		250 00		
Buteau Turgotte	French Translator,	do		1,400 00		
Nap. Legendre	1st asst. do	do		700 00		
J. C. Langelier	2nd asst. do	do		600 00		
B. Marquette	Clerk of Votes and Proceedings,	do		1,200 00		
Geo. Villeneuve	Asst. do	ten months		208 31		
Louis Fortier	Clerk of French Journals,	twelve months		1,400 00		
A. J. Macdonald	Asst. do	do		600 00		
Paul E. Smith	Clerk of English Journals	do		1,400 00		
Jos. Whyddon	Asst. do	do		450 00		
L. P. Lemay	Librarian,	do		1,600 00		
Z. Dubamel	Postmaster,	do		450 00		
F. X. Gagnon	Asst. do	do		600 00		
Ol. Robitaille	Chief Messenger,	do		1,000 00		
Alfred Pelletier	Messenger,	do		500 00		
Ed. Littlejohn	do	do		500 00		
Jos. Trudelle	do	do		500 00		
	Carried over			27,3.8 31	27,135 27	980,110 29

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Legislation.—*Continued.*—Civil Government.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	27,308 31	37,135 27	980,110 29
	EXPENSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.—*Continued.*			
	Legislative Assembly—Continued.			
Siméon Gagné	Messenger, Twelve months Salary to 30th June, 1885	500 00		
Jacques Morin	do do do	500 00		
Et. Gauvreau	do do do	500 00		
Geo. Workman	do do do	500 00		
		29,308 31		
Commission for Internal Economy of the Leg. Assembly	Amount disbursed for expenses of the House to 30th June, 1885 $99,516 11			
do	Indemnity to Officers for losses incurred by fire of 1883 1,198 40			
do	Amount unexpended of Warrants issued 3 08			
		100,717 59		
			130,025 99	
	Expenses of Elections.			
Jos. X. Lavoie	For Services, &c., as Returning Officer, Gaspé— Election of April, 1884	300 00		
N. M. LeCavalier	do do Jacques-Cartier, do March, 1884	554 70		
A. E. Léonard	do do Laval, do July, 1884	333 45		
W. H. Lambly	do do Megantic, do Oct., 1884	595 13		
Quebec Post Office	For postages	21 61		
			1,804 89	
	Parliamentary Library.			
Commission for Internal Economy of the Leg. Assembly	For the purchase of books, &c	3,000 00		
do	To pay for extra services, messengers and sundries during session	900 00		
			3,900 00	

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	Debates of the Legislature.			
Alphonse Desjardins	Aid towards publication of the Debates		4,000 00	
	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery			
L. H. Huot	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for Salary and Contingencies of Office to 30th June, 1885		800 00	
	Printing, binding and distributing the Laws.			
L. Brousseau	For printing and binding the Laws, in French	2,247 10		
A. Côté & Co	do do in English	1,626 40		
C. F. Langlois	Queen's Printer, to pay for postages	78 42		
			3,951 92	
	Law Clerk.			
C. A. Parisault	Law Clerk, Twelve months' Salary to 30th June, 1885	2,000 00		
T. H. Oliver	Clerk, do do	600 00		
Jos. Roy	Messenger, do do	500 00		
		3,100 00		
C. A. Parisault	Law Clerk, to meet Contingencies of Office	500 00		
			3,600 00	
	Total for Legislation			185,217 98
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.			
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office.			
Capt. H. C. Sheppard	Aide-de-Camp, Twelve months' Salary to 30th June, 1885	1,000 00		
do	Private Secretary, Salary from 1st July to 6th Nov., 1884, at $800 p. an...	280 00		
	Carried over	1,280 00		1,165,328 27

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Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,280 00		1,165,328 27
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.—*Continued.*			
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office.—Continued.			
C. J. Burroughs	Private Secretary, Salary from 7th Nov., 1884, to 30th June, 1885, at $800 p. an.	520 00		
P. L. T. Normandin	Warrant Clerk, Twelve months' Salary to do	100 00		
W. T. Lannen	Messenger, do do	650 00		
			2,550 00	
	Executive Council Department.			
Gustave Grenier	Dep. Clerk Ex. Council, Twelve months' Salary to 30th June, 1885	1,500 00		
P. L. T. Normandin	Clerk, do do	800 00		
Olivier Vallée	Messenger, do do	500 00		
			2,800 00	
	Provincial Secretary's Department.			
Hon. Jean Blanchet	Provincial Secretary, Twelve months' Salary to 30th June, 1885	4,000 00		
P. J. Joliceeur	Assistant do do do	2,400 00		
G. W. Colfer	Clerk of English Cor., do do	1,200 00		
O. F. Campeau	Accountant, do do	1,000 00		
J. O. Laurin	Clerk, do do	900 00		
Chas. Leblanc	do do do	1,000 00		
C. E. Deschamps	do do do	900 00		
Paul Blouin	Messenger, do do	500 00		
Frs. Forget	do do do	400 00		
			12,300 00	

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Provincial Registrar's Department.

John Langelier	Dep. Prov. Registrar,	Twelve month's Salary to 30th June, 1885			1,200 00	
Et Poitras	Clerk,	do	do		800 00	
H. Roy	do	do	do		800 00	
						2,800 00

Attorney-General's Department.

Hon. L. O. Taillon	Attorney-General,	Twelve months' Salary to 30th June, 1885			4,000 00	
Jos. A. Defoy	Crown Law Officers Asst.,	do	do		2,400 00	
Henri Delagrave	Clerk,	do	do		1,200 00	
Gustave Ouimet	Clerk,	do	do		800 00	
W. Dubé	Messenger,	do	do		500 00	
						8,900 00

Treasury Department.

Hon. J. G. Robertson	Provincial-Treasurer,	Twelve months' Salary to 30th June, 1885			4,000 00	
H. T. Machin	Asst. do	do	do		2,400 00	
Henry Hemming	Book-keeper,	do	do		1,600 00	
S. H. Holt	Clerk,	do	do		1,150 00	
Jas. T. Harrower	do	do	do		1,000 00	
F. A. Poston	do	do	do		1,000 00	
A. Brosnan	do	do	do		999 99	
R. E. Duval	do	do	do		800 00	
David Rea	do	do	do		999 99	
Henry Hughes	Messenger and Office-keeper,	do	do		500 00	
Wm. Sumner	Messenger,	do	do		400 00	
						14,849 98

Audit Branch.

Gaspard Drolet	Provincial-Auditor,	Twelve months' Salary to 30th June, 1885			2,400 00	
Frank D. Tims	Dep. do	do	do		1,600 00	
N. A. Giard	Clerk,	do	do		1,200 00	
T. R. Nelson	Judicial Deposits Clerk,	do	do		1,300 00	
Arthur Evanturel	Clerk,	do	do		1,000 00	
C. J. Burroughs	do	do	do		750 00	
Frs. Laroche	do	do	do		750 00	
Jos. Drolet	do	do	do		600 00	
Geo. Trudel	Messenger,	do	do		400 00	
						10,000 00
		Carried over				54 199 98 1,165,328 27

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Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward				54,199 98	1,165,328 27
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.					
	Crown Lands Department.					
Hon. W. W. Lynch	Commissioner,	Twelve months' Salary to 30th June, 1885		4,000 00		
E. E. Taché	Asst. do	do	do	2,400 00		
C. E. Gauvin	Supt. of Surveys,	do	do	1,400 00		
Jules Taché	Surveyor and Draftsman,	do	do	1,400 00		
P. M. A. Genest	do	do	do	1,100 00		
H. O'Sullivan	do	do	do	1,050 00		
D. C. Morency	do	do	do	1,000 00		
F. X. Genest	do	do	do	600 00		
Félix Chassé	Clerk,	do	do	1,200 00		
Thos. Morkill	do	do	do	1,200 00		
J. V. Gale	Accountant,	do	do	1,600 00		
J. E. Lepage	Clerk,	do	do	1,000 00		
C. A. Parent	do	do	do	700 00		
Alfred Paré	Woods and Forests, Supt.,	do	do	1,600 00		
Victor Derome	do	do	do	1,000 00		
T. P. Morin	do	do	do	700 00		
W. E. Collins	Land Sales, W. Section,	do	do	1,600 00		
E. A. Sutton	do	do	do	1,000 00		
C. O. Lavoie	do	do	do	600 00		
L. L. Rivard	Jesuits' Estates,	do	do	1,600 00		
L. D. Lemoine	Land Sales, E. Section,	do	do	1,600 00		
J. M. Turcotte	do	do	do	850 00		
F. Kerouack	do	do	do	800 00		
A. Faucher	do	do	do	600 00		
A. Dumais	do	do	do	600 00		
D. C. MacKedie	Fisheries and Mines	do	do	1,300 00		
Paul Picard	do	do	do	800 00		

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J. N. Proux	Registrar and Game Supt.,	do	do		1,200 00		
L. H B Garneau	Asst. Registrar,	do	do		750 00		
F. M. Lachaine	Inspector of Cadastre,	do	do		1,400 00		
G. A. Varin	Secretary of do	do	do		1,300 00		
C. Chartré	Asst do do	do	do		900 00		
L. N. Dufresne	Draftsman,	do	do		720 00		
J. Caron	Messenger,	do	do		480 00		
J. Fiset	do	do	do		460 00		
Gus. Rinfret	do	do	do		300 00		
						40,740 00	
	Agriculture and Public Works Department.						
Hon. J. J. Ross	Commissioner and Premier, Twelve months' Salary to 30th June, 1885				5,000 00		
Siméon Lesage	Asst. Commissioner,	do	de		2,400 00		
Ernest Gagnon	Secretary	do	do		1,400 00		
J. B. Derome	Engineer and Dir. of P. Works,	do	do		1,600 00		
P. M. Partridge	Accountant,	do	do		1,600 00		
E. A. Barnard	Director of Agriculture,	do	do		1,600 00		
L. U. Fontaine	do of Colonization,	do	do		1,200 00		
A. C. Guilbault	Registrar,	do	do		1,000 00		
H. H. Turgeon	Asst. Dir of Colonization,	do	do		1,000 00		
A. M. F. d'Eschambault	Asst. Accountant & Paymaster,	do	do		900 00		
Paul Cousin	Asst. Engineer,	do	do		1,000 00		
J. O. Méthot	Inspector,	do	do		800 00		
T. E. Gauvreau	Clerk,	do	do		800 00		
Jean Coté	do	Eleven months' Salary to 31st May, 1885			733 32		
J. B. C. Hébert	do	Twelve months do	to 30th June, 1885		800 00		
A. Trudelle	do	do	do		800 00		
P. Archambault	Messenger,	do	do		500 00		
P. Poirier	do	do	do		400 00		
						23,533 32	
	Public Instruction Department.						
Hon. G Ouimet	Superintendent,	Twelve months' Salary to 30th June, 1885			4,000 00		
Oscar Dunn	Secretary,	Ten months	to 30th April, 1885, at $2000		1,666 66		
Rev. E. J. Rexford	do	Twelve months'	to 30th June, 1885,		2,000 00		
L. Devisme	First Class Clerk,	do	do		1,400 00		
Paul de Cazes	French Cor. Clerk,	do	do		1,000 00		
F. X. Couillard	Clerk of Statistics,	do	do		1,000 00		
J. H. Richardson	Accountant,	do	do		1,600 00		
R. Lamontagne	Asst. do	do	do		600 00		
		Carried over			13,266 66	118,473 30	1,165,328 27

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Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM P. ID.	SERVICE.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			13,266 66	118,473 30	1,165,328 27
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.—*Continued.*					
	Public Instruction Department.—Continued.					
L. Lefebvre	Clerk,	Twelve months' Salary to 30th June, 1885		800 00		
L. J. Prégen	Registrar,	do	do	1,000 00		
P. Prévost	Clerk and Store-Keeper,	do	do	660 00		
Albert Doré	Messenger,	do	do	450 00		
Jos. Blouin	do	do	do	350 00		
					16,526 66	
	Railway Department.					
Hon. E. J. Flynn	Commissioner,	Twelve months' Salary to 30th June, 1885		4,000 00		
S. Côté	Messenger,	do	do	400 00		
					4,400 00	
	Total of Departmental Salaries				139,399 96	
	DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES.					
	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.					
	Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille.					
Maria Harrington	For salary as charwoman		$149 99			
Capt. H. C. Sheppard, A. D. C.	do as priv. Secretary		130 01			

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Jos. Michael Lannen	do as extra Messenger	39 83			
Thomas Sheehan	translating and copying documents	15 00			
P. G. Délisle	printing	4 50			
Geo. Bishop & Co	do	28 00			
Gazette Printing Co	do	44 00			
John J. Foote	do	10 00			
George Cox	do	39 50			
Capt H. C. Sheppard, A. D. C	travelling expenses	184 45			
W. T. Lannen	do	48 90			
Capt. H. C. Sheppard, A. D. C	disbursements for Office	145 89			
Thomas Chapais	do do	11 75			
C. E. Holiwell	stationery	450 25			
M. Miller & Son	do	11 73			
Dawson & Co	Oilograph of British House of Commons	10 00			
Dawson Brothers	Books, book binding and stationery	253 99			
G. A. Lafrance	binding	54 35			
Télesphore Lemieux	do	101 35			
Plamondon & Co	advertising	4 00			
L. J. Demers & Frère	do	19 00			
Jos. G. Gingras & Co	do	6 25			
John J. Foote	do and dailies	19 00			
Léger Brousseau	do	22 00			
The G. N. W. Telegraph Co	telegraphing	103 71			
The Bell Telephone Co	rent of telephone	20 00			
Quebec Post Office	rent of Box	6 00			
Ferdinand Trudel	carriage hire	598 52			
Dumaine and Halpin	do	20 00			
Chas. Hough	do	36 00			
Michel Hamel	cartage	19 03			
LaRoche & Co	druggist's sundries	3 15			
G. Seifert	engraving and sundries	173 00			
Anaclet Bélanger	framing pictures	75 15			
Windsor Hotel	Board	148 30			
		(3,006 60)			
	Lieutenant-Governor Masson.				
Maria Harrington	For salary as charwoman	133 30			
Albert LaRoche	do as extra Messenger	51 36			
P. G Delisle	printing	3 00			
Geo. Bishop & Co	do	169 17			
Capt. H. C. Sheppard, A. D. C	travelling expenses	9 50			
W. T. Lannen	do	16 20			
Chas. J. Burroughs	do	10 50			
	Carried over	3,006 60	3,399 63	139,399 96	1,165,328 27

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Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward $3,006 60	3,399 63	.....	139,399 96	1,165,328 27
	DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES.—*Continued.*				
	Lieutenant-Governor Masson.—Continued.				
Capt. H. C. Sheppard, A. D. C.....	For disbursements for Office.....	196 76			
Walter T. Lannen.....	disbursements for office.....	7 80			
Chs. J Burroughs.....	do do	49 32			
C. E. Holiwell	stationery.....	311 13			
Dawson & Co	do	3 70			
Wm. Stanley.....	do	1 25			
Arthur Angers	mounted calendars.....	2 10			
Plamondon & Co.....	advertising	8 06			
L. J. Demers & Frère.....	do	15 00			
Jos. G. Gingras & Co.....	do	7 50			
Quebec Daily Telegraph	do	10 00			
Léger Brousseau.....	do	12 00			
Quebec Daily Mercury.....	do	6 00			
A. Côté & Co.....	do	8 75			
The G. N. W Telegraph Co.....	telegraphing.....	36 66			
The Bell Telephone Co	rent of telephone.....	20 00			
Quebec Post Office.....	rent of box	6 00			
Ferd nand Trudel	carriage hire.....	408 40			
Chas. Hough.	do	75 25			
Michel Hamel.....	cartage	57 58			
J. M Mackay & Co	druggist's sundries.....	22 13			
G, Seifert	perracks and thermometer.....	12 50			
W B. Genest.....	military accoutrements for Sergt. Lannen.....	33 50			
W. T. Lannen.....	expenses connected with opening and closing of Legislature..	51 00			
Capt. H. C. Sheppard.....	disbursements for office	57 00			
Behan Brothers.....	1 doz towels	4 90			
		$1,817 56	4,824 16		

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	Executive Council Department.				
G. A. Lafrance	For binding	60 65			
Arthur Angers	mounted calendars	1 80			
I. P. Déry	stationery	169 45			
J. B. Rolland & Fils	do	23 10			
Wm. Gibson	do	1 00			
John E. Walsh	do	60 20			
H. Jacobs	do	30 00			
Cadieux & Dérome	do	18 70			
Hon. J. G. Ross	travelling expenses	125 00			
J. M. Mackay & Co	druggist's sundries	7 65			
A. C. de Blois	salary as Extra Clerk	78 00			
Philomène Liberge	do as charwoman	210 00			
The Bell Telephone Co	rent of telephone	75 00			
A. Côté & Co	printing	51 00			
F. X. U. Dequoy	petty office contingencies	25 00			
Thomas Normandin	postage stamps	3 00			
Quebec Post Office	rent of box	6 00			
			945 55		
	Provincial Secretary's Department.				
George Bellerive	For salary as private secretary	600 00			
Fél x Campeau	do as Extra Clerk	730 00			
J. C. A. Blanchet	do do	60 00			
Ed. J. Duchesnay	do sessional Clerk	104 00			
Jude Alf. Chassé	do do	104 00			
Emérence Roy	do as charwoman	200 36			
E. T. D. Chambers	services, preparing Tabular Index to sessional papers of Prov. Legislature	90 00			
Thomas Normandin	engrossing Judge Routhier's commission *re* Q. M. O. & O. Railway	1 50			
A. X. Talbot	proof reading, &c	35 00			
A. N. Montpetit	historical searches, compilations, &c	50 00			
Télesphore Lemieux	binding	268 63			
Arthur Angers	mounted calendars	2 75			
Albert Doré	do maps	4 00			
A. Côté & Co	advertising	4 00			
Gazette Printing Co	do	5 00			
John J. Foote	do	4 00			
Cie. d'Impr. de La Minerve	do	6 20			
G. Désilets & Frère	do	4 32			
	Carried over	2,273 76	5,769 71	139,399 96	1,165,328 27

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Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	2,273 76	5,769 71	139,399 96	1,165,328 27
	DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES.—*Continued.*				
	Provincial Secretary's Department.—Continued.				
I. P. Déry	For stationery	133 20			
Mercier & Co	do	128 00			
Wm. Gibson	do	1 50			
E. P. Lee	do	18 00			
J. S. Gauvreau	do	2 50			
C. E. Holiwell	do	39 35			
Proprietor of Daily Telegraph	do	110 00			
H. Jacobs	do	15 00			
The G. N. W. Telegraph Co	telegraphing	118 16			
The Bell Telephone Co	rent of Telephone	45 00			
A. Côté & Co.	printing and blank books	174 05			
Mercier & Co	do	354 73			
Wyse & Co	do	4 00			
L. J. Demers & Frère	do judicial statistical returns	251 43			
Thomas Fournier	postage stamps	300 00			
Quebec Post Office	rent of drawer	6 00			
Albert Doré	a lithographic Box	4 00			
Morris Walton & Co	proof Portrait of Marquis of Landsdowne	3 65			
Félix Campeau	petty Office Contingencies	15 10			
			3,997 43		
	Provincial Registrar's Department.				
Joseph Dussault	For printing	3 00			
A. Côté & Co	do	32 00			
Charland & Co	stationery	3 30			

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I. P. Déry	do	656 41			
M. Miller & Son	do	7 50			
H. Jacobs	do	30 00			
P. T. Chartier	1 lithograph of the Bishops of Province of Quebec	1 00			
F. Forget	postage stamps	15 00			
Etienne Poitras	postage stamps	30 00			
Quebec Post Office	rent of Drawer	4 00			
Adéline Poitras	salary as charwoman	178 59			
A. X. Talbot	proof reading	22 70			
J. C. Langelier	translating and proof reading of municipal returns	12 00			
J. M. Mackay & Co	druggist's sundries	4 50			
			1,000 00		
	Attorney-General's Department.				
Hon. L. O. Taillon	For travelling expenses	25 00			
J. A. Defoy	do	57 35			
Wid. F. X. Paré	salary as charwoman	120 00			
Alexandre Defoy	do as extra clerk	435 00			
Sergius Dufault	do as private secretary	900 00			
do	board at Montreal	15 00			
J. A. Defoy	extra services	100 00			
The G. N. W. Telegraph Co	telegraphing	196 06			
Thomas Fournier	postage stamps	78 50			
Quebec Post Office	postages and rent of Box	48 46			
J. A. Lafrance	binding	23 00			
Arthur Angers	mounted calendars	2 00			
Wm. Gibson	stationery	1 50			
H. Jacobs	do	22 50			
J. P. Déry	do	55 93			
J. & W. Reid	do	14 25			
Jos. G. Gingras & Co	printing	5 00			
			2,099 55		
	Treasury Department.				
A. F. Holt	For salary as extra clerk	135 00			
W. E. Austin	do do	154 00			
David Rea	extra services	50 00			
Alfred Brosnan	do	50 00			
H. Hughes	allowance, as office caretaker	100 00			
do	petty office contingencies	176 57			
H. T. Machin	ocean freight on box of coupons	8 31			
	Carried over	673 88	12,866 69	139,399 96	1,165,328 27

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Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	673 88	12,866 69	139,399 96	1,165,328 27
	DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES.—*Continued.*				
	Treasury Department.—Continued.				
C. E. Holiwell	For postage stamps	752 33			
Quebec Post Office	postages and rent of drawer	61 24			
The G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	telegraphing	68 55			
The Bell Telephone Co.	rent of telephone	40 00			
Quebec Daily Mercury	printing	5 00			
John J. Foote	do	159 07			
E. P. Lee	stationery	13 75			
Dawson & Co	do	173 95			
C. E. Holiwell	do	36 42			
George Bishop	do	44 00			
British Am. Bk. Note Co	do	99 00			
Geo. Horne	do	113 55			
Edwin Pridham	do	2 25			
Télesphore Lemieux	binding	12 00			
Hon. J. G. Robertson	travelling expenses	82 93			
H. T. Machin	do	48 35			
Samuel Kennedy	real pen work self Instructor &c.	1 25			
John O'Flaherty	one No. 2 Remington Type Writer and paper	109 75			
Andrews Brothers	hardware	3 35			
			2,500 62		
	Audit Branch.				
Johnny Guay	For salary as extra Messenger	61 00			
Frank D. Tims	allowance for special services	200 00			
Jos. Eugène Drolet	extra Clerk	94 00			

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Thos R. Nelson	extra services	100 00			
F. LaRoche	do	100 00			
A. Côté & Co.	printing	189 87			
do	stationery	164 73			
Wm. Gibson	do	4 00			
I. P. Déry	do	12 50			
Dawson & Co.	do	9 60			
H. Jacobs	do	6 00			
F. X. Fournier	do	22 80			
Beaudet & Chinic	penknives	1 95			
The G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	telegraphing	34 30			
The Bell Telephone Co.	rent of telephone	40 00			
Téléphone Lemieux	binding	79 25			
Henry Hughes	petty Office Contingencies	155 20			
			1,235 19		
	Crown Lands Department.				
G. A. Lafrance	For binding	78 85			
Téléphone Lemieux	do	331 40			
Arthur Angers	mounted calendars	1 50			
P. M. A. Genest	maps	67 50			
Fréderic Gerbié	do	12 00			
Joseph Caron	to pay charwomen's wages, &c.	607 05			
Joseph Fiset	petty Office disbursements	29 55			
The G. N. W. Telegraph Co.	telegraphing	184 77			
The Bell Telephone Co.	rent of telephone	40 00			
James Kelly	salary as private secretary	187 50			
J. N. Proulx	do	216 66			
M. J. Morrison	do	420 00			
James Creighton	salary as Extra Clerk	468 00			
Wm H. Hatch	do	430 50			
Joseph Grenier	do	528 00			
M. J. Morrison	do	175 00			
Wm Delaney	do	90 00			
John Mackay	salary as Extra Clerk	139 50			
Alfred Lacasse	do as Extra Messenger	300 00			
James M. Hall	do as Extra Clerk	112 50			
Alphonse Dumais	Extra services	125 25			
L. D. LeMoine	do	60 00			
Thomas Morkill	do	35 15			
Tancrède P. Morin	do	45 50			
F. Chassé	do	27 12			
J. N. Proulx	do	69 22			
		4,792 52	16,552 50	139,399 96	1,165,328 27
	Carried over				

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Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	4,792 52	16,652 50	139,399 96	1,165,328 27
	DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES.—*Continued.*				
	Crown Lands Department.—Continued.				
Chs. Lavoie	For Extra services	39 50			
D. C. Mackedie	do	94 09			
W. E Collins	do	51 75			
James Creighton	do	34 50			
Joseph Grenier	do	32 80			
F. Kerouack	do	30 00			
J. M. Turcot	do	30 00			
V. Dérome	do	65 00			
Arthur Faucher	do	30 00			
A. Béchard	copying documents	14 00			
L'abbé J. C. K. Laflamme	a geological examination	5 00			
Jos. G. Gingras & Co	printing	147 00			
James Carrel	do	229 50			
W E. Jones	do	16 00			
Léger Brousseau	do	700 19			
John J. Foote	do	192 13			
A. Côté & Co	do	124 07			
Wyse & Co	do	39 50			
L. J. Demers & Frère	do	3 00			
J. A. Langlais	stationery	411 75			
L. Drouin & Frère	do	8 06			
I. P. Déry	do	480 45			
Wm. Stanley	do	8 40			
Dawson & Co	do	170 57			
F. X. Fournier	do	4 15			
C. E. Holiwell	do	276 75			
James Carrel	do	52 50			

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E. P. Lee	do		27 55			
John E. Wahh	do		103 58			
A. Côté & Co	do		8 50			
L. H. B. Garneau	Office requisites		6 92			
C. A. Parant	twine & racks		4 60			
Estate Stanislas Drolet	sundries for Office		14 62			
Beaudet & Chinic	do		2 80			
Renaud & Co	2 Water Jugs		1 40			
John H Shee	stone spittoons		1 20			
Léonard Lefebvre	a tin pail varnished		1 50			
P. Vallière	furniture		41 10			
David Kerr	5 slants		2 80			
J. M. Tardivel	artist's materials		8 40			
Glover Fry & Co	dutch carpet		11 48			
J. Hamel & Frères	linen, carpeting, &c		23 10			
Edouard Rousel	joiner's work		156 75			
				8,498 63		
	Agriculture and Public Works Department.					
	For stationery		11 40			
Charland & Co	do		769 56			
I. P. Déry	do		23 60			
L. Drouin & Frère	do		236 87			
J. A. Langlais	do		28 35			
E. P. Lee	do		176 71			
J. S. Gauvreau	do		4 70			
Dawson & Co	do		42 07			
Paul Cousin	mathematical Instruments		2 50			
Beaudet & Chinic	an ivory foot rule		4 61			
J M Tardivel & Fils	brushes, &c		130 50			
Thomas Sheehan	salary as Extra Clerk		216 66			
Wid. J. B. Peltier	do as Charwoman		12 00			
Mrs. M. Kane	services as copyist		171 00			
J. B. Gosselin	salary as Extra Clerk		85 50			
P. T. Chartier	do do		175 00			
J. E. Baribeau	do as private Secretary		106 50			
J. B. Emond	do as Extra Messenger		48 00			
J. C. Lacaire	do as sessional Clerk		324 60			
Quebec Post Office	postages and rent of drawer		2 00			
Léger Brousseau	postage stamps		342 88			
A. Côté & Co	printing		3 00			
Wyse & Co	do		5 00			
Léger Brousseau	do		10 00			
G. Désilets & Frère	do		2,933 00			
	Carried over			24,151 13	139,399 98	1,164,328 27

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Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	2,933 00	25,151 13	139,399 96	1,165,328 27
	DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES.—*Continued.*				
	Agriculture and Public Works Department.—Continued.				
Edouard Côté	For cartage	13 55			
Ferd. Poitras	do	2 45			
The G. N. W. Telegraph Co	telegraphing	118 41			
Anna Rinfret	do	22 35			
The Bell Telephone Co	rent of telephone	40 00			
G A. Lafrance	binding	42 40			
Télesphore Lemieux	do	369 45			
Arthur Angers	mounting calendars and maps	17 95			
Philippe Huot	a Quittance	4 00			
J. A. Charlebois	Notarial Deeds, &c	50 20			
Ernest Gagnon	petty Office Contingencies	304 03			
Andrews Brothers	hardware goods	22 55			
F. E. Gauvreau & Frère	druggist's sundries	12 25			
Anaclet Bélanger	frames	8 40			
J. F. Carbonneau	repairing flags, &c	18 50			
L'abbé L. Provancher	300 copies of Le Verger, le Potager and le Parterre	150 00			
Guarantee Co. of N. Am	premium on guarantee Policy of P. M. Partridge	30 00			
The Danville Union Agricultural Society	aid to said society	100 00			
L. P. Vallée	photograph of Court House at Fraserville, &c	59 00			
E. A Barnard	travelling expenses	132 00			
Hon John J. Ross	do	55 00			
L. W. Sicotte	do	15 00			
Siméon LeSage	do	20 00			
A. M. F. d'Eschambault	To pay parties engaged in planting trees	45 50			
			4,585 99		

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Department of Public Instruction.

Paul Blouin	For salary as office caretaker	186 50			
David Bittner	do as Extra Messenger	458 30			
W. G. L. Paxman	do as Extra Clerk	255 00			
D. N. St. Cyr	do as Guardian of Educational Museum	150 00			
Eugène Ouimet	do as Extra Clerk	167 50			
Gustave Ouimet	Extra services	24 00			
L. J. Prégen	do	40 00			
Albert Doré	do	25 00			
A. O. Raymond	stationery	75 95			
U. E. Archambault	do	105 05			
J. A. Langlais	do and books	240 85			
Léger Brousseau	postage stamps	585 00			
Quebec Post Office	rent of drawer	6 00			
Télesphore Lemieux	binding	153 47			
L. J. Demers & Frère	printing	26 00			
A. Côté & Co	do	256 27			
John Lovell & Son	do	29 50			
Mercier & Co	do	411 35			
John J. Foote	do	78 43			
Gazette Printing Co	do	5 00			
Wyse & Co	do	28 00			
Principal of the Polytechnical School	100 diplomas on parchment	135 00			
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	Carried over	4,679 17	29,737 12	139,399 96	1,165,328 27

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M. J. Murphy	do as Accountant	1,166 66			
L. A. Vallée	do as Engineer	975 00			

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			275 00	42 981 72	139,399 96	1,166,328 27
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				4,222 84		
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P. J. Joliœœur	President, to pay expenses of the Board			100 00		
				47,704 56		
O. F. Campeau	Amount unexpended of warrants issued			769 60		
	Total Departmental Contingencies				48,474 16	
	Total Civil Government					187,874 12
	Carried over					1,353,202 39

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	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
	Law Fee Fund.			
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Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau	Sheriff, Montreal, salaries of office for 12 months to 31st May, 1885	$10,200 01		
Alleyn & Paquet	do Quebec, do 12 do do	7,800 00		
G. F. Bowen	do St. Francis, do 12 do to 31st Mch., 1885	1,900 00		
L. M. Coutlée	do Ottawa, do 15 do to do	1,250 00		
			21,150 01	
	Prothonotaries and Clerks of Circuit Courts, Crown and Peace.			
Honey et Gendron	Prothonotary, &c., Montreal, salaries and contingencies of office to 31st May, 1885	$70 360 17		
Fiset, Burroughs & Campbell	do Quebec, do do	34,496 81		
Short & Morris	do St. Francis, do do	7,187 41		
Schiller & Sicotte	Clerk of the Crown, Montreal, do do	3,229 56		
W. E. Duggan	do Quebec, do do	1,456 67		
Schiller & Sicotte	Clerk of the Peace, Montreal, do do	5,886 31		
D. Murray	do Quebec, do 30th June, 1885	4,408 54		
L. U. A. Genest	do Three Rivers, do 31st Mch., 1885	2,516 56		
Jos. T. Paradis	Crier of Courts, Kamouraska, 12 months salary to 30th June, 1885	300 00		
Ed. Borne	Clerk Cir. Court, Magdalen Isles, 8 months do 4th Oct., 1881	66 66		
			129,908 69	

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	Court of Appeals.			
L. W. Marchand	Clerk Court of Appeals, Montreal, salaries and contingencies of office to 31st May, 1885	6,493 21		
			157,551 91	
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P. Laberge	Sheriff, Beauharnois, to pay Petty Jurors, &c	500 00		
A. M. Rivard	do Joliette, do	250 00		
Z. Roussille	do Terrebonne, do	600 00		
			1,350 00	
	Criminal Prosecutions.			
Linière Taschereau	For services rendered as Crown Counsel during the year ended 30th June, 1885	100 00		
J. K. Elliott	do do do do ...	560 00		
P. V. Taché	do do do do ...	181 29		
C. P. Davidson & J. A. Ouimet	do do do do ...	3,195 28		
J. R. Fleming	do do do do ...	580 00		
J. Dunbar	do do do do ...	1,220 00		
L. P. Pelletier	do do do do ...	760 00		
J. S. Perrault	do do do do ...	291 50		
G. Amyot & L. P. Pelletier	do do do do ...	400 00		
A. P. Vanasse	do do do do ...	60 00		
D. Z. Gaultier	do do do do ...	60 00		
Nap. Bernier	do do do do ...	120 00		
A. O. T. Beauchemin	do do do do ...	160 00		
Wm. White	do do do do ...	383 89		
C. E. T. de Montigny	do do do do ...	160 00		
J. A. Ouimet	do do do do ...	120 00		
N. L. Denoncourt	do do do do ..	100 00		
			8,451 96	
	Sheriffs' Contingencies.			
A. Quesnel	Sheriff, Arthabaska, for Contingencies of Office for the year ended 30th June, 1885	1,542 84		
G. O. Taschereau	do Beauce, do do	1,500 00		
P. Laberge	do Beauharnois, do do	3,690 37		
S. W. Foster	do Bedford, do do	2,766 68		
	Carried over	9,499 89	167,353 87	1,353,202 39

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Administration of Justice.—*Continued.*

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O. Bossé	do Chicoutimi, do do	1,250 00		
L. Z. Joncas	do Gaspé, do do	2,360 00		
J. B. Carbonneau, Dep	do do Magdalen Islands, do do	486 84		
C. Nolin	do Iberville, do do	1,333 47		
C. B. H. Leprohon, Dep	do Joliette, do do	1,535 28		
A. M. Rivard	do do do do	1,170 20		
F. A. Sirois	do Kamouraska, do do	2,800 00		
J. D. Lepine	do Montmagny, do do	1,000 00		
Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau	do Montreal, do do	61,178 66		
Rev. Ladies of the Good Shepherd	For the Gaol for Females, Montreal, for maintenance of inmates	16,816 90		
L. M. Coutlée	Sheriff, Ottawa, for contingencies of Office for the year ended 30th June, 1885	4,040 06		
Alleyn & Pâquet	do Quebec, do do	27,500 00		
P. Guévremont	do Richelieu, do do	2,220 04		
C. F. Lapointe	do Rimouski, do do	2,000 00		
P. H. Cimon	do Saguenay, do do	1,000 00		
G. F. Bowen	do St. Francis, do do	9,586 69		
L. S. Adam	do St. Hyacinthe, do do	1,866 38		
Z. Roussille	do Terrebonne, do do	3,136 90		
C. Dumoulin	do Three Rivers do do	5,000 00		
			157,552 51	
	Coroners Salaries and Contingencies.			
Jos. Jones	Coroner, Montreal, Twelve months' salary to 30th June, 1885	$444 40		
J. G. LeBel	do Bonaventure, do do do	55 52		
		499 92		
E. P. C. Chevrefils	do Arthabaska, Twelve months' fees and disbursements to 30th June, 1885	548 50		

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A. Morisset, joint	do	Beauce,	do	do	...	15 00		
Jules Taschereau, joint	do	do	do	do	...	40 30		
J. G. Lussier	do	Beauharnois,	do	do	...	156 20		
H. Le R. Fuller, joint	do	Bedford,	do	do	...	43 75		
Jos. Ducharme, joint	do	do	do	do	...	22 90		
J G. LeBel, joint	do	Bonaventure,	do	do	...	40 45		
J. A. LeBel, joint	do	Gaspé,	do	do	...	146 90		
Ph. Ahern, joint	do	do	do	do	...	44 30		
E. G. Pelletier	do	Iberville,	do	do	...	29 50		
C. B. H. Leprohon, acting	do	Joliette,	do	do	...	57 37		
A. E. Grenier, joint	do	Kamouraska,	do	do	...	57 75		
A. Letellier, joint	do	do	do	do	...	37 54		
Jos. Marmette	do	Montmagny,	do	do	...	41 70		
Jos. Jones	do	Montreal,	do	do	...	3,500 84		
C. E. Graham	do	Ottawa,	do	do	...	212 12		
A. G. Belleau	do	Quebec,	do	do	...	1,927 64		
A. Bondy, joint	do	Richelieu,	do	do	...	153 25		
C. Lafontaine, joint	do	do	do	do	...	116 70		
J. P. Pelletier, joint	do	Rimouski,	do	do	...	68 10		
Late P. L. Gauvreau	do	do	do	do	...	16 00		
C. H. A. Clement	do	Saguenay,	do	do	...	84 05		
A. G. Woodward	do	St. Francis,	do	do	...	702 37		
H. R. Blanchard	do	St. Hyacinthe,	do	do	...	301 85		
J. E. Badeaux	do	Three Rivers,	do	do	...	287 85		
						9,152 85		
A. Coté & Co	For printing blank forms					98 00		
							9,250 85	
	Clerks of the Crown and Peace, New Districts.							
G. F. Maguire	Clerk C. & P.,	Bonaventure,	12 months' salary to 30th June, 1885			600 00		
Jos. X. Lavoie	do	Gaspé,	do	do		800 00		
F. R. Gosselin	do	Chicoutimi	do	to 31st Dec., 1884, under 43-44 V., c. 19		90 00		
A. P. Letendre	do	Rimouski,	do	do	do ...	90 00		
C. De Berger	do	Saguenay,	do	do	do ...	90 00		
							1,670 00	
	Interpreters to Courts.							
W. C. de G. Languedoc	Interpreter,	Quebec,	12 months' salary to 30th June, 1885			500 00		
H. Bernard	do	Montreal,	do	do		600 00		
							1,100 00	
	Carried over						336,927 23	1,353,202 39

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Administration of Justice.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		336,927 23	1,353,202 39
	High Constables.			
Jno. Gordon	High Constable, Ottawa, 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1885		120 00	
	Physicians to Gaols.			
O. & A. Robitaille	Physician to Gaol, Quebec 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1885	400 00		
N. B. Des Marteau	do Common Gaol, Montreal, do do do	544 48		
J. W. Mount	do Gaol for Females, do do do	544 48		
G. Badeaux	do Gaol, Three Rivers, do do do	222 20		
J. B. Johnston	do do St. Francis, do do	160 00		
C M. Church	do do Ottawa, do do	160 00		
			2,031 16	
	District Magistrates.			
A. A Hudon	D. M., Chicoutimi, salary for 12 months' to 30th June, 1885	$1,200 00		
Ménalque Tremblay	do Gaspé, do from 21st June, '84 to 30th June, 1885	1,232 97		
C. Loupret	do Iberville, &c., do for 12 months to do	1,200 00		
J. T. St. Julien	do Ottawa, do do do	1,200 00		
A. P. Garon	do Rimouski, do from 15th Dec., 1884 to do	655 44		
F. H. O'Brien	do Saguenay, &c., do for 12 months to do	1,200 00		
G. E. Rioux	do St. Francis, &c., do do do	1,200 00		
			7,888 41	
A. A. Hudon	do Chicoutimi, for travelling expenses		244 28	
M. Tremblay	do Gaspé. do		252 00	
C. Loupret	do Iberville, &c do		168 55	
J. T. St. Julien	do Ottawa do		831 80	
F. H. O'Brien	do Saguenay do		1,044 92	

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G. E. Rioux	do St. Francis, &c do	583 20		
A. P. Garon	do Rimouski do	72 55		
			11,085 71	
	Miscellaneous.			
C. P. Davidson & J. A. Ouimet	Advocates, for services in *Habeas Corpus* cases	98 60		
J. Dunbar	Advocate, do do	5 00		
do & G. Amyot	Advocates, do do	60 00		
do & L. P. Pelletier	do do do	50 00		
W. H. Felton	Advocate, do do	5 00		
J. N. A. McConville	do do do and other cases	38 35		
J. K. Elliot	do do on inquest on a child at Valleyfield	30 00		
Lacoste, Globensky, Bisaillon & Brosseau	Advocates, to meet costs in the case of the Attorney General *vs.* Reed *re* Stamps on Exhibits	1,500 00		
C. P. Davidson & J. A. Ouimet	do for fees, &c., examining witnesses at St. Laurent *re* The Queen *vs.* Morgan for larceny	20 00		
Amyot & Pelletier	do on account of services *re* Extradition of J. C. Eno	400 00		
MacLaren & Co	do for Bills of Costs in three Canadian Courts in the case of Reed *re* Stamps on Exhibits	701 96		
Hon. A. Chauveau	Police Commissioner, Quebec, for one half of pay-lists of the Special Police for twelve months ended 30th June, 1885	1,395 00		
do	do for one half of amount for clothing for Special Police	188 95		
do	do to meet expenses for Police purposes	200 00		
do	Judge Sess. Peace, Quebec, for services holding an enquête *re* disappearance of Louis Beliveau from Levis	25 00		
do	do for services in District of Kamouraska *re* Frs. d'Auteuil found guilty of stealing registered letters	60 00		
Dr. A. Vallée	For Chemical Analysis of the viscera of John Rothwell, and for services and travelling expenses in the case of E. Tremblay	234 00		
Chas. Dorion	Justice of the Peace, Sorel, salary for season of 1884	500 00		
A. Bissonette	High Constable, Montreal, for services *re* Lamoureux	32 00		
Dr. A. Vallée	For chemical analysis of the viscera of Celina Guay, said to have been murdered	90 00		
do	For attendance at the Criminal Court, Sherbrooke, as witness and expert, in *re* the Queen *vs.* Melissa Lothrop, accused of poisoning Wellington Ward	170 00		
Hon. L. O. Taillon	Attorney General, for disbursements *re* discovery of the perpetrators of the explosions in the new Parliament Buildings, on 11th October, 1884	20 00		
Emile Bureau	Detective, for services, &c., in search of one Beliveau, who disappeared from Levis	33 25		
Jos. Masse	For binding Statutes, Official Gazette and Bible for Court House, Three Rivers	124 50		
Dr. Norbert Fafard	chemical analysis of the viscera of Mrs. Gravel, of St. Laurent, in February, 1882	120 00		
	Carried over	6,101 62	350,164 10	1,353,202 39

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Administration of Justice.—*Continued.*—Police.—Reformatories.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	6,101 62	350,164 10	1,353,202 39
	Miscellaneous.—Continued.			
Hon. A. Chauveau	For services and disbursements holding an inquiry relative to the irregular keeping of Petty Jurors *re* the woman Boutet, convicted	94 50		
M. C. Desnoyers	Judge, Sessions of the Peace, Montreal, for fees and travelling expenses, in March, 1885, expediting certain criminal cases in Joliette	48 00		
Roy & Richer	Clerk of the Crown, St-Hyacinthe, for subpœnas, Bench warrants, &c., in criminal cases	11 80		
A. Driscoll	do Ottawa Co., do do do	20 60		
J. J. Foote	For printing blank forms	14 86		
A. Côté & Co	do do	191 00		
			6,482 38	
	Total for Administration of Justice		356,646 48	
	POLICE.			
Desnoyers & Dugas	Police Magistrates, Montreal, pay-lists and accounts of office, to 30th June, 1885...$10,677 25			
do	do do for winter clothing for their constable.. 50 00			
		10,727 25		
Hon. A. Chauveau	Judge, Sess. Peace, Quebec, for 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1885 $2,400 00			
do	do do for do do of his constable..... 415 00			
do	do do for contingencies of office to 30 June, 1885 74 25			
do	do do for winter clothing for his constable.. .... 38 50			
do	do do for summer do do 35 00			
do	Police Commiss'r do for 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1885... 400 00			
		3,362 75		
			14,090 00	

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	REFORMATORIES.		
	Reformatory, Montreal.		
Rev. Frère Justinien	Amount paid institution during twelve months, to 30th June, 1885	31,153 16	
	Reformatory, Sherbrooke.		
G. F. Bowen, Director	Amount paid institution during twelve months, to 30th June, 1885	2,117 76	
	Reformatory, Levis.		
Rev. Sisters of Charity, Levis	Amount paid institution during twelve months, to 30th June, 1885	21,729 08	
			55,000 00
	Inspection of Public Offices.		
Walton Smith	Inspector, twelve months' salary to 30th June, 1885	1,800 00	
A. L. de Martigny	do do do do	1,600 00	
L. L. L. Desaulniers	do do do do	1,600 00	
J. A. Hervieux	do three months' do to 30th September, 1884	400 00	
Didace Tassé	do one month's do to 31st July, 1884	133 33	
Walton Smith	Inspector, to meet travelling expenses (including Insurance Offices), and Contingencies of the Board	721 43	
A. L. de Martigny	do to meet travelling expenses	365 50	
J. A. Hervieux	do do	20 60	
D. Tassé	do do	52 46	
L. L. L. Desaulniers	do do	145 65	
			6,838 97
	Total for Administration of Justice, Police, Reformatories and Inspection of Public Offices		432,575 45
	Carried over		1,785,777 84

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TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			1,785,777 84
	EDUCATION.			
Hon. G. Ouimet	Superintendent of Public Instruction :			
	For Superior Education—proper $71,000 00			
	de High Schools, Quebec and Montreal 2,470 00			
	de Compensation to R. C. Institutions for Grant to High Schools 4,940 00			
		78,410 00		
	For Common Schools	160,000 00		
	Schools in poor Municipalities	6,000 00		
	Normal Schools	42,000 00		
	Inspection of Schools	29,675 00		
	Superannuated Teachers	8,000 00		
	Books for Prizes	4,500 00		
	Schools for the Deaf and Dumb	12,200 00		
	School for the Deaf and Dumb at Mile End, Montreal	1,000 00		
	Council of Public Instruction	1,500 00		
	Journal of Public Instruction, French	450 00		
	do English	450 00		
	School Exhibition at London, England	500 00		
	Collège Commercial de St. François de St. Denis	200 00		
	Collège Commercial de Lévis	200 00		
	Rimouski College	2,000 00		
	Convent at La Baie du Febvre	500 00		
	Convent at St. Roch de l'Achigan	150 00		
	Sœurs des SS. Noms de Jésus et Marie at St. Barthélémi	150 00	347,885 00	
	Roman Catholic Superior Education Fund, Schools of Arts and Sciences (Drawn against amount deposited.)			
Hon. G. Ouimet	Superintendent of Public Instruction, to meet expenses		500 00	
			348,385 00	

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	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.				
	Canadian Archives.				
Sundry persons	For copying, &c		4,973 80		
	Hygienic Society, Montreal.				
N. Fafard, M. D	Grant for 1884-85 to secure supply of vaccine, &c		300 00		
	School of Navigation, Quebec.				
W. C. Seaton	Director, Grant for 1884-85		499 99		
	Saving Old and important Records, &c.				
A. O. Matton	Balance due him for copying old documents and making indices, &c., at Sorel		200 00		
				5,973 79	
	Arts and Manufactures				
Council of Arts & Manufactures	Grant to the Board for 1884-85			6,000 00	
	Total for Education, Literary and Scientific Institutions, Canadian Archives and Arts and Manufactures				360,358 79
	AGRICULTURE.				
	Agricultural Societies.				
Council of Agriculture	To pay the several Societies the amount to which they are entitled for 1884-85	$38,658 84			
do	For statutory percentage of ten per cent deducted from Agricultural Societies for use of the Council, under 32 Vic., cap. 15, &c	4,627 96			
	Carried over	43,286 80			2,146,136 68

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Agriculture—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	43,286 80			2,146,136 63
	AGRICULTURE.—*Continued.*				
	Agricultural Societies.—Continued.				
Council of Agriculture	For statutory percentage of eight per cent deducted from Agricultural Societies for Agricultural Instruction, under 32 Vic., cap. 15, &c	3,702 37			
do	For expenses connected with maintenance of the Board	669 66			
			47,658 83		
	Journal of Agriculture.				
E. Sénécal & Fils	For publishing the Journal	$ 1,400 00			
do	conferences on Agriculture	450 65			
J. C. Chapais	Asst.-Editor, for twelve month's salary to 30th June, 1885	600 00			
A. R. J. Fust	do do do	400 00			
J. C. Chapais	do for travelling expenses	6 75			
A. R. J. Fust	do do	7 50			
do	do for Stationery, &c	5 15			
E. A. Barnard	For travelling expenses visiting Agricultural Schools, Butter and Cheese Factories, Exhibitions, and for subscriptions to publications, &c	110 85			
H. A. Tardieu	For 1 years subscription to "La Sucrerie Indigène et Coloniale"	5 60			
J. Desjardins	photographs of Sheepfolds at Lincoln Farm, Sorel	5 00			
F. X. Fournier & Co	1 bound copy of "Traité Elémentaire de Physique," by Ganot	2 50			
M. S. Foley	3 years subscription to the "Journal of Commerce"	6 00			
			3,000 00		
	Agricultural Schools.				
Agricultural School	Ste. Anne, its share of Grant for 1884-85	$ 800 00			

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do	L'Assomption,	do	do	800 00	
do	Richmond,	do	do	800 00	
					2,400 00
	Veterinary Schools, French and English.				
Council of Agriculture	Grant for 1884-85				2,300 00
	Aid to "Gazette des Campagnes."				
Firmin H. Proulx	Proprietor, Grant for 1884-85				500 00
	Butter and Cheese Factories.				
J. de la B. Taché	Amount granted for 1884-85 to the Cheese School at Archambault			$ 300 00	
Paul Couture	Amount granted him for 1884-85 as proprietor of a butter and cheese factory, with centrifugal separator, at Notre-Dame de Laterrière, Chicoutimi			300 00	
Beurrerie centrifuge de Ste-Marie de la Beauce	Amount granted towards continuation of its operations			300 00	
J. C. Chapais	For travelling expenses visiting agricultural schools, butter and cheese factories, &c			565 61	
J. L. Legris, Secretary	Amount granted "La société de fabrication de beurre et de fromage" at Louiseville, for introducing the manufacture with centrifugal separator			200 00	
G. Désilets & Frère	For printing, &c., 2,970 copies of pamphlet of the "Société d'Industrie laitière de la Province de Québec"			254 48	
					1,920 09
	Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec.				
J. de L. Taché	Secretary-Treasurer, grant for 1884-85				1,000 00
	Farnham Beet-root Sugar Factory.				
Gentlemen of the Seminary of St-Sulpice, Montreal	Fourth payment of subsidy under 39 Vic., Cap. 5, transferred to them under 45 Vic., Cap. 20, by the Beet root Sugar Company of the Province of Quebec				7,000 00
	Carried over				65,778,92 ..... 2,146,136 63

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Agriculture.—*Continued.*—Immigration.—Colonization.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	65,778 92		2,146,136 63
	AGRICULTURE.—*Continued.*			
	Horticultural and Pomological Society, Montreal.			
Henry S. Evans	Secretary-Treasurer, grant for 1884-85	1,000 00		
	Culture of Fruit Trees and Vines.			
Council of Agriculture	Grant for 1884-85	500 00		
	Permanent Committee of Exhibitions at Montreal.			
La Banque Jacques-Cartier	Third instalment, $3,300—and interest on $9,900 to 30th June, 1885, $495	3,795 00		
	Miscellaneous.			
J. C. Chapais	To meet travelling expenses inspecting agricultural societies, &c.	400 00		
	Total for Agriculture		71,473 92	
	IMMIGRATION.			
W. S. Desbarats	Agent, Quebec, salary and disbursements to 30th June, 1885	2,901 15		
John Lesperance	do Montreal, do do	2,741 82		

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W. E. Ibbotson	do Sherbrooke, do do	1,483 32	
Elisée Noël	do do do do	472 10	
Albert Marquette	For boarding, lodging and provisioning immigrants at Levis	468 00	
Jos. Dussault	For three advertisements inserted in a pamphlet on Gaspesia	150 00	
Mrs. W. W. Mussen	Grant to the "Womens Protective Immigration Society," Montreal	500 00	
Mercier & Co.	For stationery, &c, for Quebec agency office at Levis	151 84	
			9,868 24
	COLONIZATION.		
	Colonization Roads.		
S. Lesage	Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, for expenditure on Roads	70,000 00	
	Colonisation Societies.		
S. Lesage	Asst. Commr. Agr. and P. Works, amount of Grant for 1884-85	5,000 00	
	Bridge over the Richelieu River.		
The Richelieu Bridge Co	For the second yearly instalment on Grant of $6,000 in aid of the construction of a Bridge between Lacolle and St. Thomas	2,000 00	
	Bridge over the Ottawa River.		
Walter Bryson	Mayor of Bryson, for the first yearly instalment on Grant of $4,000 in aid of the construction of a Bridge between Calumet Island and Bryson	2,000 00	
	Bridge at Louiseville.		
Eugène Vadeboncoeur	Secretary-Treasurer of the County of Maskinongé, for balance of amount granted in aid of construction	1,000 00	
			80,000 00
	Total for Agriculture, Immigration and Colonisation		161,342 16
	Carried over		2,307,478 79

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TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward				2,307,478 79
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
	RENTS, INSURANCES, REPAIRS, &c., OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.				
	New Departmental and Legislative Buildings.				
L. M. F. d'Eschambault	For pay-lists of caretakers, firemen, charwomen, &c, to 30th June, 1885.	8,667 25			
do	do for levelling and maintenance of grounds, &c	358 30			
do	do for work at new coal cellars	56 65			
do	do of Special Police, chargeable to this service	1,433 75			
Hon. A. Chauveau	Police Commr., Quebec, for one-half of the cost of summer clothing for the Special Police.	127 30			
A. M. F. d'Eschambault	To pay for one-half of the cost of winter clothing for do	61 65			
Jos. Garneau	For office furniture and carpenter's work	315 55			
Thos. Norris	Glassware, &c	49 26			
Mrs. F. Curodeau	lamps, water jugs, &c	38 75			
J. H. Clint	pine boards and other lumber	157 65			
S. Peters	lumber and work on entrance door	170 14			
Andrews Bros.	hardware and plumbers work	187 90			
Jos. Hamel & Frères	carpets, cretonne, &c	292 40			
Noël Rancour	ice	152 00			
Auger & Martineau	hardware, &c	315 55			
Cyr. Duquet & Co.	a mace with box and cushions, a water pitcher, &c	368 00			
do	attending to electric Bells, clocks, &c., and for thermometers and clocks	759 75			
Glover, Fry & Co.	curtains, window-blinds, &c	292 94			
Augt. Dupuis	trees for planting in grounds	42 60			
Behan Brothers	use of carpet on presentation of an address to H. E. the Governor General	23 70			

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Frs. Rochette	home made soap	11 58			
Corporation City of Quebec	two thirds the cost of a sidewalk opposite buildings	20 36			
P. Pageau	office furniture and repairing furniture	131 43			
The Quebec Gas Co	gas	1,404 50			
Mrs. Decarreau	home made soap	14 00			
Cyr. Duquet	gilding the Black Rod, repairing mace, &c	142 50			
R. Berland & Co	forge coals	10 00			
Beaudet & Chinic	hardware, &c	377 13			
Ed. Roussel	carpenters and painters work	327 15			
Behan Brothers	carpets, &c	129 49			
P. Vallière	furniture and repairing furniture	133 00			
Z. Vandry & Fils	Patent Cowls for chimneys, plumbers work, &c	134 56			
M. Soulliou	young trees for grounds	48 00			
S. Burnstein	1 pneumatic door check	8 00			
B. Leonard	painting, &c	87 98			
Drum Cabinet, Mfg. Co	furniture and repairing furniture	94 85			
B. Leonard	glass and glazing, &c., after explosions of 11 Oct., 1884	501 47			
F. C. Würtele	Hardine Hand Grenade Fire Extinguishers	26 00			
H. S. Scott & Co	a door lock	1 15			
Nap. Noël	Services connected with Electric light	26 00			
Bell Telephone Co	twelve months rent of Instruments between Spencer Wood and Buildings	100 00			
Carrier Lainé & Co	repairing a Lawn Mower	4 50			
Audet & Robitaille	bunting	20 00			
F. O. Vallerand	lamps, &c	18 25			
Antoine Dallaire	plumbers repairs to roof	310 81			
N. LeVasseur	inspecting gas meters	13 50			
R. Sampson jr	keys for radiators	8 50			
J. A. Bélanger	a marble top for a washstand	6 00			
J. N. Côté	iron pipe	3 50			
Théo. Béland	9 yards of flannel	14 88			
S. J. Shaw & Co	locks, bolts, latches, &c	29 50			
P. Verret	coal oil, candles, &c	21 80			
Louis Marcotte	opening and repairing two safe doors	6 50			
B. Vohl	thermometers	16 60			
Alexr. Thom	one gas lamp	14 02			
J. B. Parent	3 barrels cement	7 50			
Ed. Brophy	carting away ashes and rubbish	116 90			
Jos. Amyot & frère	electric lighters	15 00			
S. Lesage	Asst.-Commr. A. & P. Works, for amount paid by him from 5th Nov., 1884, to 28 Feb. 1885, for water during stoppage of City Water Works	108 00			
Quebec & Levis Electric light Co	For outside lights on building from 15th Feb. to 30th June, 1885	1,224 00			
Jos. Garneau	closing openings in corridors, &c	85 07			
O. Jackson	making a curtain	1 00			
	Carried over	19,648 07			2,207,478 79

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Public Works and Buildings.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	19,648 07			2,307 478 79
	RENTS, INSURANCES, REPAIRS, &c., OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Contn'd.*				
	New Departmental and Legislative Buildings.—Continued.				
Cyr. Duquet	For placing and repairing Electric bells in Leg. Chambers	89 00			
J. M. Mackay & Co	grass seeds, Carbolic Acid, &c	91 00			
A. M. F. d'Eschambault	To pay for removing Office furniture	3 50			
Ant. Beaudoin	For dressed pine Boards	15 42			
Jos. Garneau	making a large gate for Court yard	35 50			
B. Leonard	roller blinds and pulleys	30 60			
Jos. Boivin	maple trees for grounds	3 75			
A. Barbeau & Fils	plumbers repairs to roof, cornices, &c	765 88			
Geo. Drolet	attending to gas during last Session	20 00			
A. Huot	6 lanterns for special guard	15 00			
A. Côté & Co	blank books, forms, &c., for guard	64 00			
Chas. Hardy	4 barrows	25 00			
			20,806 72		
	Old Parliament Buildings.				
O. Jackson	For indemnity for a box of tools lost at the burning of the Buildings	25 00			
Augt. Trudel	cleaning up grounds	26 00			
			51 00		
	Spencer Wood.				
His Honor Lt.-Gov. Robitaille	For maintenance	1,763 88			
Royal Canadian Insurance Co	premium of Insurance on $1000 extra on stables to 1st May, 1886	5 23			

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Gingras & Co	coals	586 75			
J. B. Gosselin	services connected with delivery of coal	10 00			
Andrews Bros	hardware & plumbers work	253 59			
Ferd. Dorion	cleaning up premises	8 00			
A. M. F. d'Eschambault	pay list for maintenance 7th Nov, 1884 to 30th June, 1885	1,203 97			
Beaudet & Chinic	hardware, paints, oils, &c	160 55			
J. M. MacKay & Co	articles for the toilet, &c	32 55			
B. Leonard	painting, papering, &c	497 15			
A. E. Vallerand	lamps, &c	68 20			
Col. W. Rhodes	flower plants	5 00			
Fred. R. Cole	lamp globes, burners, &c	19 80			
W. F. Lemesurier	firewood	140 40			
J. St. Pierre & Co	1 load of ice	4 00			
E. Cochois	four months salary as gardner	100 00			
Rice, Sharpley & Sons	candles, &c	86 75			
Chas. Hardy	one Barrow	6 00			
Thos. Norris	crockery, glassware, lamps, vases, &c	488 89			
J. R. Kane	kitchen utensils & hardware	127 00			
Fred. Poitras	packing the ex-Lieut.-Governor's furniture preparatory to removal	22 97			
do	repairs to snow guard of conservatory & other work	585 06			
do	painting fences, avenue lamps, &c	120 06			
Michel Hamel	cartage, &c., of effects of Hon. Mr. Robitaille, ex-Lieut.-Governor	62 90			
do	cartage, &c., of effects of Hon. Mr. Masson, Lieut.-Governor, from Railway Station	34 75			
Capt. Sheppard, A. D. C	expenditure connected with removal of effects of His Honor Lt.-Governor Masson, from Terrebonne to Spencer Wood	121 08			
Alex. Hamel	road metal for avenues, walks, &c	60 60			
Sauveur Demers	ice	61 00			
Estate W. F. Lemesurier	firewood	365 75			
S. Boyce	lanterns for conservatory	9 45			
Louis Marcotte	24 squares of tin for boxes	4 80			
Ferd. Trudel	cartage	8 80			
J. Hamel & frères	towels, table linen, &c	93 34			
B. Vohl	3 thermometers	4 50			
James Carbray	gravel for avenues, walks, &c	200 80			
G. & C. Hossack	candles, brooms, &c	34 81			
Heirs S. Drolet	1 box of soap	3 50			
Bell Telephone Co	rent of Telephone from residence of Lieut.-Governors private secretary	22 50			
E. Chanteloup	one 4 light lustre, lamps, burners, &c	97 45			
Mrs. T. L Lemieux	fancy baskets	6 20			
Whitehead & Turner	hurl brooms	3 50			
Jos. Demers	Saw dust and cartage	2 35			
	Carried over	7,493 88	20,857 72		2,307,478 79

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Public Works and Buildings.—*Continued,*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	7,493 88	20,857 72		2,307,478 79
	RENTS, INSURANCES, REPAIRS, &c., OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS —*Contn'd.*				
	Spencer Wood.—Continued.				
Hector Grenier	For linseed oil, turpentine, &c	12 86			
S. Peters	lumber for repairs	130 60			
Glover Fry & Co	table cloths, mats, &c	167 87			
Wm. Ewing & Co	flower seeds	26 70			
Thos. Donohue	8¼ yards Plush cardinal	21 25			
Sauveur Demers	238 loads of manure	46 60			
D. Barrette	removing snow from sidewalk	4 00			
J. M. MacKay & Co	grass and clover seeds	19 75			
Renaud & Co	crockery, coal oil, &c	109 47			
Wm. Evans	flower seeds	7 57			
Beaudet & Chinic	2 suction pumps, &c	31 90			
Capt. Sheppard, A. D. C	rose seeds and customs dues	11 01			
A. E. Grenier	Coffee mill and mouse traps	6 30			
Drum Cabinet Mfg. Co	Spring front and Scroll couch and cushions	60 00			
Archer & Co	41 cedar ties	9 70			
P. Vallière	furniture	790 50			
Wm. Hobson	1,400 small flower pots	15 50			
J. F. Martineau	a pump, pipes, &c	30 85			
Jas Cooper	a variety of flower plants	81 50			
Ths. Pampalon	building a stone and brick garden wall	420 73			
S. Demers	removal of snow	200 00			
			9,698 54		
	Registry Office, Ste. Anne street, Quebec.				
Carrier, Lainé & Co	For a boiler, materials and work for Archives office	273 17			

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Maxime Hudon	repairs	42 50				
George Langlais	ladders	7 01				
Z. Vandry	a Patent movable chimney cowl	10 00				
Beaudet & Chinic	hardware for repairs	7 30				
E. Picard	repairing a vault door	2 50				
G. T. Phillips	plumbers work	59 20				
Thos. Pampalon	repairs to furnace	63 30				
			464 98			
	Old Jesuits', Barracks property, Quebec.					
Maxime Hudon	For repairs to fence and sidewalk, and cleaning up grounds	31 55				
Corporation City of Quebec	taxes and water rates on old Guard House	7 90				
			39 45			
	Laval Normal School for boys, Quebec.					
Ed Rousseau	For mason's repairs	88 17				
Louis Boivin	repairs	339 26				
Z. Vandry & Fils	plumbers work and materials	275 51				
			702 94			
	House No. 63, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.					
Montreal City Corporation	For 2 years water rates	128 30				
Montreal Gas Co	gas	104 40				
Dufresne et Martineau	wood and coal fuel	286 50				
L W. Sicotte	To meet expenses of maintenance, &c	100 00				
Louis Allard	For repairs to cut-fire, &c	79 60				
			698 80			
	House No. 76, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.					
Vital Grenier	For re-roofing caretaker's lodgings	104 82				
Montreal Gas Co	gas	147 93				
Dufresne & Martineau	wood and coal fuel	442 93				
Montreal City Corporation	two years' water rates	131 45				
	Brought forward	827 20	32,462 43			2,307,478 79

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Public Works and Buildings.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	827 20	32,462 43		2,307,478 79
	RENTS, INSURANCES, REPAIRS, &c., OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—*Cont'd.*				
	House No. 76, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.—Continued.				
L. W. Sicotte	To meet expenses of maintenance	125 72			
Louis Allard	For repairs to heating apparatus, &c	122 20			
Henry Bricker	a "gas governor" for school of arts	35 00			
C. Garth & Co	plumber's repairs	36 38			
			1,146 50		
	McGill Normal School, Montreal.				
F. Labelle & Co	For repairs to closets	38 50			
Drapeau & Savignac	do to roof	160 00			
			198 50		
	Jacques-Cartier Normal School, Montreal.				
H. Bourassa	For construction of a drain	1,300 00			
do	repairs to main tower and grounds	1,270 47			
			2,570 47		
	Public Buildings generally, Montreal.				
J. R. Poitras	Architect, for services connected with repairs	295 47			
L. W. Sicotte	Administrator of Government properties, Montreal, salary from 1st to 18th July, 1884, at $600	29 03			
do	Administrator of Government properties, Montreal, salary from 18th July, 1884 to 30th June, 1885, at $400	380 65			
			705 15		

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	Public Buildings generally, Quebec.			
H. Grace the Archbishop of Quebec	For 12 months' ground rent to 30th June, 1885, of the Old Parliament Buildings property	4,444 40		
P. Gingras & Co	coal fuel for departmental and Legislative Buildings	2,926 18		
Aug. Trudel	wood fuel for do do	478 00		
A. Gagnon	do do do	309 00		
Els. Gauvreau	superintending weighing and delivery of coal at the Court House and Registry Office	30 00		
J. J. Foote	advertising in "Morning Chronicle," for tenders for coal	9 80		
L. Brousseau	do "Courrier du Canada," do	9 00		
Corporation of the City of Quebec	balance of taxes for 1879-80 and 1880-81 on Old Public Instruction and Provincial Secretary's Departments	212 75		
do	same as above on the Old Crown Lands Department	859 18		
do	taxes and water rates for 1884-85, on Departmental and Legislative Buildings	2,596 00		
Geo. Langlais	balises for public occasions	45 50		
Dominion Government	twelve months' rent to 1st May, 1886, of East part of the Glacis	5 00		
Ed. Brophy	removing snow from New D. and L. Buildings	305 00		
Maxime Hudon	do Jesuits' Barracks	100 00		
Aug. Trudel	do Laval Normal School	100 00		
do	do Old Parliament Buildings	125 00		
			12,554 81	
	Total of Rents, Insurances, Repairs, &c.			49,637 86
	Inspection and Surveys.			
J. B. Deremo	For travelling expenses and disbursements inspecting Public works and Buildings		197 45	
J. O. Méthot	do do do		227 50	
L. D. Vézina	do do do		134 11	
Paul Cousin	do do do		104 20	
T. A. Trudelle	do do do		40 25	
L. W. Sicotte	do do do		18 15	
L. A. Vallée	do do do		21 00	
Frs. Descroiselle	do do do		8 40	
P. M. Partridge	do do inspecting Immigration Offices at Sherbrooke and Montreal		26 25	
T. E. Normand	To meet expenses connected with inspection and arbitration re the Jones Bridge at St. Jean		150 00	
	Carried over		927 31	49,637 86 2,307,478 79

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Public Works and Buildings.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	427 31	49,637 86	2,307,478 79
	Inspection and Surveys.—Continued.			
S. Peters	For services and travelling expenses as arbitrator *in re* Jones' bridge	134 67		
Louis Allard	superintending repairs of Public Buildings in Montreal from the 4th July to 26th Nov., 1884	282 00		
J. B. Gosselin	services connected with taking Inventory at Spencer Wood	30 00		
A. M. F. d'Eschambault	carriage hire and services do do	28 60		
Paul Cousin	extra services connected with plans of the Calumet Bridge	16 44		
T. A. Prudelle	do do do	13 14		
			1,432 16	
	New Parliament Buildings.			
	(Construction of)			
Alphonse Charlebois	On account of contract for construction	82,183 80		
do	For extra work and materials	36,169 23		
Geo. St. Michel	12 months salary as draftsman under E. E. Taché to 30th June, 1885	720 00		
J. B. St. Michel	do do as superintendent of works	939 00		
J. B. Peters	services connected with plans	45 00		
R. Mitchell & Co	On account of contract for heating apparatus	11,218 15		
do	For 10 six light gas chandeliers	1,100 00		
do	15 barrels of asbestos applied to large pipes of heating apparatus	129 90		
A. M. F. d'Eschambault	pay lists of special constables from date of explosions (11 Oct., 1884,) to 30th June, 1885	645 00		
G. LaRoque	Sergt.-at-arms, for disbursements occasioned by the explosions	3 80		
Beaudet & Chinic	For hardware	389 33		
J. E. Livernois	photographic views of the buildings	72 00		
Z. Vandry & Fils	a closet tap	5 00		
A. M. F. d'Eschambault	pay lists of firemen from 27 Dec., 1884, to 30th June, 1885	522 00		

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Treffé Lacroix	4 months salary to 30th June, 1885, as mechanical engineer	250 00		
E. Chanteloup	135 window bolts	173 25		
Jos. Garneau	platform steps for electric lights	33 00		
Robt. Reid	On account of floor tiles	5,000 00		
Isidore Tardif	For cartage of floor tiles	54 25		
Cyrille Duquet	Electric wire, buttons, &c., and customs dues	341 95		
Roy & frères	advertizing in the "Protectionniste" for tenders	5 28		
			140,000 00	
	New Court House, Quebec.			
	(Construction of)			
John P. Whelan	On account of contract for construction	63,090 00		
do	For extras, for iron beams, alterations in plans, &c	25,659 53		
Jos. Bussière	12 months salary as superintendent of works to 30th June, 1885	939 00		
do	carriage hire, &c	1 75		
L. P. Vallée	photographic views of the buildings	40 00		
Isidore Tardif	cartage of iron beams and columns to be weighed	2 50		
Paul Cousin	extra services connected with plans	24 66		
T. A. Trudelle	do do	19 71		
			89,777 15	
	Spencer Wood.			
	(To complete reconstruction of stables, fences, &c.)			
Ferd. Poitras	For balance due him for work and materials		430 53	
	The Scott Bridge temporary crossing.			
A. M. F. d'Eschambault	For pay-lists of workmen at construction	163 00		
do	To pay accounts for materials, cartage, &c	174 28		
J. H. Clint	For spruce deals	12 72		
			350 00	
	Carried over		281,627 70	2,307,478 79

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Public Works and Buildings.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		281,627 70	2,207,478 79
	Special Guard at Departmental and Legislative Buildings.			
A. M. F. d'Eschambault	For pay-lists from 11th October, 1884, to 30th June, 1885	3,089 30		
Z. Vandry	burners for lamps	4 80		
A. E. Vallerand	a lamp and reflector	4 00		
J. R. Kane	a cooking utensil	5 00		
Mag. Corriveau	2 rollers and 20 batons	2 70		
P. Verret	coal oil, groceries, &c.	33 20		
Quebec Gas Co.	gas for gas stove, &c.	28 96		
Renaud & Co.	coal oil, lamp chimnies, &c.	79 80		
I. P. Déry	a blank book	2 25		
			3,255 01	
	CHARGEABLE TO BUILDING AND JURY FUND OF EACH DISTRICT CONCERNED.			
	Rents of Court Houses and Gaols.			
Rev. Ladies of the Hôtel-Dieu	For 12 months ground rent, Quebec Gaol	400 00		
S. Dumoulin	do do (Fief Haut-Boc) to 11th Nov., 1884 Court House and Gaol, Three Rivers	26 76		
Heirs Chas. Panet	do interest to 1st May, 1885, on $8,000 at 6 per cent, cost of property acquired for the new Court House, Quebec	480 00		
			906 76	
	Insurances of Court Houses and Gaols.			
Stanstead & Sherbrooke Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	For assessments for 12 months to 1st Sept., 1884 on building and double windows of the Court House, Sherbrooke		16 00	

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Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols.

W. E. J. Goodman, Dep. Sheriff	To pay accounts for repairs	Court House and Gaol,	Bedford	$	495 91			
S. W. Foster, Sheriff	do do	do	do		285 06			
do do	do do and sinking a well	do	do		349 64			
Garth & Co	For plumbers work, &c.,	do	do		468 95			
						1,599 56		
J. D. Lepine, Sheriff	To pay for repairs to walls, chimneys, &c.	do	Montmagny	$	90 00			
Z. Vandry & Fils	For galv. iron, stopcocks, &c.,	do	do		9 00			
Godefroi Talbot	repairs to ventilating furnace,	do	do		14 47			
						113 47		
E. Chanteloup	17 dozen steel keys,	Common Gaol,	Montreal	$	18 09			
Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Sheriff	To pay accounts for repairs,	do	do		464 48			
P. Dansereau	For demolishing and rebuilding a chimney,	do	do		148 19			
						630 56		
O. DeBlois	balance due him for repairs,	Gaol for Females,	do	$	475 12			
Geo. Laurent	repairs to walls, ceilings, &c.,	do	do		65 00			
						540 12		
Lavoie & Beaulieu	repairs to plastering, &c.,	Court House,	do	$	50 00			
Geo. Laurent	painter's work,	do	do		113 50			
Benoit Bastien	laying a sidewalk with posts, &c.,	do	do		424 63			
Drapeau & Savignac	wash basin with accessories,	do	do		100 00			
Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Sheriff	To pay Noël & Ferland for repairs to Criminal Court,	do	do		1,151 96			
						1,840 09		
J. T. Whelan	For repointing walls, and other repairs,	Court House and Gaol,	Ottawa	$	1,226 02			
L. D. Vézina	superintending repairs,	do	do		81 00			
Ant. Moreau	repairs to roof, gutters, &c.,	do	do		400 20			
						1,707 22		
Maxime Hudon	building a barn,	Gaol,	Quebec	$	300 00			
do	repairing root-house, &c.,	do	do		358 09			
do	making a drain, and repairs,	do	do		78 50			
do	balance for building a stable,	do	do		75 00			
do	painting iron bedsteads and covering same with canvas,	do	do		215 00			
Louis Boivin	repairs to roof, floors and fence,	do	do		410 06			
Thos. Pampalon	brick work and repointing walls,	do	do		297 54			
Ant. Dallaire	balance galvanised iron repairs to roof,	do	do		137 62			
Ant. Langlois	painting and glazing,	do	do		173 44			
Jacques Papillon	blacksmith's work,	do	do		3 40			
Bisset Bros	repairing pump pipes, valves, &c.,	do	do		27 95			
Geo. T. Phillips	water pipes, &c	do	do		213 53			
A. Mulholland	plumber's work,	do	do		58 80			
	Carried over			$	2,348 93	6,431 04	285,805 47	2,307,478 79

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Public Works and Buildings—.*Continued.*—Charities.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			2,348 93	6,431 04	285,805 47	2,307,478 79
	CHARGEABLE TO BUILDING AND JURY FUND OF EACH DISTRICT CONCERNED.—*Contn'd.*						
	Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols.—Continued.						
Auger & Martineau.....	For hardware,	Gaol,	Quebec...	$ 19 48			
Beaudet & Chinic	1 kitchen stove,	do	do ...	35 00			
J. R. Kane	1 do	do	do ...	24 00			
Thos. Pampalon	mason's and plasterer's work,	do	do ...	512 20			
Ladies Protestant Home.....	repairs of damages caused by bursting of supply water pipe,	do	do ...	103 55			
Z. Vandry & Fils	plumber's work, galvanized iron, &c.,	do	do ...	18 97			
Ed. Brophy	14 raft oars for repairs,	do	do ...	3 50			
Ed. Morency	deals,	do	do ...	7 11			
Cleo. Langhan.....	gutters for windows,	do	do ...	7 55			
R. Cummins	iron braces for sky-light,	do	do ...	44 00			
					3,124 29		
Corporation City of Quebec.....	repairing a sidewalk,	Temporary Court House,	do	...$ 1 88			
Andrews Bros.....	repairing furnace,	do	do ...	199 62			
Jos. Garneau.....	carpenter's repairs,	do	do ...	82 35			
Ph. Drolet.....	repairs to drain,	do	do ...	104 23			
					388 08		
C. Filiatrault.....	cloth for desks, tables, &c.,	Court House & Gaol,	Terrebonne...	$ 16 50			
Zéphirin Groulx	repairs to stone steps,	do	do ...	75 00			
L. D. Vésina.....	superintending repairs,	do	do ...	156 00			
Geo. Laurent	repairs,	do	do ...	775 90			
Wm. Clendenning & Son.....	furnishing and placing a furnace,	do	do ...	285 00			
Chs. Foucault	repairs,	do	do ...	121 87			
					1,430 27		
Chas. Langhan.....	covering porch with galvanized iron and making gutters, &c., for Court House,		Three Rivers...	$ 103 05			

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A. J. Pothier	general repairs, painting, &c.,	do	do ...	1,376 90	
Beaudry & Godin	carpets, matting, &c.,	do	do ...	46 66	
				1,526 61	
					12,900 29
	Total for Public Works and Buildings				298,705 76
	CHARITIES.				
	Lunatic Asylums.				
	Beauport.				
Drs. Landry & Roy	Proprietors, balance due them on 30th June, 1884			$19,708 78	
Dr. Roy and estate Landry	do on account of expenses to 30th June, 1885			104,188 64	
Dr. A. Vallée	Joint Visiting Physician, to pay salaries of Physicians and Chaplains, and contingencies to 30th June, 1885			2,988 74	
				126,886 16	
	St-Jean de Dieu.				
Rev. Sœur Thérèse de Jésus	To meet expenses to 30th June, 1885			$96,731 00	
H. Howards, M. D	Asylum Physician, 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1885			1,600 00	
do	do for postages			25 65	
Dr. F. X. Perrault	For travelling expenses and disbursements from Montreal to Quebec and back			26 00	
				98,382 65	
	St-Ferdinand d'Halifax.				
Rev. Sisters of Charity	To meet expenses to 30th June, 1885			2,076 11	
	Lunatic Asylums generally.				
M. Claveau	Bailiff, Chicoutimi, for cost of transfer of a patient from St-Fulgence, Chicoutimi, to Beauport Lunatic Asylum			$ 70 58	
Lufroid Paradis	do Roberval, for cost of transfer of a patient from Metabetchouan to Beauport Lunatic Asylum			84 50	
				155 08	
	Total for Lunatic Asylums				227,500 00
	Carried over				227,500 00 2,606,184 55

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Charities.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		227,500 00	2,606,184 55
		Miscellaneous.			
Thos. Davidson	Grant for 1884-85 to	Corporation of the General Hospital, Montreal	3,200 00		
Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc	do	Indigent Sick, do	2,560 00		
do	do	St. Patrick's Hospital, do	1,280 00		
do	do	Sœurs de la Providence, do	896 00		
do	do	St. Vincent de Paul Asylum, do	480 00		
Richard Holland	do	Protestant House of Industry and Refuge do	640 00		
Hannah Holden	do	Protestant Home for friendless women, do	160 00		
The Superior	do	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, do	512 00		
Mrs. S. E. Dawson	do	University Maternity Hospital, do	384 00		
Rev. Sr. M. St-Alphonse de Liguori	do	Magdalen Asylum (Bon Pasteur), do	576 00		
The Superior	do	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, do	256 00		
Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc	do	Sœurs de la Charité, do	640 00		
do	do	do for their foundling Hospital, do	160 00		
Miss Greenshields	do	Protestant Orphan Asylum, do	512 00		
Rev. Sœur Ste-Emélie	do	Lying-in Hospital, care Sœurs de la Miséricorde, do	584 00		
Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc	do	Bonaventure Street Asylum, do	344 00		
do	do	Nazareth Asylum for destitute children, do	320 00		
do	do	School for the Blind, Nazareth Asylum, do	1,390 00		
do	do	Work-room for the Blind, do do	300 00		
C. O. Perrault	do	Montreal Dispensary, do	160 00		
Mrs. F. W. Thomas	do	Ladies' Benevolent Society for Widows and Orphans, including late House of Refuge, do	680 00		
Miss Lawder	do	Home and School of Industry (Hervey Institute), do	256 00		
The Superior	do	St. Bridget's Asylum, do	640 00		
Rév. Frère Justinien	do	Frères de la Charité de St. Vincent de Paul, do	400 00		
Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc	do	Hospice de Bethléem, do	400 00		
The Superior	do	Hospice de St. Joseph du Bon Pasteur, do	160 00		
do	do	Petites Sœurs des Pauvres, do	80 00		
Mrs. Chas. Ault	do	Protestant Infants Home, do	320 00		
J. M. Kirk	do	Women's Hospital, do	400 00		

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Miss H. Crawford	do	Church Home,	do	160 00		
The Superintendent	do	Eye and Ear Institution,	do	250 00		
Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc	do	Notre-Dame Hospital, in connection with Laval University,	do	1,600 00		
do	do	St. Charles Hospital,	do	400 00		
Rev. Sister Kirby	do	Pembroke Hospital,	Pembroke	100 00		
Rev. Sœur St. Jean	do	Charitable Ladies' Association of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum & Nazareth Asylum,	Quebec	912 00		
Ed. Lemoine	do	Indigent Sick,	do	2,560 00		
Rev. P. Roussel	do	Asylum of the Good Shepherd,	do	640 00		
Mrs. Griffith	do	Ladies' Protestant Home,	do	600 00		
F. Holloway	do	Male Orphan Asylum,	do	336 00		
E. J. Hale	do	Finlay Asylum,	do	336 00		
Mrs. A. E. Fry	do	Protestant Female Orphan Asylum,	do	336 00		
H. O'Connor	do	St. Bridget's Orphan Asylum,	do	800 00		
Rév. Sœur St. Jean	do	Dispensary,	do	160 00		
The Superior	do	Sœurs de la Charité et Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur,	do	200 00		
Rév. Sœur St. Jean	do	Sisters of Charity for old and infirm persons,	do	320 00		
J. B. Falardeau	do	Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur de Jésus,	do	800 00		
do	do	do Dispensary,	do	160 00		
do	do	do Foundling Hospital,	do	160 00		
Miss Wilson	do	Women's Christian Association,	do	160 00		
Geo. Wakeham	do	Belmont Retreat Inebriate Asylum,	do	560 00		
Dr. P. Wells	do	Marine and Emigrant Hospital,	do	2,133 33		
Rev. P. Roussel	do	Lying-in Hospital, care of the Ladies of the Good Shepherd,	do	1,610 67		
S. Dumoulin	do	Indigent Sick,	Three Rivers	2,000 00		
do	do	Sœurs de la Charity, for their Lying-in Hospital,	do	320 00		
Rév. Sœur Nevin	do	General Hospital,	Sorel	560 00		
Rév. Sœur Marchessault	do	St. Hyacinthe Hospital,	St. Hyacinthe	400 00		
do	do	Orphan Asylum,	do	160 00		
do	do	Ouvroir de St. Hyacinthe,	do	160 00		
Mrs. Birt	do	Distributing Home for Orphans,	Knowlton	160 00		
Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc	do	Hospice Youville,	St. Benoit	160 00		
Rév. Sœurs de l'asile de la Provid.	do	Asile de la Providence,	Côteau du Lac	240 00		
Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc	do	Hospice St. Joseph,	Beauharnois	160 00		
Rév. Sœur Dion	do	Hospice Ste. Marie,	Ste. Marie de Monnoir	160 00		
Rév. Sœur Marie Arsène	do	Asile de la Providence,	Mascouche	160 00		
Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc	do	Hôpital St. Jean.	St. Jean	160 00		
do	do	Sisters of Charity,	do	160 00		
do	do	Hospice La Jemmerais,	Varennes	160 00		
Rév. Sœur Philippe Béniti	do	Hospice des Sœurs de la Providence,	St. Vincent de Paul	160 00		
Rév. Sœur Marie Hippolyte	do	Hôpital de la Providence,	Joliette	160 00		
Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc	do	Hospice de Laprairie,	Laprairie	160 00		
		Carried over		39,584 00	227,500 00	2,606,184 55

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Charities.—*Continued.*—Miscellaneous.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			39,584 00	237,500 00	2,606,184 55
	Miscellaneous.—Continued.					
Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc	Grant for 1884-85 to	Hôpital St. Joseph,	Chambly	160 00		
do	do	Nazareth Asylum (Salle d'asile des petits enfants),	do	80 00		
Rév. Sœur Marie de la Purification	do	Asile de la Providence,	Ste. Elizabeth	160 00		
Rév. Sœur Gamelin	do	Sœurs de la Providence de N.-D. de	L'Assomption	160 00		
Rév. Sœur Marie Henriette	do	Asile de la Providence,	Ste. Ursule	160 00		
Rév. Sœur Ste. Ludgarde	do	Hôpital de Ste. Anne Lapocatière,	Ste. Anne	160 00		
Rév. Sœur Marie du St. Sacrement	do	Sœurs de la Charité,	Rimouski	400 00		
Rév. Sœur Ste. Angèle	do	Hôpital de St. Ferdinand d'Halifax,	St. Ferdinand	160 00		
Rév. Sœur Marie Prospère	do	Hospice de Yamachiche,	Yamachiche	160 00		
Rév. Sœur Bedini	do	Sherbrooke Hospital and Orphan Asylum,	Sherbrooke	400 00		
Rév. Sœur Marie Elie	do	Sœurs de la Charité,	Lanoraie	160 00		
Rev. N. O. Larue	do	Hôpital St. Paulin,	St. Paulin	160 00		
Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc	do	do de Longueuil,	Longueuil	160 00		
do	do	Nazareth Asylum (Salle d'asile des petits enfants),	do	80 00		
The Superior	do	Hôpital de St. François du Lac,	St. François	160 00		
Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc	do	do St. Louis,	St. Denis	160 00		
Rév. Sœurs Grises de Farnham	do	Sœurs Grises de Farnham,	Farnham	160 00		
Rév. Sœur Marie de la Providence	do	Hôpital St. Joseph de la Délivrance,	Lévis	240 00		
					42,864 00	
	Reformatory Schools.					
Rev. Ladies of the Good Shepherd	Quebec, for 12 months board of children under their charge			7,295 24		
do	Montreal, do	do	do	1,294 62		
					8,589 86	

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	Industrial Schools.			
Rev. Sisters of Charity	Levis, for account of 13 months board of children under their charge	8,007 93		
Rev. Ladies of the Good Shepherd	Montreal, for 12 months board of children under their charge	10,479 27		
Ladies Benevolent Society	do for board of children under their charge, to 1st June, 1885	620 80		
			19,108 00	
	Total for Charities			298,061 86
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
L. J. Lajoie	Auditor and Accountant to Royal School Commission, Montreal, for balance due him for services and disbursements	256 68		
A. H. McCallum	For gratuity allowed him on retiring from the service	197 50		
Gustave Tassé	do do do	184 00		
John Giles	On account of his retiring allowance	180 90		
A. Desjardins	For balance due him for "Debates of the Legislature," Vol. of 1883	500 00		
Capt. Sheppard, A. D. C.	To pay expenses connected with reception of the British Association for the advancement of Science	762 37		
Robertson & Fleet	Advocates, Bills of costs *re* The Colonial Building and Investment Association, carried to the Privy Council	1,526 76		
Abbott, Tait & Abbotts	Advocates, Bills of costs *re* Attorney General *vs.* The Fraser Institute	326 90		
Alexandre Defoy	For services as Secretary to Commission *re* robbery of books from Departments	26 00		
Hon. E. J. Flynn	Railway Commissioner, to pay gratuity allowed E. Rodier, on retiring from the service	300 00		
Mrs. L. G. Harper	For gratuity allowed her as widow of a deceased Public Officer	247 25		
Mrs. R. A. R. Hubert	do do do	432 32		
Mrs. Jean Côté	do do do	133 32		
S. S. Hatt	Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, to pay expenses connected with reception of, and presentation of the Joint Address of the Legislative Chambers to, H. E. the Marquis of Lansdown, Governor General	86 75		
M. Tremblay	For services and disbursements as Special Commissioner for holding inquiry *re* Clerk of the Circuit Court, Magdalen Islands	130 20		
Hon. A. Chauveau	To meet his travelling expenses to New York and Chicago, in connection with explosions at New Parliament Buildings, on 11th October, 1884	250 00		
Hon. L. R. Church, Q. C.	For retainer and costs *re* Exchange Bank, regarding the claim of the Government for a deposit of $75,000 00	670 00		
Dr. A. Vallée	For services, &c., as *Expert* in the case of Mrs. Lynam and the St. Jean de Dieu Lunatic Asylum, Montreal	661 50		
J. J. Foote	For printing 1,006 copies of Acts respecting Education and Schools in the Province of Quebec	295 75		
Paul DeCazes	For compiling, indexing and superintending the printing of the Educational Laws	150 00		
	Carried over	7,317 30		2,904,246 41

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Miscellaneous.—*Continued.*—Engineers for Mining Purposes, &c., Royal Commissions.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	7,317 30		2,904,246 41
	Miscellaneous.—Continued.			
D. N. St. Cyr	On account of services connected with the Public Instruction Museum	150 00		
Beet-root Sugar Company of the Province of Quebec, County of Missisquoi	To pay premium of Insurance on $35,000 on buildings and machinery	612 50		
Wm. Fruing & Co	For amount distributed in aid of the sufferers by fire in the Autumn of 1884, at Pointe à la Frégate and Petite Anse, Gaspé	300 00		
Rev. J. B. Beauchamp	For amount granted to the "Collège de Chambly"	200 00		
O. F. Campeau	To pay newspapers for advertising the reward of $4.000 *re* attempt to blow up the New Parliament Buildings, on 11th October, 1884	159 60		
T. Chase Casgrain	Advocate, to meet costs *re* Félix Fortier *vs.* the Queen, on petition of right.	100 00		
A. Côté & Co	For printing 2,000 copies of "Lois de l'Instruction Publique"	631 45		
Honey & Gendron	C. C. C., Montreal, to pay gratuity allowed the daughter of Gaspard Dagen, a deceased Public Officer	233 34		
Fiset, Burroughs & Campbell.	P. S. C., Quebec, to pay Mrs. J. O. Laberge gratuity allowed her as the widow of a deceased Public Officer	161 70		
Honey & Gendron	P. S. C., Montreal, to pay Mrs. Ed. Doherty gratuity do do	92 00		
L. Z. Joncas	For 500 copies of his pamphlet "The Fisheries of Canada"	50 00		
E. Sénécal & Fils	100 copies of the Municipal Code	100 00		
Alexander Defoy	services as Clerk to inquiry *re* the Quebec Gaol, by the Prison Inspectors	18 00		
				10,125 89
	Engineers for Mining Purposes.			
J. Obalski	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1885	2,000 00		
do	travelling expenses during the year	391 00		
H. de Puyjalon	his Report of Exploration of the North Shore of the St. Lawrence	600 00		
D. N. St. Cyr	services in connection with the leasing of certain territory on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, for the gathering of Eggs and Feathers, &c.	105 10		
do	To meet travelling expenses, do do do	20 00		
				3,116 10

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	Agent in France.				
Hon. Hector Fabre	General Agent, Paris, for 12 months' salary and allowance for rent of office, &c.				2,500 00
	Municipal Loan Fund, L. C.				
Ernest Racicot	Commissioner, salary from 8th May, 1884 to 14th February, 1885			565 00	
do	do travelling expenses, do			51 20	
					616 20
	ROYAL COMMISSIONS.				
	Commission on the Jacques-Cartier Election of 1882.				
L. G. Desjardins, President	Commissioner, 52 days services, at $15 per day	$ 780 00			
	for travelling expenses	27 27			
			807 27		
L. N. Asselin	do 42 days services, at $15 per day	$ 630 00			
	for travelling expenses	75 00			
			705 00		
G. A. Nantel	do 33 days services, at $15 per day	$ 495 00			
	for travelling expenses	63 00			
			558 00		
W. J. Watts	do 32 days services, at $15 per day	$ 480 00			
	for travelling expenses	79 70			
			559 70		
F X. Lemieux	do 36 days services, at $15 per day	$ 540 00			
	for travelling expenses	45 00			
			585 00		
			3,214 97		
Chs. G. Delagrave	Secretary, salary and hotel and travelling expenses		614 25		
P. Wiallard	Stenographer, for services	$1,583 00			
E. J. Duggan	do do	80 36			
			1,663 36		
Jos. Dansereau	Bailiff, for services	24 44			
D. Blanchet	do do	86 35			
B. Théroux	do do	0 56			
N. Loriot	do do	0 75			
G. H. Desormeaux	do do	4 25			
	Carried over	116 35	5,492 58		2,920,604 60

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Royal Commissions.—*Continued.*—Help to distressed people, Gold Mines Revenue.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward 116 35	5,492 58	.....	2,920,604 60
	ROYAL COMMISSIONS.—*Continued.*			
	Commission on Parliament Buildings Construction Contract.—Continued.			
Penhey, Christie & Christie.....	Bailiffs, for services..... $ 2 00	118 35		
Witnesses	For fees, hotel and travelling expenses	512 88		
P. Wiallard	copying, correcting proofs and superintending printing..... $ 784 00			
E. Barbey	do 155 00			
Cie. d'imprimerie "La Minerve",..	printing the Report of the Commission 2,765 40	3,704 40		
Sundries	miscellaneous, messengers, &c	244 36		
		10,072 57		
	Less—Warrant issued in 1883-84, on account	300 00		
		9,772 57		
	Add—Amount unexpended.....	69 00		
			9,841 57	
	Commission on the Parliament Buildings Construction Contract.			
L. G. Desjardins, President.....	Commissioner, 67 days services, at $15 per day $1,005 00			
	for travelling expenses..... 65 64	1,070 64		
G. A Nantel.....	do 65 days services, at $15 per day ..... $ 975 00			
	for travelling expenses..... 83 00	1,058 00		
L. N. Asselin.....	do 66 days services, at $15 per day..... $ 990 00			
	for travelling expenses..... 125 00	1,115 00		

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Hon. H G. Joly	do	17 days services, at $15 per day	$ 255 00		
		for travelling expenses	40 00		
				295 00	
J. E. Robidoux	do	20 days services at $15 per day	$ 300 00		
		for travelling expenses	10 00		
				310 00	
				3,848 64	
Chs. G. Delagrave	Secretary, salary and hotel and travelling expenses			681 00	
P. Wiallard	Stenographer, for services		$1,463 00		
O. C. Millar	do do		15 50		
				1,478 50	
W. Dumas	Bailiff, for services		$ 48 00		
N. Roy	do do		3 00		
O. Daoust	do do		1 50		
D. Blanchet	do do		15 00		
				67 50	
Witnesses	For fees, hotel and travelling expenses			735 99	
P. Wiallard	For copying correcting proofs and superintending printing		$ 641 00		
E. Barbey	For copying		130 00		
The Gazette Printing Co	For printing the report of the Commission		2,310 40		
				3,081 40	
Sundries	Miscellaneous, messengers, &c			341 09	
				10,234 12	
	Less—Warrant issued in 1883-84, on account		$ 300 00		
	Amount unexpended by the Jacques-Cartier election of 1882 commission and included in above sum of $10,234 12		69 00		
				369 00	
					9,865 12
	Total for Royal Commissions				19,706 69
	Help to the distressed Fishermen of the Labrador Coast and Magdalen Islands.				
F. Kirouac & Fils	For 200 barrels of flour and 100 of corn meal forwarded for distribution			1,170 00	
J. B. Renaud & Co.	100 do forwarded for distribution			415 00	
Lennon, Pennee & Co.	300 do do do			1,245 00	
Thos. Roy	premium of Insurance in the Royal Canadian, and British and Foreign Insurance Companies on the above			60 56	
Wm. Delaney	services, travelling expenses and disbursements connected with distribution of the above			150 00	
					3,040 56
					3,040 56
	Gold Mines Revenue.				
Canada Gold Co	Refund of monies deposited under 43-44 Vic., Cap. 12, Sec. 15				663 64
	Carried over				2,944,015 49

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Charges on Revenue—Crown Lands Expenditure.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward				2,944,015 49
	CHARGES ON REVENUE—CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.				
	REGISTRATION SERVICE.				
	Montreal Office.				
F. W. Blaiklock	For twelve months salary to 30th June, 1885	1,200 00			
do	do special allowance do	547 50			
do	do disbursements	409 86			
G. A. Varin	do special allowance, from 1st Nov., 1884 to 30th June, 1885, at $1.50 per diem	363 00			
			2,520 36		
	Three Rivers Office.				
L. O. A. Arcand	For six months salary to 31st Dec., 1884	600 00			
do	do special allowance do	100 00			
do	rent of office, twelve months to 30th June, 1885	120 00			
do	disbursements	690 93			
			1,510 93		
	Bonaventure Office.				
L. J. Riopel	For twelve months salary to 30th June, 1885	1,200 00			
do	disbursements	36 00			
L. O. A. Arcand	six months salary to 30th June, 1885	600 00			
do	disbursements	845 16			
			2,681 16		

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General.

Gustave Rinfret	For thirteen months salary as draughtsman to 30th June, 1885.	$325 00		
Thos. Lemoine	salary from 17th April to 30th June, 1885 as extra clerk	92 12		
Ed. Roussel	carpenter's work	19 62		
Jos. Fiset	Express charges and sundries for office	93 75		
Arthur Potvin	one table and desk for cadastre office	15 00		
H. J. Shaw & Co.	three chairs for Montreal office	7 50		
Rice, Sharpley & Sons	sundries do	39 34		
do	two steel band chains at $5.50	11 00		
T. Lemieux	mounting plans	12 00		
do	twenty covers for book of reference at $1.75	35 00		
Hearn & Harrison	repairing a ground bubble	1 00		
do	two band chains for Montreal office at $7.50	15 00		
A. Bastien	one pair of snow shoes	4 00		
J. E. Gagnon	one copy of assessment roll of St. Modeste	5 00		
G. A. Lafrance	mounting maps and binding books, &c	22 50		
I. P. Déry	one Civil Code by de Bellefeuille	7 50		
Mrs. M. Shea	copying descriptions	31 90		
Eug. Casgrain	do	40 50		
J. E. Garneau	do	20 35		
Thos. Shehan	do	26 45		
Jos. Caron	do	46 00		
E. F. McKay	do	35 35		
Mrs. Jas. Clifford	do	23 80		
Jos. Grenier	do	33 40		
F. Normand	do	3[illegible] 65		
A. Faucher	do	20 15		
L. Berthelot, jr	do	57 55		
P. C. Ducharme	do	33 70		
A. Boily	do	26 34		
P. O. Lefrançois	do	24 75		
Paul Picard	copying plans	69 49		
Eug. Casgrain	do	31 50		
Mrs. H. H. Robertson	do	28 00		
J. M. Croteau	do	20 00		
Chs. Chartré	do	74 40		
S. Rhéaume	do	14 55		
G. Rinfret	do	62 35		
Isid. Carrier	do	17 55		
B. Williams	do	78 93		
A. Béchard	do	28 50		
			1,580 49	
	Carried over		8,298 94	2,944,015 49

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Charges on Revenue—Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		8,298 94		2,944,015 49
	REGISTRATION SERVICE.—*Continued.*				
	Surveys of towns, parishes, villages, townships, &c.				
F. Winter	For survey of Percé and Grande Rivière	202 06			
T. Berlinguet	do Ste. Félicité	76 50			
P. G. Roy	do Barnston and Barford	500 00			
P. H. Dumais	do St. Alexis, St. Esprit and St. Jacques	263 75			
C. S. Lepage	do Magdalen Islands	1,125 00			
J. N. Gastonguay	do Warwick	1,006 69			
do	do Horton	200 00			
Arthur Bourget	do St. Alphonse and St. Beatrix	300 00			
Pierre Jobidon	do Halifax	67 35			
John Johnston	do Aylwin	444 60			
J. G. Bignell	do Lambton, Eaton and Aylmer	745 00			
H. B. Tourigny	do Durham	900 00			
A. A. Batcheller	do Hatley	600 00			
P. A. A. Landry	do Blandford, Bulstrode and Maddington	54 60			
do	scaling of River Nicolet	23 40			
N. H. Green	survey of Bolton	200 00			
Eug. Fafard	do L'Assomption and St. Roch des Aulnais	101 90			
do	do Ste. Anne de Lapocatière	87 60			
P. P. V. du Tremblay	do St. Urbain, Murray Bay, Eboulements, &c	320 02			
F. O. A. Legendre	do Shenley	350 00			
W. W. O'Dwyer	do St. Valérien	377 30			
F. Farnan	do Dunham, Cowansville and Sweetsburg	346 20			
G. A. Varin	inspecting and correcting plans	481 45			
Eug. Casgrain	do and verifying surveys	402 50			
J. H. Leclair	do and correcting plans	12 23			
Joseph Lachaine	do and verifying surveys	2,308 51			
F. M. Lachaine	do and correcting plans	204 40			
			11,701 06		
	Total Registration Service			20,000 00	

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	SURVEYS.				
G. B. du Tremblay	For survey of Manicouagan		360 10		
Jos. Bureau	exploration in Rimouski, Bonaventure & Gaspé Counties		863 97		
do	in Kiamica		219 53		
do	in Joliette		100 00		
do	in L'Assomption		87 17		
Jean Maltais	survey of part of Cimon		127 30		
do	Ross		1,320 80		
L. J E. Garon	do Bédard		1,650 00		
A. du Tremblay	do St. Hilaire		3,090 00		
do	do Racine		646 77		
J. G. Bignell	inspecting survey of Ditton and Chesham		150 65		
O. Fletcher	survey of Ditton and Chesham		637 29		
James Roney	do Guigues and Duhamel		2,881 58		
Jean Langlois,	do Ashburton		250 00		
P. C. Talbot	do Mousseau and Lynch		280 70		
F. X. Genest	verification survey of Simard, Cimon, Tremblay & Falardeau		244 26		
Wm. Tremblay	survey of Taillon		948 00		
Henry O'Sullivan	verification of surveys in Ottawa District		2,300 04		
T. C. de Lachevrotière	survey of Bois		918 41		
John Bignell	verification survey of Adstock and Price		297 15		
C. A. Bélanger	survey of Restigouche		705 58		
D. C. Morency	verification of surveys in the Province		1,608 77		
R. J. Ross	survey of Linière and Jersey		155 00		
J. N. Gastonguay	do Wolfstown		46 70		
Bolton McGrath	do Low		140 45		
do	scaling River Ottawa in Hull		130 00		
G. A. Doucet	survey of Lake Grande Fourche		57 92		
E. J. Rainboth	do Bouchette		500 00		
J. C. Desmeules	do Maritime Road		700 00		
do	do River Ste. Anne and its tributaries		1,479 00		
do	do Callières and Saguenay		177 94		
F. Legendre	do Price		242 90		
F. O. A. Legendre	do Adstock		500 00		
J. B. Lepage	exploration in Rimouski County		646 50		
Flav. Winter	survey of Sydenham South		134 12		
N. C. Mathieu	do Preston		1,310 42		
do	do Marchand and Desalaberry		200 00		
do	do Kiamica		835 80		
J. A. Martin	do Lesage		1,901 70		
P. E. Lavergne	do Bellechasse		607 11		
J. O. Tremblay	do Simard, Tremblay and Falardeau		223 67		
do	one Theodolite		200 00		
James Currie	exploration in McGill, Denholm and Bigelow		60 60		
	Carried over		29,937 90	20,000 00	2,944,015 49

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Charges on Revenue—Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			29,937 90	29,000 00	2,944,015 49
	SURVEYS.—*Continued.*					
L. F. Burroughs	For one canvas folding canoe			30 00		
S. J. Shaw & Co	one chain for surveys branch			2 10		
P. Fitzpatrick	allowance as chain bearer, survey Block A in Pontiac			30 00		
	Total surveys				30,000 00	
	GENERAL EXPENDITURE.					
	Expenses of Agencies, &c.					
Wm. Clark	Coulonge Agency, Salary 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	1,000 00				
	Commission	281 92				
	Disbursements	417 00				
	Postages	24 73				
			1,723 65			
Rob. Farley	Gatineau do Salary, 15 months from 1st April, 1884	1,000 00				
	Commission	454 70				
	Disbursements	1,112 25				
	Postages	31 71				
			2,598 66			
J. A. Cameron	Petite Nation do Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	1,000 00				
	Commission	307 53				
	Disbursements	25 05				
	Postages	17 48				
			1,350 06			

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A. B. Fillion	do	Sub-Ag'cy,	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	687 50					
			Commission	502 51					
			Disbursements	1,380 91					
			Postages	25 63					
					2,596 55				
E. Kemp, Deputy Agent	Magog,	Agency,	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	500 00					
			Commission	328 39					
			Disbursements	77 00					
			Postages	13 54					
					918 93				
Ch. Patton	St. Francis,	do	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	750 00					
			Commission	475 64					
			Disbursements	1,619 25					
			Postages	23 90					
					2,868 79				
Ant. Gagnon	Athabaska,	do	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	1,000 00					
			Commission	507 12					
			Disbursements	604 90					
			Postages for 5 years	125 00					
					2,237 02				
J. T. Letourneau	Chaudière,	do	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	750 00					
			Commission	379 28					
			Disbursements	1,700 00					
			Postages	44 45					
					2,873 73				
J. E. Cayouette	do	Sub-Agency,	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	500 00					
			Disbursements	179 00					
			Postages	7 55					
					686 55				
Eug. Renault	Montmagny,	do	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	1,000 00					
			Commission	195 98					
			Disbursements	1,276 79					
			Postages	9 92					
					2,482 69				
F. F. Gagnon	Grenadville	do	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	1,000 00					
			Commission	290 94					
			Disbursements	731 89					
			Postages	20 15					
					2,042 98				
			Carried over		22,379 61			50,000 00	2,944,615 49

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Charges on Revenue.– Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		22,379 61		50,000 00	2,944,015 49
	GENERAL EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*					
	Expenses of Agencies.—Continued.					
Geo. Sylvain	Rimouski Agency, Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	1,000 00				
	Commission	200 00				
	Disbursements	1,272 30				
	Postages	25 69				
			2,497 99			
W. H. Annett	Gaspé do Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	500 00				
	Commission	98 33				
	Disbursements	136 50				
	Postages	15 42				
			750 25			
Edm. Flynn	do Sub. do Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	312 50				
	Disbursements	2 50				
	Postages	1 91				
			316 91			
Louis Roy	do do do Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	375 00				
	Commission	89 80				
	Disbursements	359 50				
	Postages	2 82				
			827 12			
Wm. Maguire	Bonaventure do Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	750 00				
	Commission	311 73				
	Disbursements	543 75				
			1,605 48			

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Octave Martin	do	Sub. do	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	250 00	250 00			
C. H. Duberger	Saguenay	do	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	625 00				
			Commission	132 98				
			Disbursements	1,503 75				
			Postages	6 42	2,268 15			
J. A. J. Kane	do	do	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	500 00	500 00			
J. O. Tremblay	Lake St. John	do	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	1,000 00				
			Commission	200 00				
			Disbursements	1,037 20				
			Postages	11 52	2,248 72			
Israël Dumais	do	Sub do	Salary 13 months, from 1st June, 1884	433 34				
			Commission	199 43				
			Disbursements	117 00				
			Postages	22 57	772 34			
J. E. Bolly	St. Charles	do	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	750 00				
			Commission	176 25				
			Disbursements	1,633 58				
			Postages	4 59	2,564 42			
Alphonse Dubord	St. Maurice	do	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	1,500 00				
			Commission	304 15				
			Disbursements	959 20				
William Lamb			Salary 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	1,000 00	3,763 35			
J. B. Delfausse	L'Assomption	do	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	1,000 00				
			Commission	305 54				
			Disbursements	535 53				
			Postages	12 47	1,853 54			
			Carried over		42,597 88		50,000 00	2,944,015 49

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Charges on Revenue—Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		42,597 88		50,000 00	2,944,015 49
	GENERAL EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*					
	Expenses of Agencies.—Continued.					
Chryst. Massiah	Part of L'Assomption & Petite Nation Agency Salary, 4 months, 1st April to 1st August, 1884	400 00				
	Disbursements	853 79				
Didace Tassé	do do Salary, from 30th July, 1884 to 30th June, 1885	1,106 52				
	Disbursements	380 50				
J. P. Landry	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	1,000 00				
do	Indemnity for acting as agent 3rd July to 26th Aug., 1884	50 00	3,790 81			
C. J. Marchand	do do Salary, 15 months, from 1st 1884	750 00				
	Commission	236 90				
	Disbursements	490 22				
	Postages	9 83	1,486 95			
John Poupore	Ottawa do Disbursements	3,584 25				
W. J. MacDonald	Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	187 50	3 771 75			
Joseph Comeau	do Sub do Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	500 00				
	Commission	255 76				
	Disbursements	520 00				
	Postages	15 05	1,290 81			

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O. B. Kemp	Inspector of agencies, Salary, 15 months, from 1st April, 1884	1,250 00				
	Disbursements	525 62				
			1,775 62			
J. V. Gale	Postage Stamps	680 00				
Jos. Fiset	do on letters received	13 82				
			693 82			
	Total expenses of agencies			55,407 64		
	Salaries $ 24,427 36					
	Commission 6,234 88					
	Disbursements 23,579 23					
	Postages 1,166 17					
	$ 55,407 64					
	Advertising.					
The Equity	Notices to settlers' *re:* payment of interest		4 76			
do	*Re:* cancellation of lands in Thorne and Litchfield		9 02			
do	*Re:* reduction of interest to settlers		29 38			
Dawson Bros	Advertising in "Hand Book to Canada"		50 00			
	Total Advertising			93 16		
	Crown Domain.					
Jos. Laurin	Commission and disbursements			411 01		
	Seigniory of Lauzon.					
Jos. Laurin	Commission and disbursements		396 81			
J. B. A. Genest	Copy of plan of Banal Mill property at Levis		3 00			
	Total Seigniory of Lauzon			399 81		
	Carried over			56,311 62	50,000 00	2,944,015 49

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Charges on Revenue—Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		56,311 62	50,000 00	2,944,015 49
	GENERAL EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*				
	Special Service.				
W. E Collins	Travelling on inspection tour in Ottawa District	273 00			
Jules Taché	For 2500 maps of Gaspé Territory, at 25 cents	625 00			
do	131 do do 30 cents	39 30			
L. L. Rivard	extra services *re* Mines, Statutes and Beaver Lumber Co	100 00			
do	travelling on departmental business	81 00			
D. C. Mackedie	do fishery matters, *re* Salmon rivers	399 00			
Geo. Colley	compiling statement of lumber shipped by Girouard & Beaudet	36 00			
E. R. Smith	maps of Eastern Townships	100 00			
W. J. Morrison	travelling to and from Montreal, *re* Education matters	16 20			
Félix Chassé	copy of procès-verbal and Index of surveys	144 00			
Frs. Keroack	do do do	136 00			
Louis Roy	travelling on fishing matters	9 10			
A. Paré	travelling *re* Montreal Timber Office	30 00			
Hon. W. W. Lynch	attending Cabinet meeting in Montreal	27 00			
The Gazette Almanac	advertising settlement of lands, mines, &c	20 00			
	Total Special Service		2,035 60		
	Crown Instalments.				
Terence Smith	Disbursements *re* cancellation of lot 11 in 4 Allumette	0 60			
do	do do 64 in 4 do	0 60			
Wm. Clarke	do do 13 in 8 do	0 50			
Moyse Roy	do do lands in Auckland	1 30			
A. W. Stephens	do do lands in Ascot	1 20			
Israël Dumais	do do 15 in 1 Ashuapmouchouan	1 40			

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Wm. Trembley	do	do	lots 31 & 32 in 3	do	1 40				
Jos. Laberge	do	do	lot 12 in 6	do	0 60				
C. Roy	do	do	11 in 1 N. E. Armagh		0 60				
do	do	do	63 in 1 Armagh		0 60				
T. Nicole	do	do	16 in D Ashburton		0 60				
A. N. Bainbridge	do	do	52 in 8 Aylwin		2 30				
James Moore	do	do	lots 15 and 16 in 2 Aldfield		2 50				
Jos. Savard	do	do	lot 15 in 4 Alton		1 10				
Louis Beaudoin	do	do	17 in 11 Broughton		0 60				
E. Marchand	do	do	lot 27 in 1 Beresford		0 50				
Louis Poulin	do	do	part of 13 in 5 Bolton		1 00				
Zenon Metivier	do	do	lot 17 in 10 Buckland		0 60				
Revd. L. Leclerc	do	do	19 in 3 Bowman		6 90				
T. L. Bunsall	do	do	28 in 2	do	3 60				
T. Provost	do	do	lots 23 and 24 in 4 Bowman		2 50				
J. T. Johnson	do	do	lot 18 in 3 Bowman		2 50				
A. K. Johnson	do	do	20 in 4	do	3 10				
M. Savard	do	do	3 in West Range Bergeronne		1 10				
Jos. Bellenger	do	do	45 in 1 Bangor		2 50				
J. B. Cloutier	do	do	3 in 3 Bonrdages		0 60				
Revd. Louis Arpin	do	do	70 in A Begon		0 90				
Wm. Clarke	do	do	lots 19 and 20 in 1 Clarendon		2 90				
David Clarke	do	do	lot 15 in 1 Clarendon		2 70				
William Clarke	do	do	25 in 11	do	2 10				
Terence Smith	do	do	4 in 3 Chichester		0 60				
Eusèbe Gaudet	do	do	lots 27 and 28 in 9 Chertsey		0 90				
do	do	do	21 and 22 in 9	do	0 90				
J. A. Whalen	do	do	lands in Cape Rosier		1 70				
Elz. Ouellet	do	do	87 and 88 S. Range Caron		0 70				
H. Tremblay	do	do	lot 10 in 3 Chicoutimi		0 70				
P. Tremblay	do	do	22 in 1	do	0 70				
H. Tremblay	do	do	16 in 1	do	0 70				
P. Lessard	do	do	lots 18 and 20 in 12 Cranbourne		1 10				
do	do	do	lot 29 in 1	do	1 10				
Israël Dumais	do	do	9 in B Charlevoix		0 60				
F. Poulin	do	do	10 in 4 Chesham		1 70				
do	do	do	lots 45 and 48 in 6 Chesham		1 70				
H. E. Cairns	do	do	lands in Clifton		2 10				
Ulric Collette	do	do	3 and 12 in B Colbert		1 10				
Jos. Bellenger	do	do	lot 11 in 2 Chavigny		0 50				
D. Chartrand	do	do	lands in Doncaster		0 70				
T. Chartrand	do	do	9 in 8	do	0 70				
J. S. Wilson	do	do	47 in 3 Ditchfield		0 70				
A. L. Gendreau	do	do	lands in Ditton		0 60				
O. W. Côté	do	do	lands in Dudswell		2 30				
			Carried over		70 99	68,347 22	50,000 00	2,944,015 49	

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Charges on Revenue.—Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	70 99	58,347 22	50,000 00	2,944,015 49
	GENERAL EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*				
	Crown Instalments.—Continued.				
C. Kennedy	Disbursements re cancellation of lot 4 West Road of Douglas..	0 50			
Elie Chouinard	do do 42 in A Dionne	4 00			
A. Chouinard	do do 6 in 5 do	3 50			
Jean Bergeron	do do 4 in 2 Dablon	0 60			
Jos. Laberge	do do 25 in 4 Desmeules	0 60			
Wm. Farrell	do do 44 in A Denholm	0 80			
F. Gagné	do do 38 in 1 Delisle	1 10			
Laurent Paquet	do do lots 32 and 33 in 1 Forsyth	0 60			
do	do do lot 9 in A Forsyth	0 60			
Henri Pelletier	do do part of lot 15 in 5 Gosford	0 60			
do	do do do 15 in 5 do	0 60			
John Chambers	do do E ½ of 6 in 4 Gore	0 60			
R. B. Scott	do do lands in Hapmden	0 60			
R. Farley	do do lot 22 in 15 Hull	2 30			
B. Sage	do do 20 in 5 Hincks	2 30			
Thos. Paquette	do do lands in Hereford	0 60			
Geo Dallaire	do do lot 16 in 3 Hocquart	3 90			
Prud. Potvin	do do 69 in 3 Harvey	2 30			
Arthur Potvin	do do 60 in 3 do	0 70			
Remi Lavoie	do do 25 in 8 Ixworth	1 50			
P. Robillard	do do lots 29 in 1 Joliette	1 10			
do	do do lot 17 in 5 do	1 10			
do	do do 5 in A do	1 10			
Jos. Brassard	do do 7 in 4 Jonquière	0 70			
T. Paquette	do do lands in Linière	0 60			
do	do do lot 18 in 2 do	0 60			
W. Farrell	do do 16 in 11 Lowe	2 50			

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Charges on Revenue—Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	159 50	58,347 22	50,000 00	2,944,013 49
	GENERAL EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
	Crown Instalments.—Continued.				
H. Tremblay	Disbursements re cancellation of lot 67 in 7 Tremblay	0 70			
D. Clarke	do do 6 in 4 Thorne	3 30			
Wm. Clarke	do do 54 in 1 do	3 30			
P. Poirier	do do 1 in 10 Thetford	0 70			
R. W Farley	do do 23 in 8 Templeton	0 90			
Olivier Gagnon	do do lots 19 and 49 in 6 Viger	1 70			
R. McLeod	do do lands in Winslow	0 80			
M. McLeod	do do do Whitton	1 90			
A. Frye	do do do Windsor	1 30			
do	do do lot 6 in 8 do	1 30			
W. H. Embury	do do lands in Westbury	0 90			
C. C. Lajeunesse	do do lot 8 in 5 Wexford	1 30			
F. X. Reginbal	do do 18 in 1 do	2 90			
A. N. Bainbridge	do do lots 3 and 4 in 6 Wright	0 50			
Ed. Lafleur	do do lot 6 in B Watford	0 60			
C. C. Lajeunesse	do do 11 in 18 Wexford	1 20			
Ed. Lafleur	do do 7 in 1 Watford	0 60			
Sother Chouinard	do do 10 in 4 Wentworth	1 40			
	Total Crown Instalments		184 80		
	Gold Mines.				
H. J. J. Duchesnay	Inspection Chaudière Division, salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1885.	1,000 00			

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Chs. Boldue	Policeman, do do do	475 00			
George Lecouteur	do do do do	475 00			
H J. J. Duchesnay	Firewood for police station	15 60			
Philippe Angers	Rent of office, twelve months to 30th June, 1885	120 00			
Wm. Lee	Clothing for police force	105 00			
P. Godbout	Boots and shoes do	21 00			
	Total Gold Mines		2,211 60		
	Old Ledger Accounts.				
C. T. Dubé, estate of	Amount applied on lot 6 in 5 Pohenegamooke		4 00		
	Law Costs.				
Hon. Geo. Irvine	For one half of retaining fee *re* Ross *vs.* Holland		125 00		
	Game Licenses.				
A. B. Filion	Travelling *re* game matters	14 00			
Ant. Dion	Surveying out the game lands	11 25			
	Total Game Licenses		25 25		
	Fisheries.				
W. F. Whitcher	For equipment of exploration of salmon rivers	83 25			
A. Demers	Inspection at entrance of River Moisie	75 34			
S. J. Shaw & Co	Sundries for D. C. Mackedie's inspection of fisheries	23 80			
American Angler	Advertising sales of salmon rivers	24 30			
The Field	do do do	6 29			
Olivier Boucher	Salary as guardian of River Grand Pabos	35 00			
L. D. Lemoine	For services as auctioneer at sales of Salmon Rivers	10 00			
The Equity	For 1800 copies of pamphlet *re* Inland Fisheries	75 00			
	Total Fisheries		334 98		
	Carried over		61,232 85	50,000 00	2,944,015 49

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Charges on Revenue.—Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		61,232 85	50,000 00	2,944,015 49
	GENERAL EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*				
	Woods and Forests.				
W. H. Hatch	For a copy of A. J. Russell's report on forestry	18 10			
Le Journal de Québec	Advertising sales of timber limits on 12th December, 1884	40 00			
The Daily Telegraph	do do do do	73 50			
Le Nouvelliste	do do do do	64 00			
Le Canadien	do do do do	59 00			
Le Courrier du Canada	do do do do	59 20			
Le Quotidien	do do do do	52 80			
L'Echo des Laurentides	do do do do	32 00			
The Morning Chronicle	do do do do	57 60			
L'Union des Cantons de l'Est	do do do do	12 80			
The Saturday Budget	do do do do	72 00			
L. D. Lemoine	Services as auctioneer at sales of timber limits do	10 00			
Le Courrier du Canada	Advertising sales of limits in Grandville Agency in 1883	12 75			
The Morning Chronicle	do do do do	12 00			
John Penny	For 1 box specimens of timber growing in the Dominion of Canada	20 00			
The Daily Telegraph	Advertising sales of timber limits on 25th February, 1885	71 28			
The Toronto Mail	do do do do	118 80			
The Equity	do do do do	12 76			
Le Nouvelliste	do do do do	62 92			
La Vallée d'Ottawa	do do do do	15 40			
Le Courrier du Canada	do do do do	64 24			
L'Etendard	do do do do	71 28			
The Montreal Post	do do do do	44 00			
Le Canadien	do do do do	56 76			
The Shareholder	do do do do	39 60			
La Liberté	do do do do	32 56			

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La Presse	do	do	do	do	62 92			
The Mercury	do	do	do	do	63 36			
Le Quotidien	do	do	do	do	29 04			
The Citizen of Ottawa	do	do	do	do	59 14			
Le Journal de Québec	do	do	do	do	42 00			
La Minerve	do	do	do	do	62 92			
The Hull Dispatch	do	do	do	do	29 00			
Le Monde	do	do	do	do	62 92			
Le Canada	do	do	do	do	46 20			
The Morning Chronicle	do	do	do	do	70 40			
L'Union des Cantons de l'Est	do	do	do	do	7 98			
The Saturday Budget	do	do	do	do	39 60			
Le Nord	do	do	do	do	24 20			
The Aylmer Times	do	do	do	do	14 96			
The Montreal Gazette	do	do	do	do	59 84			
Le Journal des Trois-Rivières	do	do	do	do	14 96			
L'Echo des Laurentides	do	do	do	do	19 60			
L. D. Lemoine	Services as auctioneer at sales of limits		do	do	10 00			
	Total Woods and Forests					1,904 39		
	SPECIAL FUNDS.							
	Jesuits' Estates Superior Education.							
Philippe Huot	Commission and disbursements,		Quebec		1,053 34			
N. P. Massicotte	do	do	Batiscan		73 93			
F. Lottinville	do	do	Three Rivers		121 04			
do	Timber dues applied on lands in Seigniory of		Cap de la Madeleine.		162 68			
Alphonse Dubord	Commission		Cap de la Madeleine.		2 23			
J. B. Varin	do	and disbursements,	Montreal		1,354 78			
V. W. Larue	For 3 deeds *re* Estate of J. B. Lemelin dit Francheville				4 50			
Jules Larue	Advance on costs *re* Picard *vs.* Picard, *re* Seigniory of St Gabriel.				500 00			
H. Pelletier	Cancellation of lands in Seigniory of Batiscan				70			
F. H. Baril	do	lots 8 and 9 in 1 St. Maurice			60			
L. H. Burroughs	Fees and costs *re* Government *vs.* Portugais *et al*				60 00			
do	For letters to parties in P. Huot's agency				38 27			
P. N. Martel	Letters to parties in N. P. Massicotte & A. Dubord's agencies				92 55			
Ferd. Godin	Refund of amount paid on 1 in 7 Seigniory of St. Gabriel				12 00			
J. E. Drolet	Fees and costs *re* Regina *vs.* Fages *et al*				65 00			
T. Lemieux	Repairing and binding old manuscripts				21 00			
T. P. Bedard	Preparing index for matters *re* Jesuits Estates				20 00			
	Carried over				3,582 54	63,137 24	50,000 00	2,944,015 49

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Charges on Revenue.—Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	3,582 54	63,137 24	50,000 00	2,944,015 49
	SPECIAL FUNDS.—*Continued.*				
	Jesuits Estates (*Superior Education.*)—Continued.				
Ferd. Godin	Indemnity paid him *re* lot 1 in 7 Seigniory of St. Gabriel	24 00			
J. H. Roy	For copies of plans *re* Mingan affairs	3 75			
	Total Jesuits Estates		3,510 29		
	Timber Deposits.				
Jos. Joannis	Refund on lot 10 in 5 Bouchette	15 00			
John A. Cameron	Applied on lots 1 and 2 in 2 Mulgrave	45 47			
	Total Timber Deposits		60 47		
	Total General Expenditure			66,808 00	
	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.				
	Land Deposits.				
H. Pronovost	Applied on lot 37 in 1 Ashuapmouchouan	33 15			
do	do 38 in 1 do	7 32			
O. Chalifour	do 15 in 1 do	25 30			
J. B. Savard	do Island No. 5 in do	6 16			

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Nazaire Dallaire	do	11	in 2	Albert			1 50			
J. B. Primeau	do	6	in 2	Armagh			21 80			
O. Lacroix	do	11	in N. E. range	do			19 60			
do	Refund	11	in do	do			2 00			
T. Bernard	Applied	25	in 2	do			3 00			
Frs. Théberge	do	lots 68 & 69	in 1	do			100 00			
E. Lafrance	do	lot 1	in 3	Allumette			96 50			
Louis Boutin	Refund	19	in 2	Aylmer			115 25			
J. L. A. Manthet	Applied	17	in 1	Archambault			6 00			
C. J. Marchand	do	lands	in	do			30 36			
Deposit account	Amount erroneously drawn twice on 17 in 2			do			6 00			
J. Lalancette	Refund	lot 39	in 7	Bagot			8 01			
Et. Levesque	Applied	20	in 5	do			2 65			
E. J. Price	Refund	11	in 6	do			13 63			
G. Nadeau	Applied	13	in 9	Buckland			4 00			
D. L. Hortie	Refund	17	in 10	do			2 00			
E. Lessard	Applied	10	in West range	Bergeronne			5 00			
J. D. Lessard	do	9	in	do			5 00			
Frs. Brault	Refund	19	in 13	Brandon			4 00			
O. Côté	Applied	on land	in village of	Bagotville			213 00			
Théod. Drapeau	do	lot 12	in 3	Begon			11 60			
J. P. Pelletier	Refund	19	in 3	do			1 00			
P. Pelletier	Applied part lot	40	in 8	do			3 75			
D. Cream	Refund	lots 32 & 33	in 3	Bowman			875 00			
D. McCarthy	Applied	16 & 17	in 5	do			500 00			
Geo. Stewart	do	lot 31	in 2	do			410 00			
Louis Gagnon	do	23	in 1	Bourget			19 99			
Jos. Robillard	Refund	34	in B	Brassard			3 00			
Desiré St. Pierre	Applied	13	in 2	Beaubien			6 00			
L. P. Pelletier	Refund	34	in N. E. & S. W.	Bellechasse			8 00			
John Stewart	do	52	in 3	Peuchette			7 26			
O. L'Abbé & al	Applied	20	in 3	Chester			18 00			
Jos. Guilmette	do	24	in 10	do			30 00			
F. Gendron	do	29	in 8	Cranbourne			14 71			
Widow A. St. Pierre	Refund	18	in 3	do			112 90			
H. Nadeau	do	lands	in	do			9 90			
L. St. Hilaire	do	do	in	do			3 00			
M. Drouin	do	do	in	do			6 00			
E. Poulin	do	do	in	do			4 90			
Ant. Vachon	do	do	in	do			2 00			
P. Colgan	Applied	lots 14 & 16	in 2	do			5 00			
F. Rouleau	Refund	lot 18	in 3	do			6 24			
H. Nadeau	Applied	18	in 3	do			10 60			
P. Normand	do	13	in 2	Cabot			25 20			
do	do	12	in 2	do			6 30			
				Carried over			2,849 21		116 808 08	2,944,015 49

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Charges on Revenue.—Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
				Brought forward.....	2,849 21	.....	116,808 00	2,944,015 49
	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*							
	Land Deposits.—Continued.							
Jos. Ouellet	Applied on lot 57		in 1	Cap Chat	14 80			
Ls. Pelletier	do	lots J & R	in 4	do	41 61			
Frs. Roy, jr	do	lot J	in 2	do	20 70			
Ed. Perry	Refund	part 2	in 2	Cape Rosier	20 00			
Alex. Elliott	Applied	lot 19	in 1	Clarendon	60 50			
D. Cowley	do	3	in 2	do	4 00			
Wm. Stark	do	15	in 1	do	85 20			
Jacques Beaupré	do	7	in 13	Colbert	20 00			
P. Hamel	do	2	in 2	do	15 62			
do	Refund	2	in 2	do	1 38			
E. Goulet	Applied	part 8	in 3	Charlevoix	2 00			
L. Goulet	do	8	in 3	do	2 00			
Jos. Nault	do	31	in 2	Cameron	58 74			
P. C. Belanger	do	lot 34	in 1	Cloridorme	2 00			
R. Moore	do	33	in 6	Calumet	45 00			
Jos. Cahill	Refund	24	in 5	do	24 40			
H. Hamel	Applied	19	in 4	Chesham	12 50			
X. Dion	do	part lot 38	in 3	Carheart	2 12			
Jos. Desbiens	do	14	in 1 & 2	Village Chicoutimi	37 50			
Credit Foncier Franco Canadien	Refund	lot 41	in 2	Caron	17 36			
J. O. Tremblay	Applied	6	in 4	do	4 40			
Wm. Boyle, jr. and sr.	Refund	lots 33 to 37	in 3	Ditchfield	79 17			
J. Chesnut	do	lot 40	in 5	do	8 20			
John Boyle	do	lots 36 & 37	in 3	do	0 60			
A. Thibault	do	lot 52	in 6	Demers	4 20			
X. Tremblay	Applied	41	in 1	Dequen	5 48			
Samuel Gobeil	do	5	in 6	Ditton	109 35			

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Charges on Revenue—Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
				Brought forward	4,968 95		116,808 00	2,944,015 49
	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT—*Continued.*							
	Land Deposits.—Continued.							
P. Ross	Applied	44	in 5	MacNider	30 00			
P. Levasseur	do	21	in 5	do	5 10			
J. E. Larrivée	do	36	in 5	do	25 00			
J. B Thibault	do	21	in 5	do	4 45			
Angus Morrison	do	18	in 4	Marston	6 00			
Wm. Clarke	do	lot 10	in 4	Mansfield	23 46			
L. A. Blais	do	lot 4	in 1	Montminy	4 92			
F. X. Guilmette	do	part 9	in 5	do	29 80			
P. Guilmette	do	do	do	do	35 83			
G. Barbe	Refund	lot 26	in 11	Morin	1 00			
Adam Kennedy	Applied	lots 27 & 28	in 8	Masham	96 00			
John Bond	do	lot 24	in 2	Malbaie South	4 00			
Wm. Crombie	do	part 28	in 3	Melbourne	38 87			
James Mairs	do	28	in 3	do	40 73			
do	Refund	28	in 5	do	21 30			
do	do	28	in 5	do	17 54			
Frs. Petitclerc	Applied	lot C	in 2	Montauban	51 12			
George Côté	do	part H	in 6	Metabetchouan	5 62			
Thomas Côté	do	lot J	in 6	do	6 52			
Jos. Gagnon	do	I	in 6	do	6 76			
Wilfrid Côté	do	part H	in 6	do	5 62			
Alfred Villeneuve	do	lot 26	in 6	do	5 88			
O. Gagnon	do	28	in 6	do	2 56			
M. Tremblay	do	F	in 6	do	4 00			
Théop. Gagnon	do	23	in 6	do	6 24			
Adèle Tremblay	do	27	in 6	do	3 36			
André Gagné	do	21	in 6	do	1 61			

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Charges on Revenue—Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward				6,490 32		116,808 90	2,944,015 49
	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*							
	Land Deposits.—Continued.							
J. B. Petit	Applied on	lots 52 & 53	in 8	Tremblay	7 68			
Louis Paquet	Refund	part 3	in 10	Thetford	2 00			
Louis Lafrance	do	lot 47	in 4	Turcotte	13 62			
O. Malenfant	do	35	in 5	Viger	7 50			
W. H. Embury	do	12	in 4	Westbury	32 00			
Peter Marion	Applied	28	in 1	Waltham	1 00			
C. Desjardins	Refund	2	in 10	Wexford	1 00			
Joseph Laporte	do	18	in 11	do	1 00			
B. Levasseur	Applied	9	in 5	Whitworth	10 00			
Jos. Rivet	do	10	in 1	do	53 18			
J. B. G. Milette	do	part 24	in 3	Windsor	14 00			
Mary Murray	do	2	in 7	Wentworth	6 21			
John Cosgrove	Refund	lots 11 & 12	in 2	Wells	200 00			
R. McIver	do	7 & 8	in 4	Whitton	21 60			
M. S. McIver	Applied	lot 11	in 4 & 5	do	17 04			
H. Beaulieu	do	part 25	in 2	Woodbridge	3 90			
Napoléon Soucy	do	lot 12	in 2	do	5 00			
Jean Paradis	do	30	in 4	do	6 00			
M. Bellisle	do	on F. F. Gagnon's February, 1884 Returns			2 00			
Eug. Renault	do	on his February, 1884 Returns			6 00			
J. E. Cayouette	do	on his Returns for June, 1884			132 15			
Edwin Kemp	do	on his Returns for March, 1884			1,496 15			
Wm. Clarke	do	do do	do	do	300 00			
Israel Dumais	do	do do	do	October, 1884	2 91			
J. B. Delfausse	do	do do	do	November, 1884	1 00			
Geo. Sylvain	do	do do	do	December, 1884	32 87			
do	do	do do	do	do	9 00			

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John A. Cameron	do	do	do	do		100 00			
J. E. Boily	do	do	do	do		55 10			
Jos. Laurin	do	do	do	do		2 00			
J. O. Trembley	do	do	do	February, 1885		40 60			
F. E. Gagnon	do	do	do	March, 1885		10 00			
J. E. Boily	Applied	on his Returns for April, 1885				1 00			
A. C. Collet	Refund	of fees on three deeds				3 00			
Woods & Forest Branch	do	of timber dues applies on lands				287 39			
Chs Chartré	do	amount received per accountant and passed through revenue, for copy of Book of Reference, copied by Mr. Chartré				10 00			
				Total Lands Deposits			9,984 25		
				Refunds.					
Eug. Renault	Refund	of timber dues applied on lands in Armagh				54 26			
do	do	do	do	do		101 42			
do	do	do	do	do		48 75			
Alphonse Roy	do	on lot	11	in 6	Aylmer	2 00			
Louis Labbé	do	lot	3	in 2	Bouchette	22 23			
Pat. Grace	do	lot	32	in 2	Bouchette	15 00			
J. T. Létourneau	do	timber dues applied on lands in Buckland				76 99			
J. Garaut	do	on lot	21	in 5	do	16 43			
J. McLaren	do	lot	32	in 6	Bowman	112 50			
L. K. McLarin	do	lot	31	in 6	do	91 25			
Sifroi Rioux	do	lot	70	in 1	Begon	8 76			
George Sylvain	do	timber dues applied on lands in Cabot				12 60			
Jean Levesque	do	on lots	16 and 17	in 2	do	5 48			
J. E. Boily	do	timber dues applied on lands in Charlevoix				44 83			
Le Roy	do	do	do	do	Cap Chat	350 66			
do	do	do	do	do	do	48 10			
Mrs. F. Nealan	do	on lot	23	in 6	Cathcart	77 14			
do	do	do	do	do	do	42 25			
Revd. A. Fafard	do	reserve in village of			Chicoutimi	20 00			
J. Gauthier	do	lots	87 and 90		in South Range of Caron.	21 20			
Widow T. Whalan	do	lot	19	in 2	Cameron	32 19			
Walter Park	do	lot	15	in 1	Clarendon	71 00			
King, Bros.	do	lot	34	in 4	Colraine	593 71			
J. E. Cayouette	do	timber dues applied on 5 in 9			Cranbourne	1 39			
John Hinds	do	on lot	47	in 3	do	4 80			
P. Cassidy	do	lot	19	in 3	do	4 80			
J. Cassidy	do	lot	18	in 3	do	4 80			
				Carried over		1,884 64	9,984 25	116,808 00	2,944,015 49

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Charges on Revenue—Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
	Brought forward	1,884 54	9,984 25	116,808 00	2,944,015 49
	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*				
	Refunds.—Continued.				
Jules Dupuis	Refund of lot 4 in 4		Dionne	1 00	
Chs. Patton	do timber dues applied on lands in		Ditchfield	164 43	
do	do do 42 in 1		do	59 54	
do	do do E. pt 10 in 3		do	4 10	
do	do do W. pt 10 in 3		do	10 24	
do	do do 14 in 2		do	51 12	
do	do do 16 in 1		do	50 29	
do	do do 13 in 2		do	47 16	
do	do do 38 in 5		Ditton	18 37	
do	do do 38 in 8		do	28 50	
J. W. Fleurie	do on lots 20 and 21 in 2		Delisle	14 30	
T. Moore	do on lot 24 in 12		Eardley	5 00	
J. T. Létourneau	do timber dues applied on lands in		Forsyth, &c	504 33	
L. Dionne	do on lot N½ of 2 in 1		Fleuriau	3 12	
Ed Tessier	do on lot 22 in 3		Granthnm	8 00	
Ant. Gagnon	do timber dues applied on 34-35 in 6		Garthby	58 14	
do	do do 18 in 3		do	3 00	
J. T. Bélanger	do on timber cut in 10 in B		Garthby	38 50	
Narcisse Létourneau	do lot 18 in 3		do	1 76	
Revd. E. W. Sewell	do of Ground Rent overpaid in		Grandville Agency	18 67	
Andrew Fergurson	do on lot 22 in 13		Hull	42 50	
Chs. Patton	do timber dues applied on A in 1		Hampden	12 84	
do	do do lands in		do	5 30	
J. O. Tremblay	do do 72 in 3		Harvey	19 33	
Wm. Mc Iregor	do on lot 16 in 5		Hinchinbrooke	15 00	
James Flynn	do lots 16 & 17 in 5		do	8 76	
V. X. Roy	do lot 38 in 7		Joliette	4 00	

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J. B. Delfausse	do	timber dues applied on lands in	do		138 60				
Michael Gleason	do	on lots 24 & 25 in 10	Lowe		6 17				
J. T. Létourneau	do	timber dues applied on lands in	Langevin, &c		101 28				
J. O. Tremblay	do	do	Labarre, &c		637 71				
Price Bros	do	ground rent on limits in Lake	St. John Territory		11 10				
Chas. Patton	do	timber dues applied on 28 in 3	Marston		52 52				
do	do	on lands in	do		41 10				
do	do	do	do		34 50				
Louis Dionne	do	on lot 37 in 4	McNider		5 00				
J. C. McArthur	do	lot 37 in 1 Ristigouche Rge Metapedia.			120 00				
F. Cuthbertson	do	lot 38 in 1	do		18 00				
Wm. Maguire	do	timber dues applied on lands in	do		612 23				
do	do	do	do		273 30				
do	do	do 12 in 4	do		2 33				
Frans. Lessard	do	on lot 38 in 2	Montanban		1 54				
J.-Bte. Derome	do	lots 27 & 28 in 3	Metgermette North.		24 00				
J. T. Letourneau	do	timber dues applied on 26 in 4	do		103 29				
A. B. Filion	do	do 2 in 1	Montealm		13 53				
J. O. Tremblay	do	do do 28 in 4	Metabetchouan		2 47				
A. B. Filion	do	on lot 29 in A	Ponsonby		8 09				
J. O. Tremblay	do	timber dues applied on lands in	Parent		3 05				
J. McIsaac	do	on lot 72 in 1	Seigniory of Pabos		3 40				
King Bros	do	of costs re: Dr. Reed's lots in	Pabos		304 60				
J. B. T. Richard	do	on part lot 15 in 9	Rawdon		3 00				
Wm. Clarke	do	timber dues applied on 71 in 4	Sheen		20 47				
Ant. Gagnon	do	do lands in	Stratford		25 30				
do	do	do 17 in 1	do		7 16				
do	do	do do 12 & 13 in 12	do		62 68				
do	do	do do 16 & 18 in 2	do		40 70				
Jos. Mercier	do	do do 20 in 11	do		9 28				
J. O. Tremblay	do	do lands in	Simard		139 34				
Price, Bros & Co.	do	ground rent on limits in	Saguenay Agency		24 00				
Chs. Patton	do	timber dues applied on 16 in 4	Whitton		3 60				
do	do	do 16 in 4	do		38 00				
do	do	do 16 in 3	do		15 46				
do	do	do 87 in 3	Winslow		31 20				
Marié Lemieux	do	on lot 19 in 1	Weedon		20 60				
Edwin Kemp	do	part lot 20 in 4	Wickham		33 50				
J. E. Cayouette	do	timber dues applied on 7 in A	Watford		105 01				
J. T. Létourneau	do	do 52 in 2	do		1 88				
Ant. Gagnon	do	do 7 in 15	Wotton		18 00				
do	do	do lands in	do		19 25				
P. Hamel	do	amount paid by him for copy of deeds			2 00				
P. H. Grandbois	do	amount of overdue note paid by him and returned as Revenue by agent			664 67				
		Carried over			6,874 65	9,984 25	116,808 00	2,944,015 49	

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Charges on Revenue—Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	6,874 65	9,984 25	116,808 00	2,944,015 49
	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*				
	Refunds.—Continued.				
G. B. Hall & Co	Refund of ground rent overpaid in 1883 and 1884	2 17			
Damase Godin	do dues on cord wood	2 88			
John Breakey	do ground rent overpaid in 1883-84	22 00			
John Porteous *et al*	do do do on Bennett's limits, 1884-85	44 00			
George Sylvain	do amount overpaid and applied on his December Returns.	59 15			
Alfred Picard	do dues on Birch Bark cut on private lands	10 90			
	Total Refunds		7,015 75		
	Total Suspense Account			17,000 00	
	Arbor Day.				
P. D. Penhallow	Allowance to the Montreal Horticultural Society		100 00		
Le Courrier du Canada	For pamphlets by T. Chapais		70 00		
F. Martel	trees for planting on Arbor Day		29 60		
	balance of warrant unexpended, in deposit		0 40		
	Total Arbor Day			200 00	
	Geological Survey.				
John G. Bignell	Exploration survey of lake Mistassini		1,354 00		
	Balance of warrant unexpended, in deposit		146 00		
	Total Geological Survey			1,500 00	
	Total Crown Lands Expenditure			135,508 00	

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	To meet demands on Municipalities Fund, Con. Stat., L. C., Cap. 110, Sec. 7.			
A. O. Desilets	Secretary-Treasurer, Municipal Council of Nicolet, for 1 year's interest to 10th June, 1884		72 00	
L. P. Bernard	do do of Portneuf, for 1 year's interest to 10th June, 1884		72 00	
				144 00
	Quebec Official Gazette.			
C. F. Langlois	Queen's Printer, 12 months salary to 30th June, 1885		1,600 00	
C. Pageau	Book-Keeper, do do		1,000 00	
Ed. Trudelle	Clerk, do do		800 00	
J. N. Bourré	Messenger, do do		500 00	
C. F. Langlois	Queen's Printer, to pay L. J. Demers & frère, for printing the *Official Gazette* to 30th June, 1885		6,719 70	
do	do to pay contingencies of Office including postages		860 03	
				11,479 73
	Licenses.			
M. C. Desnoyers	Montreal, 12 months salary to 30th June, 1885, for granting or refusing confirmation of Licenses	250 00		
C. A. Dugas	do do do do	250 00		
Hon A. Chauveau	Quebec, do do do	200 00		
L. P. Vohl	Powder Inspector, Quebec, 12 months salary to 30th June, 1885	100 00		
B. J. Tansey	do Montreal, do 31st March, 1885	100 00		
Desnoyers and Dugas	Police Magistrates do to pay A. Miller, W. P. Mullin and C. Content, for services connected with the confirmation of certificates for licenses	75 00		
Quebec Daily Mercury	For printing blank forms	105 50		
Dawson & Co	do do	18 60		
J. J. Foote	do do	181 81		
G. Bilodeau	Collector P. Revenue, to pay costs *re* Harvey, selling liquor without license at Chicoutimi	28 00		
P. N. Bois	do Saguenny, to pay costs in 4 cases of prohibition	80 00		
do	do do to pay C. Angers for costs, &c., in cases at Malbaie, for infraction of the License Laws	92 82		
do	do do to pay costs in prosecutions against Jos. Duchesne, T. Coté & A. Biron, in appeal	150 00		
L. R. Church, Q. C.	For retainer and fee *re* Liquor License Act submitted to the Supreme Court by H. M. Privy Council of Canada	1,000 00		
			2,631 73	
	Carried over		2,631 73	147,131 73 2,944,015 49

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Charges on Revenue.—*Continued.*—Stamps.—Tax on Corporations, &c., Municipal Loan Fund, &c., Pension Fund.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		2,631 73	147,131 73	2,944,015 49
	Stamps.				
Canadian Express Co.	For charges on stamps from Montreal	$ 44 56			
Assistant Treasurer, P. Q	redemption of Assurance Stamps	1,000 00			
Quebec Daily Mercury	printing blank forms	68 50			
J. J. Foote	do do	17 21			
T. Lemieux	blank books	30 50			
British American Bank Note Co.	printing Law and Registration Stamps	431 25			
Lacoste & Co., advocates	To meet costs in the matter of Reed *re* Stamps on Exhibits	1,200 00			
do do	In full of costs and disbursements in above matter before the Privy Council	1,834 10			
			4,626 12		
	Tax on Corporations.				
Lacoste, Globensky, Bisaillon & Brosseau	Advocates, balance of fees, &c., *re* Commercial Corporations	$2,635 70			
do do	do to meet costs, &c., in cases carried to Appeal	2,000 00			
Abbott, Tait & Abbotts	do bill of costs *re* Lambe *vs.* The Dominion Barb Wire Co.	12 50			
J. & W. A. Bates	do Defendants bill of costs *re* Lambe *vs.* The China & Japan Tea Co.	32 95			
Girouard & McGibbon	do balance of account for preparing argument *re* Commercial Corporations cases in Appeal, and arguing same	500 00			
			5,181 15		
	Inspection of Insurance Companies.				
Walton Smith	Inspector of Mutual Insurance Cos., 12 months salary to 30th June, 1885	$ 300 00			
J. J Foote	For printing blank forms	3 65			
			303 65		

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	Marriage Licenses				
Dawson & Co.	For printing blank forms	$ 14 25			
J. J. Foote	do do	74 00			
			88 25		
	Fines—Justice.				
Dr. L. O Thayer	For a fine for conspiracy—remitted	$ 100 00			
Eliza Cressy	do do do	5 00			
			105 00		
	Municipal Loan Fund.				
J. J. Foote	For printing blank forms		1 65		
	Tax for Maintenance of Lunatics.				
do	For printing blank forms		45 73		
	Tax for Maintenance of Prisoners.				
do	For printing blank forms		74 04		
	Total for Stamps, Licenses, &c			13,057 32	
	Marriage License Fund.				
Hon. G. Ouimet	Supt. P. Instruction, amount for distribution amongst the various Protestant Institutions			7,405 00	
	Pension Fund.				
Mrs. C. Lespérance	Her pension for 12 months to 30th June, 1885		147 50		
Mrs. C. A. Thomas	Her do do do		87 38		
	Carried over...		234 88	167,594 05	2,944,015 49

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Charges on Revenue.—*Continued.*—Pension Fund.—*Continued.*—Payments by Revenue Collectors.—Railways.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	234 88	167,594 05	2,944,015 49
	Pension Fund.—Continued.			
Mrs. J. J. Prendergast	Her pension for 12 months to 30th June, 1885	325 00		
W. F. Collins	His do do do	1,187 60		
Minors A. T Marsan	Their do do do	185 83		
Mrs. C. Pottigrew	Her do do do	94 85		
A. Bélanger	His do do do	263 80		
Mrs. A. Bélanger	Her do 5 months to 30th Nov., 1884	184 66		
Minors P J. Curran	Their do 7 do to 30th June, 1885	102 00		
Thos. Prendergast	His do 12 do do	161 20		
O. C. de la Chevrotière	His do do do	770 00		
Mrs. F. X Brault	Her do do do	94 91		
G G. Dunlevie	His do do do	879 97		
Mrs. E. S. Belleau	Her do do do	105 94		
Mrs. P. Cahill	Her do do do	106 74		
H. H. Miles	His do do do	487 64		
P. L Morin	His do do do	1,036 49		
P. Légaré	His do 7 do to 28th Feb., 1885	242 62		
T. W. Lloyd	His do 10 do to 30th April, 1885	346 60		
Mrs T. W. Lloyd	Her do 2 do to 30th June, 1885	34 66		
Mrs. J. O. Fontaine	Her do 12 do do	156 00		
Dr. L. Giard	His do do do	1,557 21		
E. T Fletcher	His do do do	1,206 00		
Mrs. G. M. Muir	Her do do do	670 00		
Mrs. J. Labrecque	Her do do do	80 16		
Mrs. P. Gauvreau	Her do do do	603 00		
Félix Fortier	His do do do	1,060 00		
L. A. Robitaille	His do do do	820 04		
L. F. Berthelot	His do do do	588 00		

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Mrs. O. Dumontier	Her do do do	190 05		
Mrs. Oscar Dunn	Her do 2 do do	28 32		
		13,804 17		
Mrs. Jean Côté	Amount contributed to the Fund by her late husband	116 66		
F. X. Gagnon	In reimbursement of his contributions to the Fund	16 85		
			13,937 68	
	Total for Charges on Revenue			181,531 73
	Total expenditure by Warrant, exclusive of Railways, &c			3,125,547 22
	PAYMENTS BY REVENUE COLLECTORS OUT OF COLLECTIONS MADE BY THEM			
	Building and Jury Fund			
Sundry Sheriffs	Paid by them to Petty Jurors	7,587 50		
do	do for summoning Jurors	3,238 65		
do	do for repairs	611 93		
do	do for commissions to Collectors of Revenue and petty disbursements, &c	664 17		
Sheriff of Bonaventure	Amount refunded by him to municipalities	456 00		
		12 558 25		
	LESS.—Amount paid by warrant (see page 57.)	1,350 00		
			11,208 25	
	Licences.			
Collectors of Provincial Revenue	Expenses of Collections on licenses and costs of prosecutions see statement No. 3.		18,897 32	
				30,105 57
	Total expenditure exclusive of Railways, Temporary Loans, &c			3,155,652 79
	RAILWAYS.			
	Subsidies.			
Pontiac & Pacific Junction Ry. Co.	Amount paid	119,400 00		
	Carried over	119,400 00		3,155,652 79

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Railways.—*Continued.*—Temporary Loans.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		119,400 00		3,155,652 79
	RAILWAYS.—*Continued.*				
	Subsidies.—Continued.				
Quebec Central Ry. Co.	Amount paid		73,200 00		
Quebec & Lake St. John Ry. Co.	do		80,582 10		
				273,182 10	
	Q., M., O & O. Railway Construction.				
	(Settlement of outstanding accounts.)				
Hon. Commissioner of Railways	To pay sundry accounts		23,526 47		
	(Balance due on Lands and Property)				
do	To pay balance due on the purchase of the Gale property	$159,050 89			
do	do to Heirs Kimpton	200 65			
			159,251 54		
				182,778 01	
					455,960 11
	Q., M., O. & O. Railway Revenue Account.				
do	To pay sundry accounts			20,549 95	20,549 95

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	Quebec Central Railway returned Subsidy Guarantee Deposit.			
Martin & Co	London, repayment on account of deposit made by the Quebec Central Railway Co., under 39 Vic., cap. 3., amended by 40 Vic., cap. 3. by payment of guaranteed interest to 1st July, 1885, on the Bonds of the Company			124,101 21
	Temporary Loans.			
	(Consolidated Revenue Fund.)			
Bank of Montreal	For amount of Loan			300,000 00
	Total Expenditure			$4,056,264 06

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer,

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor.

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No. 12.

STATEMENT of the amount of Fees (including Fees by Law Stamps), received by certain officers connected with the Administration of Justice, and of the payments made to the same, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Fees received.	Payments for salaries, &c.	Deficit of fees over payments.	Excess of fees over payments.
	Sheriffs.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau	District of Montreal	6,425 55	10,200 01	3,774 46	
Alleyn & Paquet	do Quebec	4,553 60	7,800 00	3,246 40	
G. F. Bowen	do St. Francis	1,376 86	1,900 00	523 14	
L. M. Coutlée	do Ottawa	71 50	1,250 00	1,178 50	
	Prothonotaries and Clerks of Circuit Courts.				
Honey & Gendron	District of Montreal	79,715 40	70,360 17	.....	9,355 23
Fiset, Burroughs & Campbell	do Quebec	25,064 70	34,496 81	9,432 11	
	Clerks of the Crown.				
Schiller & Sicotte	District of Montreal	195 90	3,229 56	3,033 66	
W. E. Duggan	do Quebec	31 90	1,456 67	1,424 77	
	Clerks of the Peace.				
Schiller & Sicotte	District of Montreal	2,385 35	5,886 31	3,500 96	

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D. Murray	do Quebec	757 90	4,408 54	3,650 64	
L. U. A. Genest	do Three Rivers	243 80	2,516 56	2,272 76	
	Prothonotaries, Clerks of Circuit Court, Crown, Peace, &c.				
Short & Morris	District of St. Francis, (Prothonotary, &c.)	8,129 20	7,187 41		941 79
Ed. Borne	do Gaspé, (Clerk of Circuit Court, Magdalen Islands)		66 66	66 66	
J. T. Paradis	do Kamouraska, (Crier of Courts)	132 00	300 00	168 00	
L. W. Marchand	Clerk of Court of Appeals	10,597 60	6,493 21		4,104 39
		139,681 26	157,551 91	32,272 06	14,401 41
		$17,870 65		$17,870 65	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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H. T. MACHIN,

Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

GASPARD DROLET,

Provincial Auditor.

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No. 13.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Building and Jury Fund, under Chapter 109 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, for the financial year ended 30th June, 1885.

—	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	To this amount brought forward from 30th June, 1884.....	.....	.....	397,976 18	By Balances in the hands of Sheriffs' brought forward from 30th June, 1884.....	.....	12,360 34
	To Public Works and Buildings : For rents of Court Houses and Gaols (see details page 80).	906 76			By amount of fees received up to 30th June, 1885, by Stamps or otherwise, by the		
	Insurance of do do).	16 00					
	Repairs of do 82).	12,900 29					
			13,823 05		Sheriff of Arthabaska.....	1,374 90	
	To Administration of Justice : For Petty Jurors, &c. (see details page 57).	.....	1,350 00		do Beauce.....	895 76	
	Total payments by Warrants...	.....		15,173 05	do Beauharnois.....	412 85	
G. O. Taschereau.	Sheriff, Beauce, paid by him to Petty Jurors...	148 00			do Bedford.....	1,848 94	
P. Laberge.....	do Beauharnois, do ...	891 00			do Bonaventure...	622 58	
L. Z. Joncas	do Gaspé, do ...	76 50			do Chicoutimi.....	311 94	
A. M. Rivard.....	do Joliette, do ...	51 00			do Gaspé.....	212 69	
F. A. Sirois	do Kamouraska, do ...	201 50			do Iberville.....	1,368 33	
Hon. P. J.O.Chauveau	do Montreal, do ...	2,929 50			do Joliette	1,160 70	
L. M. Coutlée	do Ottawa, do ...	1,085 50			do Kamouraska.....	780 16	
Alleyn & Pâquet.	do Quebec, do ...	1,222 50			do Montmagny	686 40	
C. F. Lapointe.....	do Rimouski, do ...	156 00			do Montreal.....	3,716 60	
P. H. Cimon.....	do Saguenay, do ...	121 00			do Ottawa.....	1,531 79	
					do Quebec.....	6,711 45	

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G. F. Bowen	do	St. Francis,	do ...	465 00			
Z. Roussille.....	do	Terrebonne,	do ...	240 00			
G. O. Taschereau.	Sheriff, Beauce, paid by him for summoning Jurors...			69 01	7,587 50		
P. Laberge.....	do	Beauharnois,	do ...	201 93			
O. Bossé	do	Chicoutimi,	do ...	45 50			
L. Z. Joncas.....	do	Gaspé,	do ...	25 70			
C. B. H. Leprohon, Deputy	do	Joliette,	do ...	105 80			
A. M. Rivard.....	do	do	do ...	111 40			
F. A. Sirois	do	Kamouraska,	do ...	138 45			
Hon. P.J.O. Chauveau	do	Montreal,	do ...	846 60			
L. M. Coutlée.....	do	Ottawa,	do ...	572 06			
Alleyn & Paquet.	do	Quebec,	do ...	239 65			
C. F. Lapointe.....	do	Rimouski,	do ...	88 30			
P. H. Cimon	do	Saguenay,	do ...	144 85			
G. F. Bowen	do	St. Francis,	do ...	216 85			
L. S. Adam	do	St. Hyacinthe,	do ...	113 25			
Z. Roussille	do	Terrebonne,	do ...	239 45			
C. Dumoulin.....	do	Three Rivers,	do ...	79 85			
P. Laberge	Sheriff, Beauharnois, paid by him for repairs of C. House and Gaol..			28 00	3,238 65		
S. W. Foster.....	Sheriff,	Bedford,	do ...	13 58			
W. M. Sheppard..	do	Bonaventure,	do ...	52 00			
L. Z. Joncas.....	do	Gaspé,	do ...	46 00			
		Carried over.....		139 58	10,826 15	413,149 23	

do	Richelieu.....	938 47	
do	Rimouski	251 98	
do	Saguenay	237 34	
do	St. Francis.....	2,258 53	
do	St. Hyacinthe.....	1,307 56	
do	Terrebonne.....	1,353 90	
do	Three Rivers.....	1,601 16	
			29,578 03
			41,938 37
Less—Balances on the 30th June, 1885, in the hands of the Sheriff of :			
Arthabaska		799 72	
Beauce.....		145 65	
Bedford (D. Browne)..... ...		946 51	
do (S. W. Foster).....		147 47	
Bonaventure.....		78 78	
Chicoutimi.....		32 21	
Gaspé (P. Vibert).....		74 29	
do (J. Short)		40 16	
do (L. Z. Joncas).....		23 77	
Iberville (J.F.M. des Rivières).		442 89	
do (C. Nolin).....		319 53	
Carried over.....		3,050 98	41,938 37

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No. 13.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Building and Jury Fund, under Chapter 109 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, for the financial year ended 30th June, 1885.

—	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	139 58	10,826 15	413,149 23	Brought forward.....	3,050 98	41,938 37
A. M. Rivard.....	Sheriff, Joliette, paid by him for repairs of Court House and Gaol...	43 25			Less—Balances on the 30th June, 1885, in the hands of the Sheriff of :		
J. D. Lépine	Sheriff, Montmagny, do ...	168 64			Joliette (B. H. Leprohon).....	756 50	
P. Guévremont ...	do Richelieu, do ...	77 35			do (A. M. Rivard).....	445 20	
G. F. Bowen	do St. Francis, ds ...	16 80			Kamouraska (V. Taché).....	8 18	
L. S. Adam	do St. Hyacinthe, do ...	30 51			do (F. A. Sirois).....	455 92	
Z. Roussille..	do Terrebonne, do ...	99 30			Montmagny.....	55 70	
C. Dm oulin.....	do Three Rivers, do ...	36 50			Montreal (C. A. Leblanc).....	109 14	
A. Quesnel.....	Sheriff, Arthabaska, paid by him for petty disbursements, commission to Revenue Collectors, &c	57 80	611 93		do (Hon. P.J.O. Chauveau).	2,550 88	
G. O. Taschereau.	do Beauce, do ...	18 05			Ottawa.....	100 63	
P. Laberge.....	do Beauharnois, do ...	15 00			Quebec.....	547 47	
S. W. Foster.....	do Bedford, do ...	51 17			Richelieu.....	350 24	
W. M. Sheppard..	do Bonaventure, do ...	16 23			Rimouski (S. J. Chalifour).....	25 06	
O. Bossé	do Chicoutimi, do ...	13 36			do (A. Fournier).....	289 72	
L. Z. Joncas	do Gaspé, do ...	13 85			do (J. A. Rouleau).....	729 92	
C. Nolin	do Iberville, do ...	11 05			Saguenay.....	9 28	
C. B. H. Leprohon, Deputy	do Joliette, do ...	16 26			St. Francis.....	120 90	
					St. Hyacinthe.....	322 06	

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A. M. Rivard.....	do	do	do	...	17 40			Terrebonne (A. Raby).....	865 30	
F. A. Sirois	do	Kamouraska,	do	...	21 31			do (Z. Roussille).....	2,068 70	
J. D. Lépine.	do	Montmagny,	do	...	16 80			Three Rivers.....	1,776 28	
Hon. P.J.O. Chauveau	do	Montreal,	do	...	157 30				14,638 06	
L. M. Coutlée	do	Ottawa,	do	...	71 75			Less—Balances due on the 30th 1885 :		
Alleyn & Pâquet..	do	Quebec,	do	...	31 85			Sheriff of Beauharnois. $152.85		
P. Guévremont....	do	Richelieu,	do	...	12 60			do Rimouski..... 84.86		
C. F. Lapointe.....	do	Rimouski,	do	...	9 50			Dep. Sher. of Joliette. 134.70		
P. H. Cimon.....	do	Saguenay,	do	...	7 80				372 41	
G. F. Bowen.....	do	St. Francis,	do	...	35 40					14,265 65
L. S. Adam	do	St. Hyacinthe,	do	...	24 00					27,672 72
Z. Roussille.....	do	Terrebonne,	do	...	34 30					
C. Dumoulin	do	Three Rivers,	do	...	11 40			By Balance carried down.....		396,684 76
W. M. Sheppard..	do	Bonaventure, for refunds to Municipalities.		.....		664 17				
						456 00				
						12,558 25				
		Less—Paid by Warrants (see details, page 57).....		.....		1,350 00				
							11,208 25			
							424,357 48			424,357 48
June 30th, 1885...	To balance brought down.....			.....		.....	396,684 76			

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor.

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No. 13.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Building and Jury Fund, under Chapter 109 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, for the financial year ended 30th June, 1885.

—	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	139 58	10,826 15	413,149 23	Brought forward.....	3,050 98	41,938 37
A. M. Rivard	Sheriff, Joliette, paid by him for repairs of Court House and Gaol...	43 25			Less—Balances on the 30th June, 1885, in the hands of the Sheriff of :		
J. D. Lépine	Sheriff, Montmagny, do ...	168 64			Joliette (B. H. Leprohon).....	756 50	
P. Guévremont ...	do Richelieu, do ...	77 35			do (A. M. Rivard).....	445 20	
G. F. Bowen	do St. Francis, ds ...	16 80			Kamouraska (V. Taché).....	8 18	
L. S. Adam	do St. Hyacinthe, do ...	30 51			do (F. A. Sirois).....	455 92	
Z. Roussille..	do Terrebonne, do ...	99 30			Montmagny.....	55 70	
C. Dm oulin.....	do Three Rivers, do ...	36 50			Montreal (C. A. Leblanc).....	109 14	
A. Quesnel.....	Sheriff, Arthabaska, paid by him for petty disbursements, commission to Revenue Collectors, &c	57 80	611 93		do (Hon. P.J.O. Chauveau).	2,550 88	
G. O. Taschereau.	do Beauce, do ...	18 05			Ottawa.....	100 63	
P. Laberge.....	do Beauharnois, do ...	15 00			Quebec.....	547 47	
S. W. Foster.....	do Bedford, do ...	51 17			Richelieu.....	350 24	
W. M. Sheppard..	do Bonaventure, do ...	16 23			Rimouski (S. J. Chalifour).....	25 06	
O. Bossé	do Chicoutimi, do ...	13 36			do (A. Fournier).....	289 72	
L. Z. Joncas	do Gaspé, do ...	13 85			do (J. A. Rouleau).....	729 92	
C. Nolin	do Iberville, do ...	11 05			Saguenay.....	9 28	
C. B. H. Leprohon, Deputy	do Joliette, do ...	16 26			St. Francis.....	120 90	
					St. Hyacinthe.....	322 06	

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A. M. Rivard.....	do	do	do	...	17 40			Terrebonne (A. Raby).....	865 30	
F. A. Sirois	do	Kamouraska,	do	...	21 31			do (Z. Roussille).....	2,068 70	
J. D. Lépine.	do	Montmagny,	do	...	16 80			Three Rivers.....	1,776 28	
Hon. P.J.O. Chauveau	do	Montreal,	do	...	157 30				14,638 06	
L. M. Coutlée	do	Ottawa,	do	...	71 75			Less—Balances due on the 30th 1885 :		
Alleyn & Pâquet..	do	Quebec,	do	...	31 85			Sheriff of Beauharnois. $152.85		
P. Guévremont....	do	Richelieu,	do	...	12 60			do Rimouski..... 84.86		
C. F. Lapointe.....	do	Rimouski,	do	...	9 50			Dep. Sher. of Joliette. 134.70		
P. H. Cimon.....	do	Saguenay,	do	...	7 80				372 41	
G. F. Bowen.....	do	St. Francis,	do	...	35 40					14,265 65
L. S. Adam	do	St. Hyacinthe,	do	...	24 00					27,672 72
Z. Roussille.....	do	Terrebonne,	do	...	34 30					
C. Dumoulin	do	Three Rivers,	do	...	11 40			By Balance carried down.....		396,684 76
W. M. Sheppard..	do	Bonaventure, for refunds to Municipalities.				664 17				
						456 00				
						12,558 25				
		Less - Paid by Warrants (see details, page 57).....				1,350 00				
							11,208 25			
							424,357 48			424,357 48
June 30th, 1885...	To balance brought down.....						396,684 76			

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor.

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No. 14.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure and receipts through the Queen's Printer, for the Official Gazette, and printing, binding and distributing the Laws, &c., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	RECEIPTS.	$ cts.
C. F. Langlois, Queen's Printer, 12 months salary.....	1,600 00		By amount deposited during the year for Official Gazette	17,889 27
C. Pageau, book-keeper, do	1,000 00		By sales of Statutes.....	398 61
E. Trudelle, Clerk, do	800 00		By Private Bills printed in Statutes	542 10
J. N. Bouré, messenger, do	500 00		By amount refunded on Printing, &c., of the Laws.....	31 31
C. F. Langlois, to pay L. J. Demers & Frères, for printing Official Gazette	6,719 70			
C. F. Langlois, to pay contingencies of Office.....	860 03			
		11,479 73		
Printing, &c., of the Laws.				
C. F. Langlois, to pay L. Brousseau, for printing French version	2,247 10			

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do	to pay A. Côté & Co., for printing English version	1,626 40		
do	to pay postages, &c	78 42	3,951 92	
			15,431 65	
Balance of Receipts over Expenditure			3,429 64	
			$18,861 29	$18,861 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

H. T. MACHIN,

Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

GASPARD DROLET,

Provincial Auditor.

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No. 15.

STATEMENT of Reports of Council and Special Warrants under 31 Vic., Chap. 9, clause 47, prepared by the Auditor of the Province, as thereby required.

SERVICE.	DETAILS.	Reports of Council.			Amount of special warrants.	Amount expended.	Balances not expended.
		Nos.	Dates.	Amount.			
			1884.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Help to distressed fishermen of the Labrador Coast, &c.....	Provisions, &c., sent them.....	397	Oct. 14	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,040 56	159 44
Special Guard at the Legislative and Departmental Buildings...	In consequence of explosion on 11th October, 1884.	437	Nov. 24.....	4,150 00	4,150 00	3,255 01	894 99
Scott's Bridge.....	To construct a temporary bridge over the St. Charles River at Quebec, to replace that known as Scott's Bridge carried away by this spring's floods.....		1885.				
		220	June 22.....	350 00	350 00	350 00	
				$7,700 00	7,700 00	6,645 57	1,054 43

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

GASPARD DROLET,

Provincial Auditor.

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No. 16.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued and remaining unpaid on 30th June, 1885.

Year of issue.	No.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	$ cts.
1884-85..	1793	Jos. Demers	2 35
	1909	I. P. Déry	2 25
	2163	Jos. Boivin	3 75
	2193	A. L. de Martigny	133 34
	2195	Jno. Giles	15 00
	2209	Rev. Ladies of the Good Shepherd, Quebec	583 00
	2210	W. E. Ibbotson	71 39
	2213	A. M. F. d'Eschambault	116 25
	2214	H. Grace the Archbishop of Quebec	1,111 10
	2215	Canadian Express Co	18 12
	2216	A. M. F. d'Eschambault	64 00
	2217	do	174 28
	2218	do	45 00
	2219	Walter Rimer	2,000 00
	2220	Council of Agriculture	709 51
	2221	C. F. Langlois	473 09
	2222	Rev. Sisters of Charity, Levis	279 91
	2223	Rev Ladies of the Good Shepherd, Montreal	123 39
	2224	A. Charlebois	5,000 00
	2225	Rev. Sœur Thérèse de Jésus	573 75
	2226	do	1,125 00
	2227	do	22,022 49
	2228	H. Howard, M. D	8 11
	2229	Dr. Roy and Estate Landry	14,375 08
	2230	Dr. A. Vallée	608 20
	2231	L. W. Sicotte	33 34
	2232	P. Vallière	554 95
	2233	do	235 55
	2234	Quebec and Levis Electric Light Co	144 00
	2235	Geo. St. Michel	60 00
	2236	J. B. St. Michel	78 00
	2237	Quebec Gas Co	3 05
	2238	J. H. Clint	12 72
	2239	Elisée Noël	33 33
	2240	W. S. Desbarats	336 28
	2241	Mercier & Co	151 84
	2242	John Lespérance	324 35
	2243	do	100 00
	2244	Jos. Bussière	79 75
	2245	R. Mitchell & Co	1,469 38
	2246	Corporation City of Quebec	2,586 00
	2247	Corporation City of Montreal	64 85
	2248	do	71 60
	2249	W. Hobson	15 50
	2250	Cyr. Duquet	101 00
	2251	Geo. Drolet	20 00
	2252	B. Leonard	10 20
	2253	do	203 25
	2254	J. T. Martineau	30 85
	2255	Beaudet & Chinic	84 17
	2256	James Cooper	81 50
	2257	Aug. Trudel	154 00
	2258	Geo. Langlais	6 50
	2259	Auger & Martineau	47 60
		Carried over	56,741 92

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No. 16.—*Continued.*

Unpaid Warrants.—*Continued.*

Year of issue.	No.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	56.741 92
1884-85..	2260	Thos. Pampalon	420 73
	2261	J. P. Whelan	3,126 90
	2262	do	800 00
	2263	Alex. Barbeau, jr	408 76
	2264	Behan Bros	46 05
	2265	Beaudet & Chinic	1 75
	2266	W. E. Ibbotson	328 13
	2267	L. P. Vohl	25 00
	2268	J. P. Whelan	90 00
			$61,989 24

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor.

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No. 17.

STATEMENT of Judicial and other Deposits, under 35 Vic., Cap. 5, and amendments, shewing the amount deposited and paid previous to 1st July, 1884, the deposits and payments made during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885, the interest received and paid and the balance in Banks on the 30th June, 1885.

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount deposited previous to 1st July, 1884.			5,256,557 61		
do do during fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885			567,856 46		
Total amount of deposits			5,824,414 07		
Amount paid previous to 1st July, 1884		4,946,738 35			
do do during fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885		615,622 41			
Total amount of payments			5,562,360 76		
Balance on deposits				262,053 31	
Interest accrued previous to 1st July, 1884.			148,334 89		
do do during fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885			11,747 44		
Total interest			160,082 33		
Less :—					
Amount paid on interest previous to 1st July, 1884		128,130 87			
Auditor's special salary		600 00			
Amount transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund		10,257 71			
do paid for books, printing, &c		143 33			
Interest returned on deposit erroneously made		170 28			
Refunded Civil Government :—					
Salary of Judicial Deposits Book-Keeper	1,300 00				
Proportion of Salary of Assistant	300 00				
Refunded Treasury Department Contingencies :—					
For year's postages	200 00				
		1,800 00			
Total charges against interest			141,102 19		
Balance of interest				18,980 14	
Balance					281,033 45
Carried over					281,033 45

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No. 17.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Judicial and other Deposits, &c.—*Continued.*

—		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward						281,033 45
Balance at credit of Judicial Deposits in the following Banks :—						
Bank of Montreal,	Montreal				158,940 64	
Union Bank of L. C.,	Quebec				81,676 72	
do	Three Rivers				1,513 54	
do	Ottawa				4,165 37	
Banque Jacques-Cartier,	St. Hyacinthe				10,147 46	
do	Beauharnois				3,141 67	
Eastern Townships Bank,	Sherbrooke				13,281 05	
do	Cowansville				2,226 15	
Merchants Bank,	St. Johns				1,749 81	
Banque d'Hochelaga,	Joliette				2,503 18	
Molsons Bank,	Sorel				1,687 86	
						281,033 45

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor

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P.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Contingencies. ....

Lieutenant-Governor's Office. ....
Executive Council Department ....
Provincial Secretary's do ....
Provincial Registrar's do ....
Attorney-General's do ....
Treasury do ....
Audit Branch do ....
Crown Lands do ....
Agriculture and Public Works Department ....
Department of Public Instruction ....
Railway Department ....
Special Contingencies ....
Treasury Board. ....
Civil Service Board ....

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STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of Quebec from all sources from 1st July 1885 to 31st March, 1886.

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STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance in hand 30th June, 1885			1,265,481 5
Dominion of Canada		1,202,022 80	
Crown Lands Revenue		419,267 91	
Law Stamps		124,535 10	
Registration Stamps		11,528 65	
Building and Jury Fund		6,512 43	
Law Fees		2,632 18	
Municipalities for maintenance of prisoners		1,026 14	
Montreal Gaol ; broken stone		11,039 79	
High Constables' fees Quebec		280 13	
Gaol guard, Quebec		800 00	
Fines Justice		1,831 70	
Montreal Court House		2,276 07	
Percentage on Public Officers Fees		6,078 42	
Percentage no renewals under Cadastre		488 88	
Licenses		56,564 39	
Legislative Assembly ; Fees on Private Bills		72 86	
Municipalities towards maintenance of Lunatics		11,415 60	
Lunatic Asylums ; paid by patients		374 71	
Quebec Official Gazette		13,805 15	
Public Works and buildings, rents		1,402 53	
Casual Revenue		771 95	
Pension Fund, Civil Service		3,682 84	
Quebec Fire Loan		566 66	
Provincial Insurance Companies, contributions towards expenses of inspection		726 19	
Municipal Loan Fund L. C.		20,861 50	
Municipal Loan Fund Bonds ; Sinking Fund		332 50	
Interest Receipts		37,232 45	
Premium, discount and Exchange Credits		509 14	
Interest on price of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway		370,109 57	
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, revenue arrears traffic expenses		1,142 85	
Refunds		950 25	
Carried over		2,310,841 34	1,265,481 5

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Quebec from all sources from 1st July 1885 to 31st March, 1886.

PAYMENTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Public Dept:			
Interest on funded debt	472,387 38		
Interest on unfunded debt	18,955 79		
		491,343 17	
Sinking fund and redemption		25,706 95	
Charges of management		2,862 14	
			519,912 26
Legislation:			
Legislative Council		11,000 00	
Legislative Assembly		60,100 00	
Expenses of election		1,455 04	
Debates of the legislature		4,000 00	
Library of the legislature for the purchase of Books	3,000 00		
Library of the legislature for Salaries	1,850 00		
		4,850 00	
Clerk of the crown in Chancery Salary		600 00	
Printing binding and distributing the Laws		3,656 35	
Law clerk salaries and contingent expenses		2,575 00	
			88,236 39
Civil Government:			
Salaries		103,543 53	
Contingent Expenses		36,000 00	
			139,543 53
Administration of Justice:			
Sheriffs salaries, old districts	17,175 08		
Prothonotaries and clerks of Circuit Crown, &c.	109,417 22		
Court of Appeals	6,037 08		
		132,629 38	
Building and Jury Fund		1,106 00	
Criminal Prosecutions	7,712 30		
Sheriffs contingent expenses	138,023 51		
Coroners, salaries, fees and contingencies	8,671 67		
Salaries of the clerks of Crown and Peace, &c., New Districts	1,320 00		
Interpreters to Courts	825 00		
High constables	90 00		
Physicians to Gaols	1,523 37		
District Magistrates	9,189 06		
Miscellaneous	5,343 86	172,698 77	
			306,434 15
Police:			
Police Magistrates and Judges of the Sessions of the Peace, clerks and contingencies. Quebec and Montreal			11,088 88
Reformatory Prisons for Boys:			
Montreal	31,991 22		
Sherbrooke	2,486 85		
Levis	18,436 78		
			52,914 85
Inspection of public offices			4,756 03
Carried over			1,122,886 09

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STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of Quebec

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	2,310,841 34	1,265,481 56
Carried over.....	.....	2,310,841 34	1,265,481 56

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from all sources from 1st July 1885 to 31st March, 1886.—*Continued.*

PAYMENTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			1,122,886 09
Public Instruction:			
Superior Education proper	71,000 00		
High Schools, Quebec and Montreal	2,470 00		
Compensation to R. C. Institutions for Grant to High Schools	4,940 00		
Common Schools	150,000 00		
Schools in poor municipalities	6,000 00		
Normal Schools	35,000 00		
Inspection of Schools	21,000 00		
Books for prizes	4,500 00		
Schools for the deaf and dumb	12,200 00		
School for the deaf and dumb, Mile End, Montreal	1,000 00		
Council of public instruction	1,750 00		
Journal of public instruction, French	450 00		
do do English	450 00		
Sœurs des S. S., Noms de Jésus et Marie, St. Barthélémi	150 00		
Convent at St. Roch de l'Achigan	150 00		
			311,060 00
Special R C., Superior Education fund for schools of arts and sciences			500 00
Literary and Scientific Institutions:			
Canadian archives copying, printing, &c		5,000 00	
School of navigation, Quebec		750 00	
Board of Health under C. S. C. Cap. 38		1,837 75	
Natural sciences in aid of		600 00	
			8,187 75
Arts and Manufacture's board of			9,000 00
Agriculture:			
Agricultural societies		40,664 40	
Council of Agriculture		3,000 00	
Journal of Agriculture, French and English		2,510 70	
Agricultural schools		2,400 00	
do do to pay labor of pupils		483 33	
Veterinary schools		1,800 00	
Gazette des Campagnes, aid to		750 00	
Butter and cheese factories		1,168 58	
Dairy association of the province of Quebec		1,000 00	
Farnham beet root sugar factory		7,000 00	
Horticultural and Pomological society, Montreal		1,000 00	
Culture of fruit-trees and vines		500 00	
Botanical garden at Montreal		1,000 00	
Permanent committee of exhibitions, Montreal		3,630 00	
Permanent committee of exhibitions, to cover its deficit		6,523 74	
Lectures on agriculture		317 00	
			73,747 75
Carried over			1,525,381 59

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STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of Quebec

RECEIPTS.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	2,310,841 34	1,265,481 56
Carried over.....	.....	2,310,841 34	1,265,481 56

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from all sources from 1st July 1385 to 31st March 1886.—*Continued.*

PAYMENTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			1,525,381 59
Immigration			6,105 76
Colonization :			
Colonization roads		143,000 00	
Colonization societies		4,000 00	
Bridge over the Richelieu River		2,000 00	
Bridge over the Ottawa at Calumet Island		2,000 00	
			151,000 00
Public Works and Buildings :			
Rents Insurances, repairs, &c.		49,995 24	
Inspections, &c		1,404 06	
Repairs of Court Houses and gaols		14,943 82	
Rents of do do		426 76	
Insurances do do		35 00	
			66,804 88
Charities :			
Lunatic Asylum, Beauport	77,826 27		
do St. Jean de Dieu	51,656 52		
do St. Ferdinand d'Halifax	3,556 67		
Lunatic Asylums Generally	492 73		
		133,532 19	
Miscellaneous (Institutions as detailed in Statute)		37,776 00	
Reformatory Schools		5,577 38	
Industrial Schools		11,547 96	
			188,433 53
Miscellaneous generally including $2,000 00, help to distressed fishermen Gaspé & Bonaventure Counties			17,535 57
Engineers for mining purposes			2,175 90
Agent in France			2,000 00
Royal Commission *Re* Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway			6,435 47
Seed Grain loan			20,030 40
Crown Lands Department :			
Registration service		16,000 00	
Surveys		30,000 00	
General Expenditure		53,000 00	
Suspense account		10,000 00	
			109,000 00
Municipalities Fund C. S. L. C. Cap. 110, Sect. 7			216 00
Quebec Official Gazette			8,698 08
Stamps licenses, &c.			9,352 45
Pension Fund, Civil Service			12,227 98
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway Revenue arrears trafic expenses			7,319 12
Carried over			2,132,716 73

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STATEMENT of the Receipts end Payments of the Province of Quebec

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	2,310,841 34	1,265,481 56
Marriage Licenses Fees.....	5,130 00		
Superannuated Teachers Fund.....	8,997 70		
Longue Pointe Asylum, repayment on Loan.....	3,375 00		
Quebec Court House Debentures from municipalities on account.....	1,766 84		
		19,269 54	
		2,330,110 88	
Temporary Loan from Caisse d'Economie.....	.....	200,000 00	
" " Bank of Montreal.....	.....	300,000 00	
		2,830,110 88	2,830,110 88
			$1,095,592 44
1886 March 31st, Balance	.....	.....	$ 991,397 01

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

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from all sources from 1st July 1885 to 31st March, 1886.—*Continued.*

PAYMENTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			2,132,716 73
Marriage Licenses, distributed through Public Instruction Department			7,410 00
			2,140,126 73
New Parliament Buildings construction, continuation of		66,011 39	
New Court House Quebec construction, continuation of		62,849 91	
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental Railway Construction; out standing accounts	4,000 00		
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway Construction; on balance due on land and property	157 32		
		4,157 32	
Subsidies to Railways:			
Quebec & Lake St. John Railway	198,875 00		
Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway	117,788 00		
		316,663 00	449,681 62
			2,589,808 35
Quebec Central Railway Guarantee Deposit Repayment			64,387 08
			2,654,195 43
Temporary loans repaid to Bank of Montreal			450,000 00
			3,104,195 43
Balance			991,397 01
			$4,095,592 44

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 31st March, 1886.

GASPARD DROLET,
Provincial Auditor.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

FOR THE

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30th JUNE

1885

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC:
PRINTED BY CHARLES-FRANÇOIS LANGLOIS
PRINTER TO HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY THE QUEEN
1885.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1885.

To His Honor the Honorable L. F. R. MASSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

In compliance with the requirements of the law, I now submit the annual report of the transactions of the Department over which I preside, for the twelve months ended on the 30th of June, 1885.

The total revenue of this branch of the Public Service, for the above-mentioned period, amounted to $648,172.53, made up as follows:

CROWN LANDS.

Of ordinary Crown Lands there were 116,024 acres sold for the price of $53,844.43; and on account of these sales and sales previously made, the sum of $61,663.70 was paid. The lands sold for agricultural purposes yielded $49,081.73; mineral lands, $11,355.97; and lands sold with fishing rights, $1,226.00.

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Thirty-nine lots, containing 3,405 acres in superficies, situated on certain colonization roads, were located as Free Grants.

The extent of the unsold territory of this Province, sub-divided into farm-lots on the 30th of June 1884, was 6,769,901 acres. The addition to this of 130,356 acres, recently surveyed, besides 34,734 acres previously sold and resumed by the Crown by cancellation of sales, and deduction of 119,429 acres sold and granted during the succeeding twelve months, leave a total superficies of 6,815,562 acres disposable on the 30th of June last.

Clergy Reserves.

Three thousand eight hundred and seventy acres of these reserves were sold for the price of $2,050.56, and the sum of $3,027.23 was collected on account of new and old sales. There remained 145,114 acres of these reserves unsold on the 30th of June last.

Jesuits' Estates.

These properties yielded to the Treasury $19,841.01. The expenses of collection &c., amounted to $3,610.29.

Crown Domain.

The new and old sales of beach and deep water lots, with rents, &c., produced $14,001.82. The Domain proper yielded $421.30. The expenses connected with this service were $411.01.

Seigniory of Lauzon.

The rents, &c., collected in this seigniory, amounted to $2,400.94; the cost of collection to $399.81.

Gold Mines.

The amount received in the form of fees on licenses granted to parties engaged in gold-mining was $190, while the expenses incurred in collecting this sum and for maintenance of police amounted to $2,211.60.

Fisheries.

The sums paid directly to the Department of Crown Lands, as rental of fishing privileges on certain salmon rivers and inland lakes, amounted to $5,336.00.

Woods and Forests.

Timber-dues, bonuses, ground rents, &c., reached the sum of $530,115.77.

Besides the amounts above-mentioned, the sum of $3,218.77 was collected in the form of fees of different kinds; and $7,955.99 were placed in deposit, pending adjudication.

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General Remarks.

The depressed condition of the lumber trade and the general uneasiness manifested in business circles during the fiscal year ended on the 30th of June last, as well as during that immediately preceding it, had, as was to be expected, a most unfavorable influence upon the revenue of my Department.

I may however state, without risk of appearing too sanguine, that this stagnation seems to have reached its extreme limits, and from the signs of activity now everywhere apparent, I look with confidence for the return of more prosperous years.

Thus the cut of timber during the winter of 1884–5 was a little larger than that of the preceding winter, and, from the information which I have just received from the different agencies of the Province, I am led to believe that the number of logs made during the present season will exceed that of last year by at least ten per cent.

The manufacture of square timber will be small, which, from a certain point of view, is not to be regretted; but that of other timber will be more than sufficient to make up for the deficiency.

It is nevertheless proper to remark that the statement of the receipts of my Department shows a more favorable result than I had reason to expect; the total collections exceeding the estimates by $21,633.66.

Crown Lands and Free Grants.

The uneasiness above alluded to necessarily restricted the sale and location of our vacant lands.

I regret very much to state, also, that notwithstanding the frequent appeals made to purchasers, and the liberal offers of remission of interest, the receipts from this source were much less than they should have been. A considerable number, however, completed their payments, and the number of perfect titles granted in the form of Letters-patent during the twelve months ended on the 30th of June last was very little less than that of those issued during the similar period preceding.

Woods and Forests.

In the course of the year which is the subject of the present report, the Government of the Province decided, in view of the repeated applications which had been made to me to that effect, to offer to public competition a certain number of timber limits on the Ottawa river, north of Lake Temiscamingue, in a tract designated as

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Block A, previously granted to the North Shore Railway Company. After publication of the proper notices, the sale took place on the 25th February, 1885.

Twenty-three limits comprised within the tract in question, and containing a superficies of 1,044 square miles, were put up to auction at upset prices varying from $70 to $365 per square mile. A number of those present, who had themselves insisted upon the making of this sale, thought fit to refrain from offering any advance upon these prices. Consequently only four limits, comprising 204 miles, were disposed of for the sum of $58,128.00, equivalent to an average bonus of $282.95 per square mile.

In regard to the prevention of forest fires, it is a matter for regret, at least in respect of this Province, that the project which I conceived some years ago (see report of 1882, page vii., and that of 1883, page viii.), has been allowed to be first carried out by our neighbors of Ontario. The success obtained by our friends is such as to induce reflection on the part of our large limit-holders, and I am inclined to believe that after having taken communication of the remarks of the Honorable Commissioner of Ontario, these gentlemen will not lend a deaf ear, as they have done hitherto, to the propositions which it is my intention shortly to address to them. I quote here the passage in the report of my confrere, the Honorable Mr. Pardee, which treats of this important subject:—

"For some time the Department has been anxious to devise means of preventing and suppressing bush fires, and of enforcing the provisions of the "Fire Act." It was determined last season to try the effect of placing a number of men upon the various limits which, through settlement and other causes, were exposed to danger from fire. Accordingly the co-operation of the licensees interested was invited, it being proposed that they should name and recommend the men to be appointed on their limits and bear half of all the expenses connected with the experiment; which a number agreed to do.

"Under instructions from the Department, thirty-seven men were placed in the field and kept on duty between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October.

"The effect of their presence has been excellent. Fires were suppressed which otherwise might have become vast conflagrations, causing incalculable losses. Persons wantonly violating the provisions of the "Fire Act," were promptly brought to justice and fined, and a general and a strong interest in the direction of preventing the starting and spread of bush fires was created and kept alive.

"At the close of the season, the licensees expressed their great satisfaction at the benefits resulting from the experiment, and urged its continuance and extension.

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"The total cost of the service for 1885 was $7,911, of which sum, one half has been refunded by the licensees, leaving the net cost of this service to the Department to be $3,955.50."

It has lately been disparagingly said, in certain circles especially devoted to the consideration of important questions connected with "forestry," that the information we possess respecting the extent and character of those lands of our Province which still remain covered with timber, is very uncertain and almost useless. In order to meet this deficiency, I propose shortly to have all the information which I can collect upon this subject exhibited upon certain regional maps soon to be published. The careful explorations which have lately been undertaken and successfully carried out in the Gaspé territory, and in that comprising the counties of Rimouski and Temiscouata, will enable me to begin this work with those regions. I purpose to have similar explorations made in other parts of the Province during the coming summer, so that we shall before long be in possession of a sufficient amount of detailed and precise information to enable us to form a correct idea of the forest resources remaining at our disposal.

Surveys and Explorations.

Surveying operations, as far as regards the laying-out of lands for colonization purposes, have been somewhat limited; the area subdivided into farm-lots comprising only 130,000 acres. The lands thus laid out are generally of excellent quality; and I note particularly the townships of Ross, Taillon, Restigouche, Kiamika and St. Hilaire as likely to become before long flourishing agricultural centres.

In consequence of this limited survey of lands for colonization, it became possible for me to have a greater number of explorations made, with the view of acquiring a knowledge of the character of the soil and timber in certain remote parts of the province.

Those made in the interior of the Gaspé peninsula by Jos. Bureau, and behind the rear settlements of the county of Rimouski by J. B. Lepage, are of considerable importance. The reports of these explorers are contained in appendixes Nos. 36, 37.

Last spring, Mr. John Bignell, P.L.S., who had received instructions, as mentioned in my last preceding report, to make, in connection with the Canadian Geological Survey, a scaling of the Grand Mistassini Lake and Rupert River, which flows into Hudson's Bay, returned from his expedition, having been unable, on account of some unfortunate misunderstanding, to carry out more than a certain part of the duty which had been assigned to him.

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Mr. Bignell started from Fort Betsiamites in August, 1884, and made a scaling of the river Betsiamites from Lake Pitmagan to its source, at a point previously established by him in his survey of the river Manicouagan. From this point, Mr. Bignell, directing his course towards the west and north-west, traversing Lakes Manouanis, Manouan and Onishtagan, whose waters flow into the Grand Peribonka, one of the affluents of Lake St. John, proceeded as far as the river Temiscamee, or Copeopiscan, which he followed to its embouchure in Lake Albanel. Thence he struck out for Fort Mistassini, which he reached on the 23rd of December, 1884. After returning to complete the survey of certain lakes and rivers situated on this side of the ridge dividing the St. Lawrence waters from those flowing towards Hudson's Bay, Mr. Bignell went back to Fort Mistassini, whence he was recalled by the director of the Geological Survey.

Mr. Low was directed to continue the work on which Mr. Bignell had been engaged, and to complete the scaling of the Grand Lake Mistassini, which had been begun by Mr. Richardson.

I have before me the plan of the Grand Lake Mistassini, prepared by Mr. Low from his notes of survey, and which Dr. Selwyn has been good enough to send me.

As I anticipated, this sheet of water is not of the extraordinary dimensions assigned to it by certain parties from the exaggerated accounts which had reached them. Its extreme length is not more than ninety-five miles, nor its greatest breadth more than fifteen.

In order that I might be in a position to dispose to the best advantage of the leases of certain lakes which are much sought after by fishing clubs and private parties, I thought it advisable to institute a survey of two or three of the rivers connected with these numerous lakes in which fish are so plentiful. I have thus succeeded in procuring exact and detailed information respecting the sources of the river *du Loup* and its tributaries, in the counties of Maskinongé and St. Maurice, and I am expecting similar information with regard to the rivers Mastigougeche and Shawinegan. I purpose to have this work continued next summer, especially in the counties of Quebec, Champlain and Portneuf, in the vicinity of the line of the Lake St. John Railway. With a similar object in view, I had a scaling made of some miles of certain large rivers flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, known as salmon rivers, and respecting which the Department had no information.

Fisheries.

This service, so lately organized, is already yielding excellent results. The rentals of rod-fishing privileges in salmon-rivers and certain inland lakes, for the

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year under consideration, amounted to $5,336. In the course of four or five years, the number of these privileges under lease will probably be trebled, and go on increasing as we collect more information respecting this new source of wealth, and in proportion as the opening up of new means of communication renders it possible to reach within a given time, the more distant inland lakes. Thus the construction of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway will shortly render accessible to the sportsmen of North America and elsewhere a veritable El Dorado of hunting and fishing. I am just now in receipt of frequent applications for leases of fishing rights in the lakes and rivers of this region, and I intend, when in possession of sufficient information, to offer a consider number of these privileges to public competition. The appendixes, Nos. 41 and 42, contain respectively a detailed list of the lakes and rivers under lease for rod-fishing, and an interesting report by the Superintendent of Fisheries upon the lakes and rivers visited by him in the course of last summer.

Mining Service.

Although the Chaudière gold mines do not appear to have attained the development which was anticipated, the working of asbestos and phosphate mines is daily increasing in importance. With regard to the latter, it would be difficult to forecast the proportions to which this industry may attain, even in the immediate future. In order to comply with the applications for purchase of phosphate lands which are frequently made to me, it has been decided to notify the parties interested in this business that a sale will take place shortly. In a few weeks a second notice will be given, fixing the date of the sale and specifying the lots to be offered.

The general report of the mining engineer of the Province, Mr. Obalski, appendix No. 38, contains some very interesting and useful information respecting our mines, and especially those of phosphate of lime.

Cadastre.

Cadastral operations were chiefly performed in the organized portion of the Province laid out in townships; and more especially in the counties of Arthabaska, Stanstead, Brome, &c. They embrace a total area of 782,139 acres, comprising 14,862 lots.

The verification of these cadastres, effected by the head-office in my department, comprised 545 miles of survey of roads, besides the preparation of revised official plans and books of reference, made necessary by previous defective operations and the completion of certain surveys which had not been brought to a close.

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The foregoing remarks form a succinct *résumé* of the transactions of my department during the twelve months ended on the 30th of June, 1885, and respecting which detailed information will be found in the following appendixes.

The whole respectfully submitted,

W. W. LYNCH,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 1st February, 1886.

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APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

FOR

THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30th JUNE, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN of Officers, Clerks and Messengers in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

Branches.	Names.	Designation.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	By whom Appointed.	REMARKS.
	Hon. W. W. Lynch	Commissioner	1882, August 1.	$4,000	Official Gazette.	
	E. E. Taché	Assistant-Commissioner	1861, April 3	2,400	Commissioner of Lands.	
Surveys	C. E. Gauvin	Superintendent of Surveys.	1872, October 29	1,400	Order in Council.	
	Jules Taché	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1868, July 6	1,400	Commissioner of Lands.	
	P. M. A. Genest	do do	1872, October 13	1,100	Order in Council.	
	Henry O'Sullivan	Inspector of Surveys	1882, February 23	1,050	do	
	D. C. Morency	do do	1882, June 30	1,000	do	
	F. X. Genest	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1878, August 1	600	do	
	Felix Chassé	Clerk	1855, May 28	1,200	Commissioner of Lands.	
	Thos. Morkill	Clerk	1858, April 24	1,200	do	
Land Sales	W. E. Collins	Superintendent	1859, November 28	1,600	do	
West Section	E. A. Sutton	Clerk	1876, February 28	1,000	Order in Council.	
	C. O. Lavoie	Clerk	1882, March 23	600	do	
Woods and Forests	A. Paré	Superintendent	1867, November 2	1,600	do	
	Victor Derome	Clerk	1872, October 7	1,000	do	
	T. P. Morin	Clerk	1875, March 23	700	do	
Accounts	John V. Gale	Accountant and Cashier	1856, September 11	1,600	do	
	Is. Enoch Lepage	Assistant-Accountant	1874, January 7	1,000	do	
	Chas. A. Parant	Clerk	1874, November 27	700	do	
Jesuits' Estates, Crown Domain, Seigniory of Lauson & Beach Lots	L. L. Rivard	Superintendent	1868, Ju 16	1,600	do	
	L. D. Lemoine	Superintendent	1858, April 22	1,600	do	
	J. M. Turcot	Clerk	1876, February 17	850	do	
Land Sales	F. Keroack	Clerk	1875, October 7	800	do	
East Section	A. Dumais	Clerk	1882, February 10	600	do	
	Arthur Faucher	Clerk	1882, October 30	600	do	
Mines and Fisheries	D. C. Mackedie	Superintendent	1860, January 18	1,300	Commissioner of Lands.	
	Paul Picard	Draughtsman	1876, July 8	800	Order in Council.	
	J. N. Proulx	Sup'nt of Game Overseers.	1884, July 1	200	do	

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APPENDIX No. 1.—(Continued.)

RETURN of Officers, Clerks and Messengers in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

Branches.	Names.	Designation.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	By whom Appointed.	REMARKS.
	J. N. Proulx	Registrar	1871, May 27	1,000	Order in Council.	
	L. H. B. Garneau	Assistant-Registrar	1878, February 6	750	do	
Cadastre	F. M. Lachaine	Insp. of Cadastre Surveys.	1869, August 7	1,400	do	
	G. A. Varin	Secretary of the Cadastre.	1866, May 21	1,300	do	
	Chas. Chartré	Assist.-Sec. Cadastre	1876, July 25	900	do	
	L. N. Dufresne	Draughtsman	1874, November 25	730	do	
Office-keeper	J. Caron	Office-keeper	1876, May 23	400	Commissioner of Lands.	
Messengers	Jos. Fiset	Messenger	1878, January 17	460	Order in Council.	
	G. Rinfret	Messenger	1881, December 12	300	do	

Department of Crown Lands,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner.

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APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST of Crown Lands and Timber Agents, &c., showing the agency, residence, annual salary, date of appointment, and commission on land collections paid during the year ended 30th June, 1885.

Name of Agent.	Agency.	Residence.	Annual Salary.	Date of Appointment.	Commission paid during the year on Land Collections.	REMARKS.
Wm. Clark	Coulonge	Bryson	$800	30 January, 1883..	$281 92	
Robert Farley	Gatineau	Hull	800	13 August, 1869..	454 70	
J. A. Cameron, jr.	Petite Nation (part of)..	Thurso	800	16 April, 1875....	307 53	
Edwin Kemp, acting-agt.	Magog	Waterloo	400	20 Nov., 1883....	328 39	
C. Patton	St. François	Robinson	600	27 May, 1878.....	475 64	
A. Gagnon	Arthabaska	Arthabaskaville....	800	13 August, 1869.	507 12	
Jean Thos. Létourneau..	Chaudière	St. Joseph	600	15 April, 1880....	379 28	
J. E. Cayouette, sub-agt.	do	Ste. Claire	400	17 March, 1881....	.....	Receives no commission.
F. F. Gagnon	Grandville	Rivière du Loup....	800	29 Dec., 1881.....	290 94	
Geo. Sylvain	Rimouski	Rimouski	800	2 October, 1878...	200 00	
Wm. Maguire	Bonaventure	New Carlisle	600	9 April, 1883.....	311 73	
Octave Martin, sub-agt..	Bonaventure (part of)...	St. Alexis Matapedia	200	1 January, 1884 ..	.....	No commission allowed.
C. H. Duberger	Saguenay (part of).....	Tadousac	500	11 Sept., 1882....	132 98	
J. A. J. Kane	do do	Malbaie	400	7 August, 1883....	.....	No commission allowed.
J. O. Tremblay	Lac St. Jean.. (p. of.)	Chicoutimi	800	13 August, 1869...	200 00	
I. Dumais	Lac St. Jean.. (p. of.)	Roberval	400	17 Feb., 1877.....	199 43	
J. E. Boily	St. Charles	Quebec	600	1 Feb., 1880.....	176 25	
A. Dubord	St. Maurice	Three Rivers	1,200	13 August, 1869...	304 15	
J. B. Delfausse	L'Assomption (part of)..	Joliette	800	do ..	305 54	
C. J. Marchand	do & P. Nation (p. of)	Ste. Agathe des Monts	600	15 March, 1879...	236 90	
W. H. Annett	Gaspé (part of)	Gaspé Basin	400	11 October, 1877..	98 33	
Edmund Flynn	do do	Percé	250	27 July, 1882.....	.....	Sub-agent, no commission allowed.
L. Roy, senior	do do	Cap Chat	300	3 Feb., 1870.....	89 80	
E. Renault	Montmagny	Montmagny	800	5 Feb., 1873.....	195 98	
A. B. Filion	Petite Nation (part of)..	Grenville	550	20 Dec., 1872.....	502 51	
Jos. Comeau	Gatineau and Coulonge..	Maniwaki	400	27 May, 1882.....	255 76	
O. B. Kemp	Inspector	Waterloo	1,000	22 March, 1882...	.....	

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June 1885.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

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APPENDIX No. 3.

SPECIAL RETURN of Crown Lands and Timber Agents, &c., Agencies, date of appointment, annual salary and commission allowed, also employees attached to each agency, year ended 30th June, 1885.

Name.	Agency.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.	Commission on Land Returns.	REMARKS.
Didace Tassé.....	Lower Ottawa.....	30 July, 1884.....	$1,200	.....	Timber agent only.
J. P. Landry, Clerk...		1 March, 1874....	800	.....	
A. Dubord, Agent....	St. Maurice.....	26 March, 1859...	1,200	$97 40	Land and timber agent.
Wm. Lamb, Clerk....		2 Sept., 1861.....	800	.....	
John Poupore.....	Upper Ottawa.....	28 October, 1882.	* 2,600	No commission.	Timber agent only. The Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada in the collection of Slide Dues; the proportion of salaries, &c., to be borne by the General and Provincial Governments when decided.
C. S. McNutt, Assistant		13 April, 1858....	* 1,800		
J. Ritchie, Clerk		22 June, 1864....	* 1,400		
E. T. Smith, Clerk....		25 June, 1864....	* 1,000		
A. J. Russell, Jr., Draughtsman....		1 Sept., 1869.....	1,200		
John Darby, Clerk....		1 May, 1875.....	850		
Siméon C. Larose Clk.		10 August, 1875..	850		
James Slater, Clerk...		7 April, 1877.....	850		
W. J. Macdonald.....	Ottawa	28 October, 1882..	150	.....	Deputy Slide Master.
H. J. Chaloner, Agent	General Collector of Timber and Slide dues, Quebec.....	11 May, 1882.....	* †	No commission allowed.	The above remarks opposite the name of J. Poupore, also apply to this agent.
H. J. Miller, Assistant.		22 Sept., 1883....	* 1,200	.....	O. C. 17 September, 1883.
Pierre Miller, Clerk...		7 Nov., 1872.....	* 1,100	.....	O. C. 7 November, 1872.

* These salaries are paid by the Federal Government.

† Salary not yet settled.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

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APPENDIX No. 4.

LIST of Agents, &c., Jesuits' Estates, Seigniory of Lauzon, Crown Domain and Gold Mines, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

Name.	Nature of Agency.	Date of Appointment.	Commission and Salary paid during the year.	REMARKS.
			$ cts.	
Laurin, Jos.....	Crown Domain and Commuting Agent, Censive of Quebec, Superintendent Beach and Deep Water Lots, and Agent for Seigniory of Lauzon.....	1855, September 5, and 1868, January 3.....	510 40	Commission.
Varin, J. B.....	Collecting & Commuting Agent, Jesuits' Estates, District of Montreal.....	1840, April 1.....	506 78	do
Lottinville, F.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Cap de la Madeleine and Jesuits' Estates, City of Three Rivers.....	1855, June 1.....	121 04	do
Alp. Dubord.....	Collecting Agent, Seigniory of Batiscan (part of).....	1869, August 13..... ..	2 23	do
Massicotte, N. P....	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Seigniory of Batiscan (part of).....	1880, July 20.....	72 97	do
Huot, P.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Jesuits' Estates, District of Quebec.....	1868, January 3.....	1,005 74	do
H. J. J. Duchesnay.	Mining Inspector, Chaudière Division...	1878, February 4.	1,000 00	Salary.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

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APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of the number of acres sold, amount of sales, and amount of collections for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

Date.	Service.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sales.	Amount of Collections.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Twelve months to 30th June, 1885	Crown Lands	116,024	53,844 43	61,663 70
	Clergy Lands	3,870	2,050 56	3,027 23
		119,894	$55,894 99	$64,690 93

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the number of acres of Crown Lands alienated by Sales and Free Grants; also the number of acres conveyed and the number of acres for sale, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1885.

Year.	Acres sold.	Free Grants.	Acres surveyed.	Acres disposable.	—
1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1868	202,703	10,502	54,014	6,170,275	
1st Jan., 1869, to 30th June, 1870	151,103	8,051	538,256	6,549,477	
1st July, 1870, " 1871	163,056	21,302	120,498	6,485,617	
1st " 1871, " 1872	168,183	11,212	174,320	6,480,542	
1st " 1872, " 1873	125,622	7,130	57,584	6,406,374	
1st " 1873, " 1874	162,770	4,271	118,979	6,358,312	
1st " 1874, " 1875	88,200	4,015	28,453	6,294,550	
1st " 1875, " 1876	69,240	3,606	86,657	6,308,361	
1st " 1876, " 1877	78,329	5,790½	54,801	6,279,042½	
1st " 1877, " 1878	132,659	7,962½	57,610	6,259,777½	
1st " 1878, " 1879	176,910½	17,424½	68,876	6,208,326½	
1st " 1879, " 1880	123,443	9,027	179,961	6,325,578½	
1st " 1880, " 1881	173,392	7,041½	222,570	6,399,975	
1st " 1881, " 1882	214,367	7,901½	358,721	6,572,653½	
1st " 1882, " 1883	202,898	8,232½	117,335	6,539,160½	
1st " 1883, " 1884	132,491	6,099	285,987	6,769,901	
1st " 1884, " 1885	116,024	3,405	130,356	6,815,562	
Total	2,481,390½	142,972¾	2,654,978		

RECAPITULATION.

For sale 1st July, 1884		6,769,901 acres.
Deduct number of acres granted from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885 — By sales	116,024	
Free grants	3,405	119,429
		6,650,472
Add number of acres surveyed	130,356	
Also number of acres reverted to the Crown during the year from cancelled sales	34,734	
		165,090
For sale on 30th June, 1885		6,815,562 acres.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

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APPENDIX No. 7.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Return of Lands granted by Letters Patent from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.

Grants of and under 100 acres.		Grants above 100 and under 500 acres.		Grants of 500 acres and upwards, in virtue of transfers, &c.			Total number of grants.	Total number of acres.	Whether by gratuitous grant or sale.	Grand total of acres granted.	
No. of grants.	No. of acres.	No. of grants.	No. of acres.	No. of grants.	Names of Grantees.	No. of acres.					
546	38,853	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	546	38,853			
		236	39,192	....	.....	.....	236	39,192			
				1	Horace P. Dumais, Lac St. Jean.	594					
				1	do. do. do.	500					
				1	Alex. Fraser, Westmeath, Ont..	642					
				3		1,736					
							3	1,736			Acres.
										Granted to 30th June, 1884....	6,488,283
							785	79,781	Sale.	Granted from 1st July, 1884, to	
51	3,814	.....	.....		.....	.....	51	3,814	Gratuitous.	30th June, 1885.....	83,595
							836	83,595		Acres.....	6,571,878

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

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APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of Receipts of Department of Crown Lands for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1885.

		$ cts.	$ cts.
Woods and Forests			530,115 77
Crown Lands	Agriculture	49,081 73	
	Mineral	11,355 97	
	Fisheries, lands sold with Fishing Rights	1,226 00	
			61,663 70
Registration service			49 80
Location fees		85 00	
Registration fees		653 90	
Assignment fees		59 00	
Settlement certificate fees		1,146 31	
Inspection fees		1,058 80	
Patent fees		83 00	
Investigation fees		28 00	
			3,114 01
Clergy Lands			3,027 23
Jesuits' Estates			19,841 01
Crown Domain			14,423 12
Seigniory of Lauzon			2,400 94
Gold Mines			190 00
Fisheries.	Leases of Fishing Rights $5,336 00		
	Lands sold with Fishing Rights as above 1,226 00		
	$6,562 00		5,336 00
Game Licenses			25 10
Casual fees			6 36
Agents' disbursements—Refund			23 50
			$640,216 54
Suspense Account.			
Deposits			7,955 99
			$648,172 53

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of Department of Crown Lands for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Registration service		20,000 00
Survey of Lake Mistassini		1,500 00
Surveys		30,000 00
Jesuits' Estates		3,610 29
Crown Domain		411 01
Seigniory of Lauzon		399 81
Gold Mines		2,311 60
Agents' salaries		24,427 36
Agents' disbursements, travelling expenses	2,608 02	
do do bushranging	14,965 84	
do do inspecting lands	6,005 37	
		23,579 23
Postage		1,166 17
Commission to Agents		6,234 88
Woods and Forests		1,904 39
Crown instalments		184 80
Special service		2,035 60
Advertising		93 16
Law costs		125 00
Arbor Day		200 00
Game licenses		25 25
Fisheries		334 98
Old ledger accounts		4 00
Timber deposits		60 47
		$118,508 00
Suspense Accounts.		
Deposits	9,984 25	
Refunds	7,015 75	
		$17,000 00
		$135,508 00

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 10.

STATEMENT of Monies paid to Bushrangers during the year ended 30th June, 1885.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Upper Ottawa Agency:		
James McCool	730 00	
Mathias Joannis	960 70	
J. S. Poupore	671 70	
Andrew Grant	518 30	
Benj. Bainbridge	600 40	
		3,483 10
Lower Ottawa Agency:		
John A. Cameron	62 50	
James Currie	149 56	
Ed. Lessard	297 78	
A. B. Filion	328 45	
Joseph Bureau	150 00	
Eus. Joly	12 00	
		1,000 29
St. Francis Agency:		
P. W. Nagle	1,506 25	
E. J. Milne	95 50	
		1,601 75
Chaudière Agency:		
E. J. Milne	574 00	
J. E. Cayouette	137 00	
F. Morissette	21 20	
N. Audet	54 75	
J. A. Letourneau	182 00	
		968 95
Arthabaska Agency:		
Jeremie Demers	316 50	
Auguste Grenier	75 00	
Benj. Lachance	42 00	
		433 50
Montmagny Agency:		
Elie Chouinard	283 00	
Eusèbe Couture	374 29	
H. Lamontagne	216 00	
		873 29
Grandville Agency:		
Isidore Dubé	139 80	
François. Pelletier	284 99	
Lathus Pelletier	117 00	
H. Drapeau	62 50	
		604 29
Rimouski Agency:		
Dr. J. P. Pelletier	355 50	
Joseph Beaulieu	165 00	
Vital Roy	252 50	
Hilary Roy	351 00	
J. A. Puize	24 50	
		1,148 50
Carried forward		$10,113 67

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APPENDIX No. 10.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Monies paid to Bushrangers during the year ended 30th June, 1885.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		10,113 67
Bonaventure Agency:		
James Robertson	126 75	
François Giroux	101 50	
André Arseneau	47 50	
Pierre Cyre	20 00	
Amos Hall	57 50	
Jos. Doherty	17 50	
Octave Martin	173 00	
		543 75
Saguenay Agency:		
John McLaren	838 25	
J. A. Puize	623 00	
		1,461 25
Lake St. John Agency:		
Israel Dumais	5 00	
P. M. Lindsay	516 70	
Alphonse Laliberté	192 00	
Joseph Jean	283 50	
		997 20
St. Charles Agency:		
Joseph Bellenger	157 00	
Eugene O'Sullivan	707 23	
Joseph Bureau	70 64	
Ulric Gauvreau	65 50	
		1,000 37
St. Maurice Agency:		
J. B. G. Lajoie		391 10
Gaspé Agency:		
James Jones	129 00	
Albert Dugas	329 50	
		458 50
Total		14,965 84

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 10*a*.

STATEMENT of Monies paid to Bushrangers, on account of land inspections during the year ended 30th June, 1885.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Coulonge Agency:		
James McCool	207 50	
J. S. Poupore	126 00	
		333 50
Chaudière Agency:		
N. Audet	118 55	
J. A. Letourneau	376 00	
		494 55
Magog Agency:		
Robert Brack		77 00
Montmagny Agency:		
Eusèbe Couture	285 00	
John Langlois	113 50	
		398 50
St. Charles Agency:		
Eugene O'Sullivan	236 16	
Joseph Bureau	292 70	
		528 86
L'Assomption Agency and part of Petite Nation:		
J B. G. Lajoie	179 25	
Joseph Bureau	296 13	
		475 38
Lake St John Agency:		
Alphonse Laliberté		92 00
Gatineau Agency:		
Dr. Jos. Comeau	500 00	
C. Rouleau	40 00	
E. Corbeil	359 00	
R. W. Farley	107 00	
Maurice Brazeau	7 50	
J. B. Leduc	416 00	
John Johnson	137 75	
		1,567 25
Petite Nation Agency:		
A. B. Filion	1,241 41	
C. J. Marchand	131 28	
Jos. Bureau	325 19	
		1,697 88
Arthabaska Ageney:		
Jos. Bureau		50 00
St. Maurice Agency:		
J. B. G. Lajoie		275 45
Gaspé Agency:		
Albert Dugas		15 00
		$6,005 37

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 11.

LIST of Gamekeepers for the Province of Quebec, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

J. N. PROULX, Superintendent, D.C.L., Quebec.

(Under the authority of the Act 47 Vict., cap. 25, section 22.)

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Residence.	Agency.
John Poupore	June 10, 1884	Ottawa	Upper Ottawa Division.
D. Tassé	do	Montreal	Lower Ottawa "
A. Dubord	do	Three Rivers	St Maurice Agency.
Chs. Patton	do	Robinson	St. Francis "
O. B. Kemp	do	Waterloo	Magog "
Ant. Gagnon	do	Arthabaskaville	Arthabaska "
J. Thos. Lètourneau	do	St. Joseph	Chaudière "
Eug. Renault	do	Montmagny	Montmagny "
F. F. Gagnon	do	Rivière du Loup (en bas)	Grandville "
Geo Sylvain	do	Rimouski	Rimouski "
W. Maguire	do	New Carlisle	Bonaventure. "
Louis Roy	do	Cap Chat	Gaspé " (Western Section).
W. H. Annett	do	Gaspé Basin	" " (Eastern Section).
J. O. Tremblay	do	Chicoutimi	Lake St. John " " "
C. H. Duberger	do	Tadousac	Saguenay " " "
J. A. J. Kane	do	Malbaie	" " (Western Section).
J. E. Boily	do	Quebec	St. Charles. "
W. Clarke	do	Bryson	Coulouge " (Part of)
Robt. Farley	do	Hull	Gatineau " "
Is. Dumais	do	Roberval	Lake St. John " (Western Section).
J. B. Delfausse	do	Joliette	L'Assomption " (Part of)
Chs. J. Marchand	do	St. Agathe des Monts	L'Assomption et Petite Nation Agency (Part of)
E. Paquet	do	Hâvre-aux-Maisons	Iles de la Magdeleine Agency.
Jos. Comeau	do	Maniwaki	Gatineau and Coulonge " (Part of).
E. J. Milne	do	Lévis	Townships Colraine, Thetford, Broughton, Price, Adstock, Tring, Lambton, Forsyth, Aylmer.
J. E. Cayouette	do	Ste. Claire	Townships Frampton, Standon, Cranbourne, Ware, Langevin, Watford.
Eusèbe Couture	do	N. Dame de Buckland	Montmagny Agency (Western Section).
Elie Choulnard	do	St. Aubert	" " (Eastern Section).

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Lathus Pelletier	June 10, 1884	St. Arsène	Grandville Agency (Western Section).
Isidore Dubé	do	St. Epiphane	" " (Central Section).
Frs. Pelletier	do	St. Arsène	" " (Eastern Section).
Dr. J. P. Pelletier	do	Matane	Rimouski " (Central Section).
Vital Roy	do	St. Fabien	" " (Eastern Section).
Hilary Roy	do	St. Anaclet	" " (Western Section).
Jos. Beaulieu	do	Rimouski	Along the Intercolonial Railway.
Octave Martin	do	St. Alexis de Matapédia	Bonaventure " (Western Section).
James Robertson	do	New Richmond	" " (Central Section).
Amos Hall	do	New Carlisle	" " (Eastern Section).
Albert Dugas	do	Ste. Anne des Monts	Gaspé " (Western Section).
James Jones	do	Little Pabos	" " (Eastern Section).
Pierre Lindsay	do	Township Signay	Lake St. John " (Northern Section).
Joseph Jean	do	Grande Baie	" " (Eastern Section).
Alp. Laliberté	do	Township Normandin	" " (N.W., S.E., and Southern Sections).
John McLaren	do	Port au Persil	County of Saguenay Agency (west of River Sault-au-Mouton).
J. A. Puize	do	Mille Vaches	" " " (east of River Sault-au-Mouton).
Ulric Gauvreau	do	Valcartier	St. Charles Agency (Eastern Section).
Jos. Bellenger	do	N. D. des Anges	" " (Western Section).
S. J. Poupore	do	Allumette Island	Upper Ottawa Division (Western and N.W. Sections).
Jas. McCool	do	Ottawa	" " (Central and Southern Sections).
Mathias Joanis	do	Maniwaki	" " (N.E. Section).
Andrew Grant	do	Bristol	" " (Central and S.E. Sections).
Benj. Bainbridge	do	Wright	" " (S.E. Section)
J. A. Cameron	do	Thurso	Lower Ottawa Division (Western Section).
A. B. Filion	do	Grenville	County of Argenteuil.
Ed. Lessard	do	St. Jean de Matha	Counties of Terrebonne and L'Assomption.—Counties of Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm (parts of).
Dr. Wm. Ferron	do	St. Paulin	County of St. Maurice.
S. Boucher	do	Do.	" Maskinongé (part of).
J. B. G. Lajoie	do	Ste. Flore	" St. Maurice (Eastern Section).
P. W. Nagle	do	Sherbrooke	Counties of Richmond, Compton.—Beauce (parts of).
David Dragon	do	Paquetteville	Townships of Compton, Clifton, Auckland, Hereford.
Jérémie Demers	do	Stanfold	County of Arthabaska.
Auguste Grenier	do	Garthby	Counties of Wolfe, Drummond, and Megantic (part of).
Benj. Lachance	do	South Ham	" " " " "

(*Under the authority of the Act 47 Vict., cap. 25, section 18.*)

J. O. Goulet	June 12, 1882	Quebec	Cities of Quebec and Lévis and Banlieues, and County of Quebec.
J. Bolger	May 5, 1883	Do.	City and District of Quebec.
D. McCarthy dit Rosa	February 1, 1884	Do.	" " "

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APPENDIX No. 11.—*Continued.*

LIST of Gamekeepers for the Province of Quebec, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

(Under the authority of the Act 47 Vict., cap. 25, section 18.)

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Residence.	Agency.
Jos. Lambert	March 22, 1884	Three Rivers	City and District of Three Rivers.
Arthur Galy	June 12, 1882	Montreal	" " Montreal.
J. B. Seers	do	Do.	" " "
John Morris	do	St. Lambert	Counties of Chambly, Laprairie, and Napierville.
Chs Pépin	August 11, 1884	Montreal	" " " "
Paul Péloquin	July 20, 1882	Sorel	County of Richelieu.
Mathias Hurteau	June 12, 1882	Contrecœur	" Verchères.
Joseph Lesage	do	St. Léon	" Maskinongé.
Antoine Duchaine	do	St. Etienne des Grès	" St. Maurice, &c.
Jos. Thibault	do	St. Urbain	" Charlevoix and Montmorency (east of St. Tite).
Paul Duchesne	March 29, 1883	Malbaie	" " " (part of)
W. Dorion	June 12, 1882	Village L'Assomption	" Berthier and L'Assomption (parts of).
A. Fairbairn	do	Wakefield	" Ottawa.
G. Poirier	do	St. Zotique	" Soulanges (part of).
André Arseneau	do	St. Charles de Caplan	" Bonaventure (part of).
D. Bédard	do	Township Lochaber	Townships Buckingham and Lochaber.
C. Barbeau	do	Ottawa	" " "
J. B. Chevalier	do	St. Jean d'Iberville	Districts of Bedford, Iberville, and St. Hyacinthe.
Ths. Desroches dit Brien	do	Pointe-aux-Trembles	" Montreal.
François Duchesne	do	Godbout	County of Saguenay (part of).
Hospice Miville	June 12, 1882	English Bay	Anticosti Island.
J. F. Picotin	do	Drummondville	County of Drummond.
James Mohr	do	Quio	" Pontiac (part of).
David Raitt	April 28, 1879, O. C.	Lachute	" Argenteuil and Ottawa (part of).
David Baker	August 23, 1882	Dundee	" Huntingdon (part of).
Jos. Laurent	September 29, 1882	St. Francis	" Yamaska, &c.
Roger Hébert	October 26, 1882	Beauharnois	" Beauharnois (part of).
O. Lacoursière	December 19, 1882	St. Tite	" Champlain.
Ant. Dion	April 4, 1884	Isle Verte	Parish of l'Isle Verte.
Joachim Laberge	June 1, 1883	Chateauguay	Counties of Chateauguay, Beauharnois (parts of).
Peter Matheson	January 21, 1884	Township Whitton	Lake Megantic District.

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F. A. Poston	June 13, 1884	Levis	City and County of Levis.
Chas. Pepin	August 11, 1884	Montreal	Counties of Chambly, Laprairie, and Napierville.
Evremont Bernier	do	Cap St. Ignace	Parish of Cap St. Ignace.
John Nelson	August 29, 1884	Montreal	Province of Quebec.
Wm. Parker	do	"	" "
Geo. W. Abern	do	"	" "
Geo. H. Mathews	do	"	" "
W. H. Rintoul	do	"	" "
Jean Gauvreau, sr	August 30, 1884	Masham Mills	Townships of Masham, Oldfield, Onslow, Low, and Wakefield.
John Grondin	September 13, 1884	Le Baie du Fabre	County of Yamaska, &c.
Ls. Rocheleau	October 28, 1884	St. Esprit	Parishes of St. Esprit and Ste. Julienne.
John Kelly	November 4, 1884	Beauharnois	Counties of Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon.
Eugene O'Sullivan	" 10, 1884	Quebec	District of Quebec.
Elie St. Maurice	December 10, 1884	Ile Perrot	County of Vaudreuil.
Wm. Cosgrove	March 23, 1885	Hathaway	County of Pontiac and unsurveyed territory.
Alfred Letourneau	July 11, 1884	St Joseph (Beauce)	Chaudière Agency (N. E. part).
Ls. Nap. Audet	do	Lambton	" " (S. W. part).
H. Lamontagne	January 26, 1885	N. D. Aux. de Buckland	Montmagny Agency (part of).

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 12.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Return of Surveys from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.

Surveyors.	Surveys.	Cost of Survey.	Area.	Remarks.
Maltais, Jean	Township of Simon ..... part of	$ 342 00	1,200	
Bélanger, C. A.	" Restigouche ..... "	* 2,631 18	25,544	*Including cost of running 19½ miles of outlines and centre lines, $292.50.
Gastonguay, J. N.	" Wolfstown ..... "	222 20	1.500	
Garon, L. J. E.	" Bedard ..... "	* 1,950 45	20,149	*Including cost of running 6½ miles of centre lines, $97.50.
Legendre, F	" Price ..... "	* 604 50	3,574	*Including cost of verifying 7½ miles of interior lines, $112.50.
Ross, R. J.	Townships of Linière and Jersey ..... "	155 33	4,273	
Tremblay, J. O.	" Simard, Tremblay and Falardeau. "	* 1,146 19	8,755	*Including cost of running 5½ miles outlines and scaling 13 miles lakes, &c., $360.00.
Tremblay, A. du	Township of Racine ..... "	* 2,916 37	32,500	*Including cost of running 7⅞ miles outlines and scaling 35½ miles of river, $768.50.
Lachevrotière, T. C. de	" Bois ..... "	* 850 00	7,800	*Including cost of scaling 5½ miles of lakes and river, $105 00.
Mathieu, N. C.	" Preston ..... "	* 2,408 79	25,061	*Including cost of running 23½ miles of outlines, 6 miles of centre line and 23½ miles lake scaling, $1,147.50.
		$13,227 01	130,356	
Magrath, B.	" Low ..... "	892 45	.....	Verification survey.
Doucet, G. A.	" Demers ..... "	263 32	.....	Survey of Lake Grande Fourche.
Bignell, John	Townships of Price and Adstock	357 15	.....	Inspection of survey.
Lepage, J. B.	Exploration in County of Rimouski	333 00		
O'Sullivan, H.	Survey of part of the Townships of Ripon, Hartwell, and Mulgrave, and inspections in Counties of Ottawa and Temiscouata	963 26		
Winter, F	Township of Sydenham ..... part of	134 12	.....	Verification survey.
Fletcher, Orm.	Townships of Chesham and Ditton ..... "	717 29	.....	" "
Bignell, J. G.	" " "	150 65	.....	Inspection of survey.

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Legendre, F. O. A.....	Township of Adstock ....part of	2,589 70	.....	Verification survey.
Genest, F. X.....	Inspection of surveys in Townships of Simon, Simard, Tremblay and Falardeau	244 26		
Bureau, Jos.	Explorations in Counties of Bonaventure and Rimouski	1,393 97		
do	Explorations of part of the Township of Kiamica....	219 53		
Currie, Jas.....	Explorations in the Townships of McGill, Bigelow and Denholm	60 60		
Bureau, Jos.	Explorations in County of Joliette.....	187 17		
Lavergne, P. E.....	Township of Bellechasse, re-survey of part.....	607 11		
Morency, D. C.....	Inspection of surveys in Townships of Wendover, Hereford, Barford and St. Denis.....	265 40		
do	Inspection of surveys in various townships.....	1,456 18		
		$24,062 17		

130,356 acres subdivided into farm lots at a cost of 8 cents per acre.

N.B.—The foregoing quantities and amounts exhibit the surveys completed and paid in full, up to date, apart from the surveys in progress, on most of which advances have been made.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 12 (*a*).

STATEMENT of Surveys, shewing the Amount paid during the fiscal year, on Surveys completed and paid in full, as well as advances made on those still in progress.

Surveyors.	Surveys.	County.	Amount Paid.
			$ cts.
Tremblay, G. B. du	Township of Manicouagan	Saguenay	360 10
Bureau, Jos.	" Kiamica	Ottawa	219 53
do	Exploration in County of Joliette		187 17
Maltais, Jean	Township of Simon	Chicoutimi	127 30
do	" Ross	do	1,320 80
Garon, L. J. E.	" Bedard	Rimouski	1,650 00
Tremblay, A. du	" St. Hilaire	Chicoutimi	3,090 00
Bignell, J. G.	Townships of Ditton and Chesham	Compton	50 65
Fletcher, Ormd.	" " "	do	637 29
Roney, James	" Guigues and Duhamel	Pontiac	2,881 58
Talbot, P. C.	" Mousseau and Lynch	Montcalm	280 70
Genest, F. X.	" Simon, Simard, Tremblay and Falardeau	Chicoutimi	244 26
Ross, R. J.	" Linière and Jersey	Beauce	155 00
Langlois, Jean.	Township of Ashburton	Montmagny	250 00
Tremblay, Wm.	" Taillon	Chicoutimi	948 00
Bélanger, C. A.	" Restigouche	Bonaventure	705 58
Gastonguay, J. N.	" Wolfstown.	Wolfe	46 70
Magrath, B.	" Low	Ottawa	140 45
do	" Hull	do	130 00
Doucet, G. A.	" Demers	Témiscouata	57 92
Rainboth, E. J.	" Bouchette	Ottawa	500 00
O'Sullivan, H.	Inspection of surveys in Townships of Hartwell, Mulgrave, &c.	do	863 26
do	" " the Ottawa District		1,436 78
Morency, D. C.	" " various townships		1,193 37
do	" " " "		265 40
do	" " Townships of Guigues and Duhamel	Pontiac	150 00
Desmeules, J. C.	Townships of Saguenay and Callières	Saguenay and Charlevoix	877 94
do	Survey of the River Ste. Anne and its tributaries	Charvoloix	1,279 00
Legendre, F.	Township of Price	Beauce	242 90
Legendre, F. O. A.	" Adstock	do	500 00

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Lagnell, John	Townships of Price and Adstock, inspection of surveys	Beauce	297 15
Bureau, Jos	Exploration in Gaspesia and Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure		863 97
Lepage, J. B	" Counties of Gaspé, Rimouski and Bonaventure		646 50
Winter, F	Township of South Sydenham	Gaspé	134 12
Lachevrotière, T. C. de	" Bois	Portneuf	169 29
Mathieu, N. C	" Kiamica	Ottawa	835 80
do	" Preston	do	1,310 42
do	Townships of Marchand and de Salaberry	Ottawa and Terrebonne	200 00
Desmeules, J. C	Exploration of lands watered by the Rivers Ste. Anne, Malbaie, &c	Charlevoix	200 00
Lavergne, P. E	Township of Bellechasse	Bellechasse	607 11
Tremblay, J. O	Townships of Falardeau, Simard and Tremblay	Chicoutimi	223 67
do	Amount of account for Theodolite		200 00
Martin, J. A	Township of Lesage	Ottawa	1,901 70
Currie, James	" McGill, exploration in	do	60 60
Tremblay, A du	" Racine	Chicoutimi	646 77
Lachevrotière, T. C. de	" Bois	Portneuf	749 12
Burroughs, L. F	Amount of account for Folding Canoe		30 00
Shaw, S. J., & Co	" " a surveyor's chain		2 10
Sullivan, John	Block A, in County of Pontiac, additional amount allowed to chainbearer		30 00
			0,000 00

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 13.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of the Revenue collected during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

Amounts collected in the following Territories, viz :—			$ cts.	$ cts.
Upper Ottawa	by	John Poupore	328,732 31	
"	"	H. J. Chaloner	25,557 70	
				354,290 01
Lower Ottawa	"	D. Tassé		52,844 85
St. Maurice	"	A. Dubord		33,198 06
St. Francis	"	Chs. Patton		2,913 24
Arthabaska	"	Ant. Gagnon	4,804 98	
"	"	H. J. Chaloner	241 14	
				5,046 12
Magog	"	Edwin Kemp		88 36
Chaudière	"	J. T. Létourneau	12,638 11	
"	"	H. J. Chaloner	121 48	
				12,759 59
Montmagny	"	Eug. Renault		4,132 14
Grandville	"	F. F. Gagnon		3,550 41
Rimouski	"	Geo. Sylvain	11,210 00	
"	"	H. J. Chaloner	41 00	
				11,251 00
Bonaventure	"	Wm. Maguire		3,982 17
Gaspé	"	Louis Roy		2,955 95
"	"	W. H. Annett		2,084 87
Lake St. John	"	J. O. Tremblay	16,081 76	
"	"	H. J. Chaloner	212 42	
				16,294 18
Saguenay, east	"	C. H. Duberger	20,501 90	
"	"	H. J. Chaloner	23 16	
"	"	Geo. Sylvain	128 28	
				20,653 34
Saguenay, west	"	J. A. J. Kane	994 44	
"	"	H. J. Chaloner	59 06	
				1,053 50
St. Charles	"	J. E. Boily	3,007 74	
"	"	H. J. Chaloner	10 24	
				3,017 98
		Total		$530,115 77

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner

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APPENDIX No. 14.

GENERAL ST TEMENT of Timber, &c., and Amount accrued from Timber Dues, Ground Rents, and Bonus, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

NAMES OF AGENTS.	Areas under license renewed during the year.	Saw Logs.				White Pine.		Red Pine.		Elm.	
		White Pine 17 inches and over in diameter.	White Pine under 17 inches in diameter.	Spruce.	Hard Wood Logs.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
John Poupore	18,870	567,128	822,674	756	.....	24,808	1,298,321	763	32,369	.....	.....
D. Tassé	4,257	98,236	120,243	90,294	863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ant. Dubord	8,934	18,941	56,218	70,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chas. Patton	289	.....	8	22,118	792	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	100
Ant. Gagnon	213	605	2,228	68,208	.....	1	24	.....	.....	40	487
Edwin Kemp	.....	.....	.....	600	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. T. Létourneau	763	237	1,152	64,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	2,190
E. Renault	942	141	1,794	17,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F. F. Gagnon	1,101	.....	250	10,697	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	93
Geo. Sylvain	2,186	359	313	80,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Maguire	1,089	450	473	6,047	.....	120	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louis Roy	644	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. H. Annett	486	473	848	1,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. O. Tremblay	2,179	442	828	147,400	.....	229	5,607	1	32	.....	.....
C. H. Duberger	2,767	1,580	6,887	98,894	.....	189	2,648	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. A. J. Kane	103	62	1,085	6,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. E. Boily	422	43	176	36,538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	45,249	688,697	1,015,177	723,679	1,691	25,347	1,311,100	764	32,401	473	2,870

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APPENDIX No. 14.—*Continued.*

GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber, &c., and Amount accrued from Timber Dues, Ground Rents, and Bonus, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

NAMES OF AGENTS.	Spruce.		Tamarac.		Birch.		Cedar.		Ash.		Flat Timber.	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Lineal feet.
John Poupore			90	3,229							11,668	348,004
D. Tassé	1,200	28,583	3,751	55,184								
Ant. Dubord					1	47						
Chs. Patton			25	450	360	3,117	1	42				
Ant. Gagnon					246	3,887	12	276	385	6,038		
Edwin Kemp					7	159						
J. T. Létourneau					237	3,738						
E. Renault												
F. F. Gagnon												
George Sylvain												
Wm. Maguire					800	1,6030						
Louis Roy												
Wm. H. Annett												
J. O. Tremblay												
Geo. Duberger	230	11,129	2,000	48,000							1,230	23,487
J. A. J. Kane												
J E. Bolly					23	310						
	1,430	39,712	5,866	106,863	1,674	27,288	13	318	385	6,038	12,898	371,491

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NAMES OF AGENTS.	Boom Timber.		Small Cedar and Elm		Small Spruce.		Firewood.		White Birch.	Shingle Wood.	Hemlock Bark.
	Pieces.	Lineal feet.	Pieces.	Lineal feet.	Pieces.	Lineal feet.	Hard. Cords.	Soft. Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.
John Poupore	1,437	61,387									
D. Tassé			1,512	40,256	425	13,207	6	985			59
Ant. Dubord			1,800	57,696			915				150
Chs. Patton										2	
Ant. Gagnon	5	110								529	516
Edwin Kemp											10
J. T. Létourneau							133	228	388		
E. Renault			250	5,455							
F. F. Gaguon								43			
George Sylvain	110	5,200	200	5,233	14	140	100		1,182		
Wm. Maguire			75	1,400							
Louis Roy											359
W. H. Annett											
J O. Tremblay	152	3,508					407	348	129		
C. H. Duberger	188	8,260	65	813			115	23,126			
J. A. J. Kane							140	25			
J. E. Boily											
	1,892	78,465	3,902	110,853	439	13,347	1,816	24,755	1,699	531	1,094

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APPENDIX No. 14.—*Continued.*

GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber, &c., and Amount accrued from Timber Dues, Ground Rents, and Bonus, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885.

NAMES OF AGENTS.	Birch Bark.	Shingles.	Telegraph Poles.	Pickets.	Rails.	Knees.	Futtocks.	Railway Ties.	Floats.
	Cords.	M.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
John Poupore			106					7,959	
D. Tassé		440	592	1,200	4,480				900
Ant. Dubord								2,437	
Chs. Patton		100	19			6,456		14,305	
Ant. Gagnon					1,200			8,454	
Edwin Kemp									
J. T. Letourneau		221		318				21,295	
Eug. Renault				3,000	1,500				
F. F. Gagnon		64	7					12,000	
George Sylvain		60						2,841	
Wm. Maguire		285	90	10,000					
Louis Roy			3,399						
W. H. Annett									
J. O. Tremblay		830							
C. H. Duberger		406	1,107	460	3,450		591	459	
J. A. J. Kane	89		22		2,100				
J. E. Bolly		48			2,500			3,252	
	89	2,454	5,342	14,978	15,230	6,456	591	73,002	900

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NAMES OF AGENTS.	Interest.	Trepass.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rent.	Transfer Bonus.	Bonus.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
John Poupore	2,278 27	166 91	252,343 53	39,811 55	1,969 75	57,720 00	354,290 01
D. Tassé	1,652 79	1,142 90	40,414 91	9,080 75	553 50	.....	52,844 85
Ant. Dubord	548 04	.....	14,627 02	17,998 00	25 00	.....	33,198 06
Chs. Patton	.....	.....	2,333 74	579 50	.....	.....	2,913 24
Ant. Gagnon	.....	126 81	4,447 31	472 00	.....	.....	5,046 12
Edwin Kemp	.....	36 18	52 13	.....	.....	.....	88 36
J. T. Létourneau	5 74	66 35	4,528 09	1,526 41	.....	6,633 00	12,759 59
Eug. Renault	.....	.....	2,200 14	1,932 00	.....	.....	4,132 14
F. F. Gagnon	16 42	45 39	987 35	2,232 50	.....	268 75	3,550 41
George Sylvain	112 32	96 10	5,121 59	4,824 83	.....	1,096 16	11,251 00
Wm. Maguire	65 35	557 16	959 66	2,400 00	.....	.....	3,982 17
Louis Roy	129 20	.....	247 75	2,579 00	.....	.....	2,955 95
W. H. Annett	7 50	6 00	262 92	1,682 00	.....	126 45	2,084 87
J. O. Tremblay	31 41	415 99	9,677 53	4,383 00	17 00	1,769 25	16,294 18
C. H. Duberger	1,785 09	78 59	9,197 00	9,332 66	.....	260 00	20,653 34
A. J. J. Kane	.....	29 53	545 97	206 00	.....	272 00	1,053 50
J. E. Boily	45 69	4 04	2,123 59	844 66	.....	.....	3,017 98
	6,677 82	2,771 95	350,070 28	99,884 86	2,565 25	68,145 61	530,115 77

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 15.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Timber Manufactured each year since 1867, Trespass, Ground Rents, Bonus, Dues, &c.

Season of production.	Saw logs.		Square timber, white pine and red pine.		Birch, Elm, Maple, &c.		Small tamarac, pine, spruce, boom timber, and flat timber.		Knees, Futtocks, Ties, Pickets, &c.	Firewood, Lathwood, Bark, &c.	Interest and trespass.	Ground Rents.	Bonus.	Transfer Bonus.	Dues.	Total.
	Pine.	Spruce.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Lineal feet.	Pieces.	Cords.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1866-67	1,101,800	370,785	83,953	4,892,699	3,813	71,916	.....	.....	6,308	1,446	3,404.66	22,401.03	3,928.50	.....	65,381.77	95,115.96
1867-68	1,533,385	407,523.	44,256	2,453,975	2,694	43,104	.....	.....	2,643	1,105	2,823.27	55,055.06	74,894.97	.....	198,977.82	331,751.12
1868-69	1,514,806	386,947	67,198	3,590,416	4,858	94,954	.....	.....	22,680	1,156	7,208.37	64,089.20	22,518.37	1,584.00	267,468.08	362,868.02
1869-70	1,471,252	448,330	72,533	3,983,458	3,222	33,199	.....	.....	9,713	1,812	3,122.68	63,297.43	62,437.34	4,790.00	272,833.12	406,480.57
1870-71	1,609,852	369,676	94,657	5,017,439	2,345	46,372	.....	.....	53,423	4,351	4,102.44	86,783.01	56,191.81	4,686.00	292,989.42	444,752.68
1871-72	2,029,852	435,986	97,657	5,267,013	4,665	86,150	.....	.....	16,644	1,200	3,186.67	90,950.84	68,941.18	9,242.66	346,361.27	518,682.62
1872-73	2,243,714	890,388	80,976	3,138,229	8,628	147,815	.....	.....	148,105	7,428	32,906.06	97,220.37	31,385.93	5,384.00	361,080.5'	527,976.87
1873-74	2,387,868½	1,102,100	79,338	3,777,657½	31,741	829,582	.....	.....	169,682	5,003	15,280.21	90,565.04	3,259.50	15,361.00	408,169.12	532,734.87
1874-75	1,466,247	606,234	76,773	2,937,385	36,595	913,173	.....	.....	109,277	10,979	11,025.65	96,881.82	572.00	3,764.07	274,530.64	386,774.18
1875-76	1,183,976	781,819	111,529	5,453,890	32,758	722,332	.....	.....	60,587	18,244	10,686.72	94,588.07	.....	16,658.82	269,685.24	391,618.85
1876-77	1,176,642	832,794	80,898	4,004,052	14,064	262,237	.....	.....	105,023	2,873	10,915.20	85,385.12	.....	6,410.00	248,612.84	351,323.16
1877-78	1,032,880	797,440	65,838	3,247,243	6,735	191,777	.....	.....	123,273	3,347	8,684.01	87,558.04	448.00	526.00	217,664.04	314,880.09
1878-79	1,179,045	655,857	59,510	3,155,458	9,426	261,008	.....	.....	240,026	2,674	12,065.94	96,157.86	.....	3,219.75	231,437.89	342,881.44
1879-80	1,791,813	1,208,184½	33,605	1,596,243	5,722	144,517	19,986	582,949	209,202	4,602	7,611.48	94,633.90	132,774.25	4,548.88	303,950.25	543,518.76
1880-81	2,418,958	1,308,315	58,527	2,587,143	4,962	157,272	23,247	830,218	193,194	6,726	12,069.09	111,113.78	26,921.25	4,239.70	514,252.57	668,596.39
1881-82	2,611,986	1,418,635	81,797	4,038,135	5,152	126,238	47,640	1,082,750	501,335	8,218	17,006.21	94,424.68	2,055.00	3,441.48	567,815.97	684,743.34
1882-83	2,642,648	1,311,382	67,873	3,148,678	3,569	88,984	25,952	4,849,402	320,153	11,920	13,363.26	83,399.92	246.27	910.75	562,836.93	660,757.13
1883-84	1,705,565	723,679	26,111	1,303,501	9,841	183,089	19,121	574,156	118,983	29,984	9,449.77	99,884.86	68,145.61	2,565.25	350,070.28	530,115.77

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant Commissioner.

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APPENDIX No. 16.

SPECIAL RETURN of Surveyors, &c., at the different Cadastre Offices, year ended 30th June, 1885.

Names.	Designation.	Annual Salary.	REMARKS.
	MONTREAL.	$ cts.	
F. W. Blaiklock.....	Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	1,200 00	
G. A. Varin.....	Inspector	1,300 00	
	THREE-RIVERS.		
L. O. A. Arcand.....	Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	1,200 00	
	BONAVENTURE.		
L. J. Riopel.....	Director	1,200 00	Discontinued 30th June 1885.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 17.

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the superficies and number of Lots cadastrated by the Cadastre Offices of Montreal and Three Rivers, and by the surveyors who operated at a fixed price, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.

County.	Locality.	Superficial areas of Localities cadastrated.							Number of lots entered in the book of reference	Cadastrated by
		Acres.	Roods.	Perches.	Feet.	Arpents.	Perches.	Feet.		
Maskinonge	Decalonnes, Township	49,158							409	Ls. O. A. Arcand.
Brome	Bolton East, "	79,680							1,921	N. H. Greene.
do	Bolton West "									
Shefford	St. Valérien de Milton, Parish	26,664							529	W. W. O'Dwyer.
do	Ely, Township	66,400							937	M. Mitchell.
Argenteuil	Grenville, Township	59,904							686	J. E. MacMartin.
do	Grenville, Village	715							249	"
Joliette	Ste. Béatrix, Parish					22,236			317	A. Bourget.
do	St. Alphonse de Rodriguez	26,170							354	"
Stanstead	Magog, Township	38,943							2,082	F. Farnan.
Arthabaska	Horton (part), Township	19,482							287	J. N. Gastonguay.
do	Warwick, "	61,664							1,150	"
do	Stanfold (part) "	53,856							204	"
Stanstead	Hatley "	55,286							1,455	A. A. Batcheller.
Beauce	Lambton "	26,291							513	J. G. Bignell.
do	Aylmer "	29,070							421	"
Drummond	Durham "	66,880							1,163	H. B. Tourigny.
Ottawa	Aylwin "	44,781							494	J. Johnston.
Huntingdon	Dundee "	26,760							412	J. Sullivan.
Ottawa	Wells "	50,435							1,279	E. J. Rainboth.
	Totals	782,139							14,862	

Department of Crown Lands,

Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner.

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APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT of Total Expenditure, on account of Cadastre Offices, &c.; also for Surveys of Parishes, Towns and Townships, and expenses of the General Office for the management of same, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

		$ cts.	$ cts.
Montreal	Office		2,520 36
Three Rivers	do		1,510 93
Bonaventure	do		2,681 16
	SURVEYS—Parishes, Towns and Townships.		
Flav. Winter	Percé and Grand River	202 06	
Thos. Berlinguet	Ste. Félicité	76 50	
P. Geo. Roy	Barnston and Barford	500 00	
P. H. Dumais	St. Alexis, St. Esprit and St. Jacques	263 75	
C. S. Lepage	Magdalen Islands	1,125 00	
J. N. Gastonguay	Warwick	1,006 69	
do do	Horton	200 00	
Arthur Bourget	St. Alphonse and Ste. Beatrix	300 00	
P. Jobidon	Halifax	67 35	
John Johnston	Aylwin	444 60	
J. G. Bignell	Lambton, Eaton and Aylmer	745 00	
A. A. Batcheller	Hatley	600 00	
H. B. Tourigny	Durham	900 00	
P. A. A. Landry	Blandford, Bulstrode and Maddington	54 60	
do	Scaling of River Nicolet	23 40	
N. H. Greene	Bolton	200 00	
Eug. Fafard	L'Assomption and St. Roch des Aulnais	101 90	
do	Ste. Anne de Lapocatière	87 60	
P. P. V. du Tremblay	St. Urbain, Malbaie, Eboulements, &c	320 02	
F. O. A. Legendre	Shenley, North and South	350 00	
W. W. O'Dwyer	St. Valerien	377 30	
F. Farnan	Dunham, Cowansville and Sweetsburg	346 20	
			8,291 97
	Inspections and verifications of surveys	$3,409 07	
	Copies of plans	425 27	
	Copies of books of reference	455 89	
General Office	General expenses	705 33	
			4,995 58
			$20,000 00

E, E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June. 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT of the Gross Expenditure by the Department of Crown Lands, on account of the Cadastre.

Amount expended during year ended 31st December, 1866					$2,033 18	
do	do	six months ended 30th June, 1867			4,401 89	
						$ 6,435 07
do	do	year ended 30th June, 1868				6,963 56
do	do	do	do	1869		8,925 95
do	do	do	do	1870		12,733 51
do	do	do	do	1871		16,202 70
do	do	do	do	1872		20,000 00
do	do	do	do	1873		18,202 00
do	do	do	do	1874		26,148 95
do	do	do	do	1875		44,518 33
do	do	do	do	1876		56,100 21
do	do	do	do	1877		93,899 79
do	do	do	do	1878		100,000 00
do	do	do	do	1879		65,223 78
do	do	do	do	1880		65,618 66
do	do	do	do	1881		40,000 00
do	do	do	do	1882		41,960 00
do	do	do	do	1883		30,993 00
do	do	do	do	1884		36,000 00
do	do	do	do	1885		20,000 00
						$709,925 51

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 20.

STATEMENT showing the number of Letters, &c., received by the Department of Crown Lands from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.

Number of Letters received from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885	9,883
Number of Orders in Council received during same period.....	35

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 21.

RETURN of Extra Clerks, Draughtsman and Messenger employed in the Department of Crown Lands during the year ended 30th June, 1885.

Name.	Designation.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
J. N. Proulx.....	Secretary to the Commis C. L.	1883, Aug. 3.	$100 per annum....	
M. J. Morrison...	Stenographer and Secretary to Commis'r C. L.....	1884, Feb. 1.	$300 per annum	
M. J. Morrison.....	Clerk	1884, Feb. 1.	$420 per annum....	
W. H. Hatch.....	Clerk	1884, March 26.	$1.50 per diem	
J. Creighton.....	Clerk	1884, April 14.	$1.50 per diem	
Jos. Grenier.....	Clerk	1884, April 16.	$1.50 per diem	
Wm. Delaney.....	Clerk	1885, March 23.	$1.50 per diem	
James M. Hall.....	Clerk	1885, March 5.	$1.50 per diem	
Alfred Lacasse.....	Messenger.....	1883, Nov. 21..	$300 per annum....	
	CADASTRE BRANCH.			
Gustave Rinfret....	Draughtsman.....	1883, Dec. 1...	$300 per annum ...	

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 22.

STATEMENT of Colonization Roads in the Province of Quebec, together with the names and residences of the agents, the townships traversed by said Roads, the number of acres of land open for location on each, and the regulations and conditions under which Free Grants thereon are made.

TACHÉ ROAD.

GEO. SYLVAIN, Agent, Rimouski.
F. F. GAGNON, do Rivière-du-Loup (en bas).
EUG. RENAULT, do Montmagny.

.....acres open for location.

The Taché road, which is only partially constructed, begins in the township of Buckland, and traverses the township of Mailloux, in the county of Bellechasse, the townships of Montminy and Patton, in the county of Montmagny, the townships of Arago, Garneau, and Lafontaine, in the county of L'Islet, the townships of Chapais, Painchaud, Chabot and Pohenegamook, in the county of Kamouraska, the townships of Armand, Demers, Hocquart and Raudot, in the county of Temiscouata, the townships of Bédard, Chénier, Duquesne, Macpès, Neigette, Fleuriau, and part of the township of Cabot, in the county of Rimouski, where it joins the Matapedia road.

MATAPEDIA ROAD.

GEO. SYLVAIN, Agent, Rimouski.
WM. MAGUIRE, do New Carlisle.

12,353 acres open for location.

This road commences in the parish of Ste. Flavie, on the River St. Lawrence, in the county of Rimouski, and connects with the east end of the Taché road, in the township of Fleuriau, and passes thence (occasionally intersecting the Kempt road),

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through the township of Cabot, the seigniory of Lake Matapedia, and the townships of Lepage and Casupscull, in the county of Rimouski, and the townships of Assemetquagan and Ristigouche, to the mouth of the Matapedia, in the county of Bonaventure.

KEMPT ROAD.

GEO. SYLVAIN, Agent, Rimouski.
WM. MAGUIRE, do New Carlisle.

17,219 acres open for location.

The Kempt road commences on the river Restigouche, in the township of Restigouche, traversing that township and the township of Assemetquagan, in the county of Bonaventure, the townships of Casupscull and Lepage, the seigniory of Matapedia, the township of Cabot and the seigniory of Metis, in the county of Rimouski, to the river Metis, on the river St. Lawrence.

MATANE AND CAP CHAT ROAD.

GEO. SYLVAIN, Agent, Rimouski.
L. ROY, do Cap Chat.

1,723½ acres open for location.

This road commences at St. Jérôme, in the seigniory of Matane, in the county of Rimouski, and passes along the shore of the river St. Lawrence, through the townships of St. Denis, Cherbourg, Dalibaire, and Romieu, in the said county, and the township of Cap Chat to St. Anne, in the county of Gaspé.

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WARE AND LANGEVIN ROAD.

J. T. LÉTOURNEAU, Agent, St. Francis, Beauce.

.....acres open for location.

The Langevin road traverses portions of the townships of Ware and Langevin.

MAILLOUX ROAD.

EUG. RENAULT, Agent, Montmagny.

8,800 acres open for location.

This road starts at a point on the Taché road, in the township of Mailloux, traverses said township and the townships of Roux, Bellechasse and Daaquam, in the county of Bellechasse.

TEMISCOUATA ROAD.

F. F. GAGNON, Agent, Rivière-du-Loup (en bas).

15,434 acres open for location.

The Temiscouata road commences at Rivière-du-Loup, running through the townships of Whitworth and Armand, and the seigniory of Temiscouata, to the province line.

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ELGIN ROAD.

EUG. RENAULT, Agent, Montmagny.

2,400 acres open for location.

The Elgin road, in the county of L'Islet, commences at the river St. Lawrence, at Port Joly, in the seigniory of Port Joly, and thence passes on the division line between the townships Fournier, Ashford, Garneau, Lafontaine, Casgrain and Dionne, intersecting the Taché road on the line between the townships of Garneau and Lafontaine.

LAKE ST. JOHN ROAD.

J. E. BOILY, Agent, St. Roch, Quebec.

15,458 acres open for location.

The Lake St. John road starts from the township of Tewkesbury, in the county of Quebec, and passes through the township of Cauchon and the unsurveyed lands of the Crown, also through the township of Metabetchouan, to the village of Metabetchouan, in the county of Chicoutimi.

MARITIME ROAD (SOUTH SHORE).

W. H. ANNETT, Agent, Gaspé Basin.
LOUIS ROY, do Cap Chat.

18,553 acres open for location.

The Maritime road, south shore, beginning at and passing through the seigniory of Ste. Anne des Monts, traverses the townships of Tourelle, Christie, Duchesnay.

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the seigniory of Mont Louis, Taschereau township, la Madeleine seigniory, township Denoue, Grande Vallée des Monts seigniory, township of Cloridorme, the seigniory of l'Anse de l'Etang and the township of Sydenham as far as the township of Fox, all in the county of Gaspé.

MARITIME ROAD (NORTH SHORE).

C. H. DUBERGER, Agent, Tadoussac.

10,811¼ acres open for location.

The Maritime road, north shore, starts from the river Noire, which separates the township of Callière from the seigniory of Mount Murray, in the county of Charlevoix, and traverses the said township of Callière and the townships of Saguenay, Tadoussac, Bergeronnes, Escoumains and Iberville, in the county of Saguenay, thus running along the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, as far as the west line of the seigniory of Mille Vaches, in the county of Saguenay.

CONDITIONS OF FREE GRANT LOCATIONS ON COLONIZATION ROADS.

1st. The locatee is to proceed to and occupy at once the land assigned to him. Should he not do so within one month of the date of his ticket, or should he abandon the land after having been placed on it, he will be considered as having lost all claim to receive the land.

2nd. He is required to clear and place under crop twelve acres of the land located within four years of the date of his ticket, to build a house, and to reside on the land until his settlement duty is performed. When this is completed, he will be entitled to his patent.

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3rd. If under the necessity of being temporarily absent from his location, he will apply to the resident agent, stating the length of his intended absence, and the reason for it, which will be entered on the agent's book, if the reasons for absence seem sufficient. Should he absent himself without permission to do so, or should he remain away longer than authorized, he will be considered as having forfeited his location.

4th. Any assignment of or attempt to assign the ticket or location, without the previous knowledge and approval of the agent, will also be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the locatee or assignee.

5th. In all cases of abandonment of location, the located land will be considered immediately open for new location or sale.

No location will be allowed for more than 100 acres to one individual.

NOTE.—The system of Free Grants in this Province (with the exception of grants not exceeding ten acres for schools, town hall, etc., and grants not exceeding fifty acres for places of of public worship, and one hundred acres for model or industrial farms) is confined by law to and set apart for that purpose on each side of the colonization roads mentioned in the foregoing statement.

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APPENDIX No. 23.

STATEMENT showing the names of the Colonization Roads, the names of the Agents, and the number of Locations issued on said Roads, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885, inclusive, &c.

Roads.	Agents.	Locations issued.	No. of acres.	Locations annulled.	No. o acre s.
Taché.....	G. Sylvain, F. F. Gagnon, E. Renault	22	2,012	3	298
Temiscouata.....	F. F. Gagnon.....	1	100	.....	.....
Matapedia.....	Geo. Sylvain and Wm. Maguire...	4	369	.....	.....
Kempt.....	do do do	.....	.....	1	100
Matane and Cap Chat..	Louis Roy and Geo. Sylvain.....	7	548	1	66
Elgin.....	Eug. Renault	1	100	.....	.....
Etchemin.	J. T. Létourneau	.....	.....	1	58
Mailloux.	Eug. Renault.....	2	100	.....	.....
Ware and Langevin ..	J. T. Létourneau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John	J. E. Boily.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maritime (south shore)	W. H. Annett and L. Roy	1	100	.....	.....
Maritime (north shore)	C. H. Duberger.....	1	76	.....	.....
Kennebec.....	J. T. Létourneau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	39	3,405	6	522

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 24.

CONDITIONS OF LAND SALES.

NOTE.—These conditions are comprised in the following form of receipt which is given to each purchaser of public lands, under settlement regulations.

CROWN LANDS AGENCY.

No.

$ 18

Received from the sum of

being the first instalment of one-fifth of the purchase money of acres of land contained in lot No. in the range of the township of P.Q., the remainder payable in four equal annual instalments with interest from this date.

This sale, if not disallowed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, is made subject to the following conditions, viz.: The purchaser to take possession of the land within six months from the date hereof, and from that time continue to reside on and occupy the same, either by himself or through others, for at least two years, and within four years at furthest from this date, clear, and have under crop a quantity thereof in proportion of at least ten acres for every one hundred acres, and erect thereon a habitable house of the dimensions of at least sixteen by twenty feet. No timber to be cut before the issuing of the patent, except under license, or for clearing of the land, fuel, buildings, and fences; all timber cut contrary to these conditions will be dealt with as timber cut without permission on public lands. No transfer of the purchaser's right will be recognized in cases where there is default in complying with any of the conditions of sale. In no case will the patent issue before the expiration of two years of occupation of the land, or the fulfilment of the whole of the conditions, even though the land be paid for in full. Subject, also, to current licenses to cut timber on the land, and the purchaser to pay for any real improvements now existing thereon, belonging to any other party. This sale is, moreover, subject to the provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1880 and its amendments; also to the reserve of pine timber, in conformity with the Act 45 Vic., chap. 10.

AGENT.

CAUTION.—If the Commissioner of Crown Lands is satisfied that any purchaser of public lands, or any assignee claiming under him, has been guilty of any fraud or imposition, or has violated or neglected to comply with any of the conditions of sale, or if any sale has been made in error or mistake, he may cancel such sale, and resume the land therein mentioned, and dispose of it as if no sale thereof had been made. (*See 20th sec. Act 32 Vic. chap. 11, and amendments.*)

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APPENDIX No. 25.

STATEMENT showing the number of miles of Verification Survey effected by JOSEPH LACHAINE, P. L. S., also corrections made to certain cadastres of the province, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.

Verification,	townships of Bulstrode, Blandford and Maddington	87	miles.
"	part of townships of Bolton and Stukely	15	"
"	township of Dunham	75	"
"	parish of Ste. Emmélie, county of Joliette	32	"
"	" Ste. Beatrix, " "	23	"
"	" St. Alphonse, " "	40	"
"	township Warwick	80	"
"	" Shenley	42	"
"	" Grenville	76	"
"	" Bolton	75	"

New cadastre of the parish of Ste. Pudentienne, viz.:—re-survey and rough plans.

New cadastre of Lochaber township and Augmentation, viz.:—re-survey and rough plans.

Corrections to the cadastre of Lavaltrie, county of Joliette, three lots corrected; and to the cadastre of Stoneham, three lots corrected, and scaling of three miles of the Huron river.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 26.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR OF CADASTRE OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CADASTRE OFFICE,
Montreal, 16th October, 1885.

E. E. TACHÉ, Esq.,
Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,

Agreeably to your letter of the 14th instant, I beg to forward for your information the following report upon the amount of work performed in carrying on the duties of the Cadastre Office, at Montreal, during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1885.

Special surveys and verifications for the correction of errors and omissions in the cadastres of the following counties, parishes and towns were made, reported upon and corrected.

MONTREAL.

In St. Antoine and St. Mary's Wards, nine numbers were measured, verified and corrected.

COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA.

In the parish of Sault-au-Recollet, four lots were verified and corrected.

COUNTY OF LAVAL.

In the parish of St. François de Sales, two lots were verified and corrected.

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

A rough plan of the whole parish of St. Joseph de Chambly was prepared in accordance with my recent survey of the parish, and the position of the farms and rivers correctly laid down.

In the parish of Longueuil, twenty-one lots were surveyed, corrected and reported upon.

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

In Ste. Justine de Newton, two lots were surveyed and corrected.

In Très-Saint Rédempteur, three lots were verified and corrected.

In Ile Perrot, fifteen lots were surveyed, corrected and reported upon.

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County of St. Hyacinthe.

In the village of La Providence, two lots were measured and corrected.

In St. Barnabé. three numbers were corrected.

In Notre Dame de St. Hyacinthe, two numbers were also measured and corrected.

County of Brome.

In the township of East Farnham, twelve lots were verified and corrected.

County of Missisquoi.

Town of Farnham, a special examination of the whole cadastre was made, and over fifteen hundred numbers verified with the Secretary-treasurer's books.

County of Yamaska.

A special survey, plan and report were made of a part of St. Thomas de Pierreville, namely, the concession of the "Grand Côteau," and the 2nd and 3rd ranges of the Abenaquis Indian Reserve. Also, a re-survey of nearly the whole of the parish, composed of about forty-eight miles of roads traversed, the names of the present proprietors, and the dimensions of the farms ascertained, in order to make a verification and comparison with the present cadastre.

In addition to the above-mentioned work, copies of the following cadastral plans, and extracts from the books of reference were made, and remain of record in the office.

The township of Dunham and the villages of Sweetsburgh and Cowansville, in the county of Missisquoi; parishes of St. Zotique and St. Polycarpe, in the county of Soulanges; and the parishes of St. Cyprien, St. Edouard and St. Patrice de Sherrington, in the county of Napierville.

The usual duties of the office were also carried on uninterruptedly, in doing which ninety-seven letters were written and eighty-nine received.

The whole respectfully submitted by,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. BLAIKLOCK, *P.L.S.*

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APPENDIX NO. 27.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR OF CADASTRE OFFICE, THREE RIVERS.

CADASTRE OFFICE,

Three Rivers, 30th June, 1885.

E. E. TACHÉ, ESQ.,
Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed report and general statement of the work performed by the Cadastre Office of Three Rivers, from the 1st July, 1884, to the 30th June, 1885.

Conformably to the verbal instructions received from L. J. Riopel, Esq., director of the Cadastre of the county of Bonaventure, I left Three Rivers on the 23rd June, 1884, for Matapedia, this place having been chosen as the starting-point of my survey.

I made a survey of the first range of Ristigouche and part of range Matapedia, as far as the north-west line of the property of the Ristigouche Salmon-Club, between Nos. 5 and 6, in order to complete the cadastre of the part to be traversed by the projected *Baie des Chaleurs* Railway. I plotted the rough plan and submitted it to the inspection of the proprietors on the 30th of October, 1884.

I continued operations in the township of Mann, cadastring the first Ristigouche range, the Indian reserve, the Fraser block, and the River du Loup and Pointe du Chêne ranges. After having completed the rough plan, I had it inspected by the proprietors on the 31st October, 1884.

Besides the work above mentioned, I made a scaling of part of the River Matapedia, from the north-west line of the Ristigouche Salmon-Club property, down to its junction with the River Ristigouche, and from this point, I scaled this last river, passing through the townships of Ristigouche and Mann, and that part of the seigniory of Shoolbred, situate east of the River Nouvelle, where I connected with the scaling I made last year, in the east part of Shoolbred.

I also scaled the River Nouvelle, from Kerney's bridge to the upper bridge, and the islands in the said river; the River *du Loup*, from its mouth on the River Risti-

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gouche to the Irishtown range; the *Grand Ruisseau* or Kempt River, besides the roads and water-courses in these three townships, a total length of 147 miles and 69 chains, and comprising 1,475 courses or stations.

In compliance with your instructions, dated the 28th July, 1884, I went to New-Carlisle, in the county of Bonaventure, where, as requested, I verified the exterior lines of the Common comprised in the said township. I then prepared a plan of my survey and transmitted it to your department on the 4th September last.

During the same time, and according to the verbal instructions of Mr. Riopel, I made a scaling of the shore of the *Baie des Chaleurs*, from the north-east point of the said Common of New-Carlisle, east as far as the south-west line of Jesse Caldwell's property. I made a plan and report which were transmitted to Mr. Riopel on the 25th August following.

In conformity with the instructions of the director, dated the 19th September last, I returned to New-Carlisle, and made a survey of the ground on which the gaol, court-house and town-hall stand, and also of the lots No. 7 and 8, with their subdivisions of the 1st range, on the Bonaventure River, in the township of Hamilton. After having prepared the plan, with a list of the names of the proprietors, I sent them to the director on the 16th of October last.

In compliance with your instructions of the 13th September last, I made a copy of the tracing of the township of Carleton, giving the names of the proprietors as well as of the occupants of the lots belonging to the succession of the late John Meagher. This copy was sent to your department on the 18th of the same month.

At the end of December I returned to Three Rivers, and started again for Matapedia on the 22nd June inst. While in Three Rivers, agreeably to your instructions of the 31st October, I completed the survey of the township of Decalonnes, county of Maskinonge, plotted the rough plan and submitted it to the inspection of the proprietors on the 22nd and 23rd of March last. I then prepared the official plan and wrote out the book of reference, which were transmitted to you on the 9th instant.

This township contains 409 lots or parcels of land covering an area of 48,158 acres.

In making that survey, I was obliged to scale the road south-west of the discharge of Lake Sacacommi, Lake Lambert, and Lake Bélanger, and the range lines, a distance of 36 miles and 17 chains, comprising 173 courses or stations. This is the last township which remained to be cadastred in the county of Maskinonge.

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Conformably to your instructions of the 16th April last, I made an inspection of lot No. 27 in the 5th range of the Augmentation of Acton, in order to ascertain the value of the improvements thereon effected by parties residing in the seigniory of Nicolet, of which I sent a report to you on the 23rd of the same month.

At Mr. Riopel's request, I made copies of the plans of the townships of Ristigouche and Mann, upon which I wrote the names of the occupants of the lots, and transmitted them to your department the 15th of this month.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. O. A. ARCAND, P.L.S.

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SYNOPTICAL STATEMENT of the work performed by the Cadastre Office of Three Rivers from the 1st of July, 1884, to the 30th of June, 1885.

LOCALITY.	English measure. Areas cadastrated.			Number of lots entered in the book of reference.	Length in miles of the scaling of roads, rivers, &c.	Date of closing.	Date of transmission.	REMARKS.
	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.					
County of Maskinongé :								
Township of DeCalonnes, comprised in the parish of St. Alexis.....	49158	.....	.....	409	36.17	1885 24th March	1885 9th June.	
Totals.....	49158			409	36.17			

Three Rivers, 30th June, 1884.

L. O. A. ARCAND,
P. L. S.

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REPORTS OF SURVEYS.

APPENDIX No. 28.

SURVEY OF PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PRESTON.

St. Jerome, 24th March, 1884.

E. E. Taché, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

Sir,

In conformity to instructions from your Department, dated 14th November, 1882, I have the honor to transmit to you the following report concerning the survey of part of the township of Preston:—

Retracing of the South Line.

I retraced the south line of the said township, beginning at the 26th mile-post, at the southwest angle of Addington, as far as the northwest angle of Hartwell, planting duly marked range-posts at every distance of 80 chains 80 links all along the line. I also, in this retracing, established the position and the direction for a distance of a few chains of the range-lines of the said township of Hartwell, for which I refer to my field-notes.

West Line of the Township.

I traced the west line of the said township on the course true north, variation 8° 54′. On this line the land is somewhat mountainous and rocky, the soil good and covered with maple, birch, hemlock and spruce.

North Line.

From the northwest corner of the township to Lake Long the land is uneven and rocky, and the prevailing wood is maple; but on the east side of the said lake the land is quite unfit for cultivation, being exceedingly mountainous and rocky, but rich in pine and spruce of small size.

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LINE BETWEEN THE 1ST AND 2ND RANGES.

The land is mountainous and rocky on both sides of the line between the 1st and 2nd ranges, from lot No. 1 to No. 8 inclusive. These lots are covered with hardwood. From lot No. 9 to 18 inclusive the land is slightly hilly, the soil light and the timber mixed. From lot 19 to Little Whitefish Lake the land is very mountainous and rocky, the soil good, and the timber mixed.

LINE BETWEEN THE 2ND AND 3RD RANGES.

From lot No. 1 to lot 10 inclusive, the land is mountainous and rocky, the soil light, the timber mixed. From lot 11 to lot 16 inclusive, the land is very hilly and covered with hardwood. From lot 17 to lot 22 inclusive, the land is very even, the soil light and the wood mixed. From lot 23 to the central line, the land is mountainous and rocky and of little value for agriculture, but rich in timber of various kinds.

LINE BETWEEN THE 3RD AND 4TH RANGES.

From lot 13 on the north side of Lake *Barrière* or Simon, to lot No. 16 inclusive, the land is very level and the soil very sandy. On lots 13, 14 and 15 in the 4th range, which form part of the farm of Mr. Edwards, there are about one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, with buildings thereon erected, at a short distance from Lake *Barrière*. From lot 17 to lot 32 inclusive, the land is mountainous and rocky, the soil good and the timber mixed. From lot 32 to lot 35 inclusive, the land is hilly and rocky and the soil light. From lot 36 to lot 44 the land is very mountainous and rocky, the soil light, and the wood mixed.

LINE BETWEEN THE 4TH AND 5TH RANGES.

The lots on both sides of this line are generally very hilly, even mountainous and rocky; the soil sandy, timber chiefly hardwood.

LINE BETWEEN THE 5TH AND 6TH RANGES.

From lot 28 to Lake Long the land is very mountainous and rocky, the soil sandy, the timber softwood.

LINE BETWEEN THE 6TH AND 7TH RANGES.

From lot No. 55 to lot No. 48 inclusive, the land is very mountainous and rocky, the soil good and richly timbered with hardwood.

CENTRE LINE.

All along this line, the land is mountainous and rocky; there are even several mountains covered with pine and spruce, especially west of Little Whitefish Lake.

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I beg to remark, in conclusion, that in the third range, at the Red Pine Fall on the Nation River, there is a fine water-power already taken up.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. C. MATHIEU, P. L. S.

APPENDIX No. 29

SURVEY OF PART OF TOWNSHIP BOIS.

DESCHAMBAULT, 13th November, 1884.

To the Honorable
THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you a report of my survey of part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges of the township of Bois, in the county of Portneuf, conformably to the instructions addressed to me on the 3rd September, 1883.

I proceeded with a party of men, provisions, instruments and baggage, to the post planted in the central line in the 2nd range, ten links northwest of the River Pierre; from there I chained and scaled the said river, going northwest, as far as the northwest line of the said township, laid down by J. P. Dery in 1870. While making this scaling, I planted division and alignment posts on each side of the river for lots of thirteen chains in width, to serve for the 1st and 2nd ranges of the said township.

From the post planted on the said central line, inscribed 2nd and 3rd ranges, I ran a line astronomically North 45° East, which I prolonged and chained towards the northeast to its intersection by the northeast line of the township, subdividing it into farm lots, by planting division and alignment posts at every distance of thirteen chains.

I then went to the post on the central line inscribed 3rd and 4th ranges, and from that point ran a line between the 3rd and 4th ranges to the northeast line of township, subdividing as I went along into farm lots, by planting division and alignment posts at each distance of thirteen chains.

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The lands so surveyed and laid out are not really so advantageous for colonization as those which I surveyed in the same township last year. Nevertheless, they are sufficiently fit for cultivation to be sold before long, on account of their proximity to the railway now being built. The soil, chiefly composed of yellow and grey earth, is stony and in some places very rocky. The aspect of the township is generally mountainous, and about two-thirds of the lots bordering on the River *à Pierre* will be sufficiently advantageous, especially those in the northeast part of the township.

The timber is throughout of good quality, the prevailing kinds being yellow birch, white spruce, balsam, and white birch ; some maple is also to be found on the third and fourth ranges.

The best way to develop the resources of this township, and to settle it, is to wait until the Lake St. John Railway, now in course of construction, reaches these ranges, an event which cannot be long delayed, for the road will certainly be built as far as or very near the River *à Pierre*, this fall.

The River *à Pierre* is a rapid stream, with a very rocky bed, and, passing frequently over abrupt declivities, presents some fine falls, suitable for milling or manufacturing purposes.

The area of land subdivided into farm lots is 10,814 acres.

The whole humbly submitted,

T. C. DE LA CHEVROTIÈRE, P.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 30.

RE-SURVEY OF PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BELLECHASSE.

QUEBEC, 7th November, 1884.

E. E. TACHÉ, ESQ.,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

SIR,

In conformity to instructions issued from your department, over your signature, dated the first of August last, authorizing me to make a re-survey of a part of the township of Bellechasse, in the county of Bellechasse, I have the honor to make the following report:—

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On the second of August last, immediately after the receipt of my instructions, I began making preparations, and as soon as these were completed, I repaired to the scene of my operations with the least possible delay, not, however, without encountering some considerable difficulties.

After completing the engagement of my men at St. Magloire, I proceeded with them to the division line between the townships Roux and Bellechasse, at its eastern extremity, that is to say, to its starting point at the division line between the townships Rolette and Panet on the eastern side, and Roux and Bellechasse on the west. At this place, I found the post of first survey broken, thrown down, rotten and covered with earth and moss, and replaced it by a large sound square post, bearing the same inscription.

I established the variation of the magnetic needle, which, by my astronomical observations, I found to be seventeen degrees, thirty minutes west. I should not forget to tell you that the necessity of the re-survey which I have just done was very much felt, in consequence of the disappearance of the majority of the divisional posts, and also of the pickets of alignment, which could not be found even after careful search.

I must add that it was with great satisfaction that the settlers saw this re-survey carried out, and they have expressed their gratitude therefor to your department, and to their representative, Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, who kindly recommended this work, as well as many others due to his good-will and interest in colonization, and also to his good influence. On this subject, I take upon myself to state that, having passed over the part of the road which was built in the course of last summer, in the third range of Bellechasse, I am contrained to bear this testimony in regard of those who conducted the work, that it is built with remarkable care.

I here take occasion to bring to your notice the importance of this road already begun, as its continuation will offer an outlet to the settlers who have already so courageously commenced clearings on the 2nd and 3rd ranges of Bellechasse, in the neighborhood of the by-road (*route*) open on the 2nd range, between the lots twenty-five and twenty-six.

In order to follow my instructions, I proceeded to renew or retrace the chaining and scaling of the line of division between the townships of Roux and Bellechasse, on the full breadth of those townships, and also of the chaining and scaling of the 1st and 2nd ranges of this township from the Mailloux road to the line between Bellechasse and Langevin, on which I placed new lot-posts, pickets of alignment,

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etc., the old ones, as I have already stated, having for the most part disappeared through decay.

I also did some chaining on the Grand Mailloux line, and also of the depth of the ranges, as the whole appears by my notes of survey and journal.

The soil, in the part which I traversed, is generally the same as in the township Roux, being a yellow, grey and black earth, while the country is not so uneven, but generally more level or gently sloping.

The principal rivers of any importance which I crossed are the rivers *aux Orignaux* and *Bric*. On the latter, at the Grand Mailloux line, a Mr. Lamontagne is at present engaged in some extensive operations in changing the site of his saw and grist-mills, by transporting them from one side of the river to the other, and in slightly varying the actual course of the river with a view to the more advantageous working of his mills.

Fish are not abundant in these rivers, the principal kind being trout, which in the vicinity of the mills are found to be of a large size. They are also found in a small river crossing the first, second and third ranges, running through the Grand Mailloux line, on the last range in the vicinity of the line between this and the second range.

A stream which cuts the line between the first and second ranges at Lot No. 45 offers, at a few acres to the south, a site and water-power suitable for a saw-mill.

The soil generally is good for cultivation. Nearly all the farms in these localities are taken up, and many of them are much advanced and in a good state of cultivation. The prevailing timber is spruce and fir, with bouleau, birch and maple in some localities. In some places, birch and maple are the most plentiful, and at some distance from the range-lines on either side some fine sugaries are met with and we also meet them in some places along the range-lines. But unfortunately, hurricanes, running northwest to southwest, have here done serious damage in overturning everything in their course, a circumstance which gave us much extra work in many places on the division line of the townships Roux and Bellechasse.

The land which I have just resurveyed and laid out in farm lots comprises a superficies of ten thousand five hundred acres.

Before closing, I wish to bring to your notice that a road to connect the

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township Bellechasse with the township Langevin, would be of great advantage to colonization and that the want of it is greatly felt.

The whole humbly submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. E. LAVERGNE, P.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 31.

RE-SURVEY OF PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ASHBURTON.

MONTMAGNY, 7th August, 1884.

To the Honorable
THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec.

SIR,

In conformity with the instructions which you were good enough to give me in February last, I have made a re-survey of part of the township of Ashburton. This township was surveyed in 1 7 by the surveyor, Francois Tetu. I have carefully renewed or placed the mar (*blazes*) of the following range-lines, and the posts and pickets of a gnment of the lands:—

1st. The division line of ranges B and C from lot No. 20 as far as lot No. 32, that is to say as far as range D, and from the range E as far as the line of separation between Ashburton and Montminy.

2nd. The division line of ranges A B from the post of lots 19 and 20 as far as range D, through the ranges D and E (between the lots 14 and 15), and finally from the range E as far as the township of Montminy.

3rd. The line separating range D from the ranges A, B and C.

4th. The line which divides the range E from the ranges A, B and C.

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5th. The line which separates the ranges 6, 7, 8 and 9 from the ranges A, E and D.

It is well, Mr. Commissioner, that you ordered this retracing. This part of the township is well fit for cultivation, and must become a fine parish within a few years.

The soil is generally a strong yellow earth of good quality. There are numbers of boulders and a good deal of limestone on or near the surface in certain places, but the quantity is not enough to hinder cultivation. There is but one small mountain—Maple Mountain. Some considerable elevations of land give the country an undulating appearance. Monsieur le Curé of St. Thomas displays great and effective zeal in promoting the colonization of this part of the township; there are already three or four hundred acres of land under cultivation, and many of the lots are bought and have clearings begun upon them. A large chapel was built this year, and before long we shall be able to prove that the new parish of Notre Dame du Rosaire promises a good future. I have marked on my plan the lots which are actually under cultivation and the names of the occupants. In Ashburton, as in other places, the bad state of the roads is the principal obstacle to the speedy development of the place; an immense service would be rendered by improving the Commissioners' roads.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN LANGLOIS, P. L. S.

APPENDIX No. 32.

SURVEY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ST. HILAIRE.

CHICOUTIMI, 11th October, 1884.

To the Honorable

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,

Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit you the following report of the survey which I have made by your orders in the township of Saint Hilaire.

The township of St. Hilaire, situate to the east of the township of Dequen, and in rear of the townships of Mésy, Caron and Metabetchouan, comprises a superficies of 37,909 acres.

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The astronomical observations made at the starting point and at the central line, were calculated on 48° 17′ 09″ of latitude and 71° 50′ of longitude.

Topography and Soil.

I am happy to say that this township on the whole is suitable for colonization.

The valley of the *Belle Rivière*, the left bank of the Cedar lakes, and the right bank of the River Metabetchouan, in the first and third ranges, with a part of the second and fourth ranges, are considerable tracts of arable lands of the best quality, unobstructed by any rocks or mountains or anything disadvantageous.

The rest of the township is of a much poorer soil, composed generally of grey and black earth often mixed with sand and is also rather stony, but I believe it can be sold for farming purposes to the satisfaction of settlers.

A third portion comprising about one-fifth of the land surveyed, being cut up by small mountains and flat rocks, is consequently unfit for cultivation, as shewn on the plan.

Timber and Water-courses.

All this township is under a rich, new growth of green woods, consisting of white spruce, black spruce, fir, bouleau, alders and aspen. In the valley of the outlet of the lake *à la Carpe* (Sucker Lake), there is a considerable quantity of white spruce fit for making logs. There never was any pine in this region.

This land is watered by the lake of *Belle Rivière*, by the Big and Little Cedar Lakes, by the Big and Little Lake of *Belle Rivière*, by the River Metabetchouan, and by many other streams and discharges running through it in all directions.

There are two magnificent mill-sites on the River Metabetchouan. The first is on Lot No. 67 of the first range, and the second on Lot No. 33 of the first range of the River Metabetchouan.

These lakes and rivers abound with fish ; and their waters are pure and good.

Climate.

The squatters who occupy the first two miles on each side of the River Metabetchouan, speak favorably of the climate, which, naturally, must be as good as that of St. Jerôme and St. Louis de Metabetchouan.

There are also other improvements in the first range, north of the *Belle Rivière*.

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Three men named Simeon and Simon Bellay, and Adolphe Godrault live there with their families. These brave pioners appear to be tolerably comfortable.

This township being in close proximity to the Lake St. John Railway, and having the advantage of a good colonization road, should I think be soon settled.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR DU TREMBLAY, P.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 33.

SURVEY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TAILLON.

CHICOUTIMI, 28th May, 1885.

To the Honorable

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,

Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the official plan with the notes and journal of the survey of the township Taillon, in the county of Chicoutimi, which survey I performed under instructions from your Department, dated 16th May and 29th July, 1884.

Immediately on receipt of my first instructions I started for Lake St. John, where I engaged my men and at once began the survey.

The waters of the lake having attained a great height at this time and extending at some places into the woods, notably at the place where the line passes between the townships Taillon and Delisle, I had to leave a part of this line unmeasured for a time, and as there was an error in the estimation which I then made of the part unmeasured, this line is run for a greater length on range A than my instructions prescribed. After an attentive examination of the place, I thought it advisable to give the lot lines of range A, the same course as other lot lines in this township. I thought I need not plant posts on the banks of Lake St. John, between the lots, from the east exterior line to lot No. 21 inclusive, as there is no colonization to require it, the banks of the lake at this part being uninhabitable.

I also thought I should alter the course of the line of ranges I and IV in order to divide into two nearly equal parts, that portion of Point Peribonka which is com-

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prised between lots No. 66 and the western extremity of this point. As settlers had arrived and begun chopping along the canal to the west of lot No. 72 of range I, and as the subdivision of this land, which is of very good quality, involved but a few days' work, I took upon myself the responsibility of dividing the lots in that portion comprised between the lots Nos. 66 and 86 of range I. The parts mentioned designated as meadow on my official plan, indicate the places overflown by the waters of Lake St. John during the freshets, and on which natural hay grows in abundance after the water has subsided.

There is already a good deal of clearing done in this township and some settlers reside there; and seeing that there was no water-power to drive mills on the rivers *à la Pipe* and *au Cochon*, and that there are some on the Black River in the sixth range, I also took it upon myself to subdivide this sixth range.

The survey would have been incomplete and would have had to be commenced again this very summer, had I not surveyed that part of range I, from lot No. 66 to Point Peribonka on the west, and the sixth range of the township.

There is already a great deal of clearing done in this township, and there would be still more, were not the settlers afraid of being molested by the proprietors of timber-limits, who have already prosecuted four persons for having made some clearings, although those poor settlers had not done one cent's worth of damage to the lumber business in this locality.

The greater part of this township is composed of a soil of the best quality, notably in the part east of the central line. There are a few rocks on the ranges A, I, II, III, near the exterior line, but they take up very little land. There is also a small swamp in range IV on lots Nos. 8, 9, 10.

East of the central line between lots Nos. 40 and 80 of the ranges II and III, I and IV, the land is somewhat swampy, but may be easily drained in this part of the township. There is on the banks of Lake St. John and of the River Peribonka, a strip of dry land, varying in depth from twenty to thirty arpents. The soil of Point Peribonka, west of the central line, is of sand on the surface, with a subsoil of white clay at a depth of ten to twelve inches, while the part of the township east of the central line is composed of alluvial soil of the best quality.

There are still a few white spruce logs to be got in this township, and also a few red pine along the canal to the west of lot No. 72 on the banks of Lake St. John. Except on a few lots in the vicinity of the river *à la Pipe*, there is sufficient timber for the requirements of settlers.

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I am convinced that this township will soon be colonized, and if the work on the Archambault road were actively pushed on, all the territory north of the Saguenay, or rather of the Grand Discharge, would be soon settled, and in a few years, four or five parishes would be formed in the townships of Taillon, Taché, Delisle and Bourget. On the prompt opening of this road depends the speedy colonization of this district, and in my humble opinion there is not, in all the county of Chicoutimi, any better place to apply Government grants for colonization than in the opening of this road.

Another road, which would be very useful to colonization if it were open, is the projected route in the central line of the township Taillon, to or near the River Peribonka; this route being a very short one to lead from the River Peribonka at the foot of the first falls to Lake St. John.

The superficies of the land surveyed is 40,727 acres.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM TREMBLAY, P.L.S.

APPENDIX No. 34.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF THE FIRST FOUR RANGES OF THE TOWNSHIP ROSS.—By Jean Maltais, P.L.S.

"These lands in general are all fit for cultivation, the soil being in many places of strong black earth, in other places yellow and sandy. The forest in many places affords some merchantable timber, such as white spruce, tamarac and bouleau. On the rivers Ouiatchouaniche and Iroquois, there are several mill-sites, which I could not locate exactly on my plan. Lastly, all these lands present a magnificent appearance, generally not very mountainous, and offer many advantages to colonization."

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APPENDIX No. 35.

REPORT ON PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BLAKE.

THURSO, 12th November, 1885.

To the Honorable W. W. LYNCH,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

SIR,

According to instructions contained in your letters dated July 29th and September 4th, which I received on the 16th October last, wherein I was directed to make a complete report of the first three ranges of the township of Blake, and to give all the information I possess respecting the actual state of the lines and other land-marks (posts, boundaries, blazes, &c.) of the present survey, in order that you may ascertain whether a re-survey of these ranges is necessary, &c. :—

I beg to state that on Wednesday, the 21st of October, I left home by the five o'clock train, and proceeded by way of Buckingham, where I remained over night.

Thursday, Oct. 22nd.—Left Buckingham and proceeded up the River *du Lievre* by steamboat, to High Rock, and thence to the High Falls, and remained over night at the "Choot Farm."

Friday, October 23rd.—Left the "Choot Farm" and proceeded up the river by canoe to Borromée Thibeault's, and remained over night.

Saturday, October 24th.—Left Thibeault's and continued on up the river by canoe to Cuillier's Mill, township of Blake, and remained over night and Sunday.

1ST RANGE.

Monday, October 26th.—Left Cuillier's Mills and proceeded to explore the first range of Blake; found all the lots in this range to be taken and improved upon by squatters, all very fair lots for settlement. From lot 25 up to *Lac au Sable* there is a fine flat of fair land, soil sand and loam; there are no posts nor any land-marks to show where posts had been except the centre post which stands near the bank of the river *du Lièvre*, supposed to be between lots 28 and 29, but all marks and anything that would indicate it to be an original post are obliterated. I explored the concession line between the first and second ranges, starting from a point where the line intersects *Lac au Sable:* found the line almost impossible to follow, or trace any dis-

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tance on account of blazes being grown over and obliterated. There are no posts to be found on this line. The land is generally rough on the rear of the first and front of the second ranges up to the Little White Fish Lake. Returned to Cuillier's on lot 15 in range A of McGill and remained over night.

2ND RANGE.

Tuesday, October 27th.—Left this day with Louis Cuillier on a tour of exploration through the second range. From lot No. 1 up to lot No. 20 in second range, there is a considerable quantity of good land fit for settlement on the rear part of the range, timbered with a fine quality of hardwood; from lot 20 up to lot 45 there is a good belt of very fair land for settlement. Continuing on through the rear of the range, timbered with good hardwood, stony loam; from lots 45 to 48 it is generally rough and mountainous, with rock, and unfit for settlement. After spending some time searching for lines, posts, and other marks, returned to Cuillier's and remained over night.

Wednesday, October 28th.—Left Cuillier's and continued to explore the second range; lots 49, 50, and 51 are very fair lots, with a good flat of about 100 acres, which is squatted upon by one Magloire Vallicet, who has ten acres cleared and cropped; shanty, 16 x 24; stable, 15 x 20. Soil, sandy loam, timbered with heavy hardwood, with a few scattered pines on rear part of lot: from lot 51 up to 55 the land is rough and mountainous, generally unfit for settlement; 56 and 57, some fair flats but generally rough; a considerable extent of low marshy land at the mouth of Gatineau Creek; a good many rough pines which are being cut this season. From lot 57 down to lot 43 in the third range, the land becomes more rough and broken, with lakes and some marshy land; generally unfit for settlement; once were good pine lots; a considerable quantity of rough pine remaining yet, which is being cut this season by Messrs. Ross Bros., jobbers. Remained at Vallicet's camp over night.

Thursday, October 29th.—Left Vallicet's, and returned by way of *Lac au Sable.* At the request of Louis Cuillier, I inspected an island of about four or five acres at the lower end of *Lac au Sable*, where I fonnd one acre had been cleared and chopped, and about three acres chopped by Magloire Vallicet. Found also by documents shown me by Cuillier, that the said island with other property on the *du Lievre* had been transferred by deed of sale in 1848 from the Hudson's Bay Company to François Isidore Cuillier, his heirs and assigns. As it was a wet and disagreeable day, with sleet and rain falling and unfit for travelling, I stopped at Cuillier's the rest of the afternoon.

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3RD RANGE.

Friday, October 30*th.*—Left Cuillier's and proceeded by way of White Fish Lake to the third range. From lot No. 1 up to lot 42 there is some very fair land fit for settlement on the front of the range, on a continuation of the same flat which forms part of the second range; soil principally stony loam, mixed with boulders, and timbered with fine hardwood. The rear part of this range is rough and mountainous, and unfit for settlement or farming purposes. I found the forest in this portion of the township to be in a good state of preservation from bush fires, the timber being all in its primitive state.

Taking the second and third ranges as a whole there is a considerable extent of fair land fit for settlement, of good quality, and easily made accessible by roads, &c.

In regard to the actual state of the lines, posts, and other land-marks in the first three ranges of this township, my personal observations made in travelling and exploring and information received from reliable sources, lead me to believe that the primitive survey of this township of Blake was very imperfectly executed. It is almost impossible to follow or trace the lines any distance; no posts can be found nor any marks to indicate where posts have been. Settlers and other parties who have been jobbing through this part of the township have informed me that no posts have ever been found or seen except the centre posts above-mentioned.

In view of the present state of the lines and posts in these ranges, I have no hesitation in saying that a re-survey and re-posting are absolutely necessary, and I would therefore recommend the Department to take the matter into consideration.

Saturday, October 31*st.*—Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 31st October, and 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days of November were spent in inspecting lots on my way down the river in accordance with instructions received from Mr. John A. Cameron, Crown Lands Agent, to visit and inspect for parties who might request me to do so. I deposited a detailed report of these inspections at Mr. Cameron's office at Thurso.

Arrived home on Thursday, 5th November.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES CURRIE,
Bush-ranger.

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APPENDIX No. 36.

REPORT OF EXPLORATION IN THE COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

E. E. TACHÉ, ESQ.,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you upon the exploration which you ordered me to make, by your letter of instructions, dated 20th February, 1884. After making necessary preparations and engaging three men to accompany me, I could not start until the 4th of March, owing to a violent storm of wind and snow, which began in the last days of February and continued to the second of March.

FIRST REGION.

The 4th of March, and the seven succeeding days were employed in transporting baggage to the mouth of the East Branch of the river Rimouski, better known as "River Caribou," and in examining the land, the water-courses and the timber from the last range-line of Flynn, at a short distance from the central line, following the right side of the said river Caribou, with western courses from time to time, in such manner, that having arrived at the Grand River Rimouski, all the region comprised between the Rimouski and the Caribou, in rear of the surveyed ranges of Flynn and Duquesne and part of Chenier, are explored.

All this region, forming a superficies of over fifty miles, comprises lands of most excellent quality, slightly undulating towards the interior, and almost everywhere sloping gently towards the rivers; the soil brown and yellow earth, generally mixed with gravel. Hardwood predominates on the heights. On the whole, the soil throughout this region is fit for cu tivation, and advantageous for settlement. Cedar is met with nearly everywhere, and the mountain ash, sure sign of the good quality of the soil.

SECOND REGION.

The seven days from the 11th to the 18th were employed in going over, in all directions, as much as possible, the tract between the river Rimouski and the township Biencourt, in rear of the township Chenier. These lands are of the best quality for settlements; the head of the river Snellier and other small streams met with, form

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valleys of fertile soil, a brown and grey earth in the valleys, and a rich yellow soil on the hills. The timber is fine and large, comprising maple, birch, white birch, spruce, cedar, and fir. The banks of the Rimouski are very high, although inclined in certain places. From the mouth of the Caribou, where we returned on the 18th at night, we went up, the next day, to Lake Rimouski, on the river of this name commonly known as "Trout Lake." The 20th, taking a general westerly direction over the mountains bordering the river, we reached the lake, which is the source of a large stream, called the north branch of the Rimouski. From this point, about two miles from the river, the aspect of the land changes suddenly; high rocky cliffs are replaced by low hillocks, surrounded by gulleys through which large streams flow in different directions from the lakes with which the country is dotted. All these lakes contain fish.

From the 21st to the end of the month of March, following our course to the vicinity of the line between the counties of Rimouski and Temiscouata, and in rear of Biencourt to the province line, I found the same description of land throughout; the fir, spruce, white birch, and cedar, are of large size, birch and mountain-ash are plentiful, and there are a few maples.

From the 27th to the 31st, the weather was very bad, with continual snow and rain.

On the 1st of April, we reached the Rimouski near the boundary line: on this and the following seven days the temperature remained as before, with alternations of rain and sunshine. On the 2nd, 3rd and 4th April, following the course of the Rimouski, we explored the lands on each side, and along the small streams which flow into it, to Lake Rimouski, which we had left on the 20th March. From the boundary down to the forks of the north branch, the land, although mountainous on leaving the river, is excellent, the flats are very extensive, and offer all the desirable advantages for colonization. Of wood, there is spruce in sufficient quantity for exploitation, cedar, yellow birch, white birch, fir and alders. From this last point down to about three miles above Lake Rimouski, though the land is generally level, the soil is poor, being of yellow sand and gravel. Fir and red *bouleau* predominate in the forest. Beginning with the above-mentioned three miles, the land rises and, as we advance, the hills are seen rising one above another for a distance of about two miles; some of those in the vicinity are above 1800 feet in height. These mountains afford some most picturesque scenery, their sides sometimes steep and rocky, sometimes gently sloping, afford but narrow plateaux of soil of medium quality, generally sandy and gravelly; the spruce and bouleau are as before, but on the summit of the mountains, the soil is

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good and not very stony, and is covered with fine timber, mostly hardwood. The whole region here described may comprise about one hundred miles in superficies.

On arriving at Lake Rimouski, on the night of the 4th of April, we found a lumbering shanty, in which we lodged, very happy to have come out safe and sound from our somewhat dangereous tramp through continual snow and rain, in the depths of the forest.

The 7th, Monday, we continued our exploration along the Rimouski, as far as the mouth of the Caribou, with easterly courses from time to time toward the summit of the mountains. The soil here is of the same quality as before mentioned, but the flats are more extensive and of better soil, and cedar is in greater quantity.

Approaching the river Caribou, the flats, widening out, comprise several hundred acres of rich land, the greater part covered with alders.

Here again, the mountains, which, at first sight, appear bound together like a wall, are found to be surrounded by gullies, more or less deep, which afford facilities for passing beyond. Some very excellent land is found on the sides of the mountains and in the gullies, where many good settlements might be made.

April 8th, more rain, and continuation of thaw and soft weather, threatening a flood.

The next day I decided to suspend operations until fine weather should have set in, and came down to Rimouski, where we arrived on the 11th. On the 15th, bad weather set in again and continued for fifteen days more, which made it impossible to return, and thus put a stop to the exploration for the season.

Third Region.

On the 5th of July following, we resumed our work. In the first week from the 22nd to the 25th we had three days of rain ; but from the 26th July to the 21st August had most desirable weather and profited by it accordingly, going over the country in all directions. The region with which we are now occupied is that lying between the range of mountains to the east of the river Rimouski and the river Mistigouche, from the surveyed ranges of Flynn and Ouimet to the province line, and comprising an extent of about 250 miles.

With the exception of this chain of mountains which skirt the river Rimouski and also of the heights or large hills in the vicinity of the boundary, which lands, nevertheless offer no serious obstacle either to communication or culture, though the soil is more meagre, composed of sand and gravel generally, we found no place

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which could not be worked to advantage. The land, slightly undulating after leaving the streams and lakes, is composed of rich yellow soil of good quality. The vicinity of the river Mistigouche, for an extent of many miles is magnificent in all respects. Maple, birch, mountain-ash, spruce, bouleau, cedar and alders are the kinds of woods which predominate.

In the interior of this region there are a great number of lakes; the most remarkable are the lake Mistigouche, *à Sifrois* and *à Côté:* all these lakes are the sources of numerous water-courses and rivers which run through the country in all directions. Immediately west of the dead waters of the Mistigouche, running south-west, we crossed a grove of many thousand maples, which was formerly used as a sugary by the Indians of the locality. The soil is of superior quality.

FOURTH REGION.

Having come down from the woods, on the 21st August, for a new supply of provisions, we returned on the 27th accompanied by the same number of men.

We explored by courses, in various directions, the region situated between lake Mistigouche, and the river of that name, on one side, and the river Metis, the seigniory of lake Metis and the river Patapediac, on the other, from the Province line down to the rear lines of the townships Ouimet and Massé, the whole embracing a superficies of two hundred and eighty miles or thereabouts. Besides, we examined the lands situated along the river Métis, east side, to the west line of Nemtaye, on a depth of about twelve miles, say a further extent of over seventy miles.

In the part above the townships of Ouimet and Massé, between Mistigouche and Métis, on a depth of about two miles, the land is generally level and of excellent quality; soil yellow and grey earth on the heights, grey clay and black soil in the low and moist spaces. The timber is, as before, spruce, bouleau, birch, maple, mountain-ash, cedar in quantity and alders. At the end of the above mentioned depth of ten miles and for about ten miles higher, between lake Mistigouche and the west branch of the Patapediac, the soil and timber are both of the same description as above mentioned; but from there to the Province line, the land looks poor and is very hilly and rocky. The country preserves the same character returning between the two branches of the Patapediac until near their sources. There is a very large flat at the confluence of the two branches of the Patapedia, at the foot of the mountains. The soil is of good quality but rocky. The timber on this flat and the neighboring lands, say for about five miles around, was totally destroyed by fire in July last.

As to the seventy miles on the banks of the Metis going towards the west line of

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Nemtayé, the soil is hilly, but easy of access and of good quality. Here and there on the banks of the river, are some fine large flats of rich land, covered, generally, with cedar and alders; ash, poplar and elm are also sometimes met with. In all this region, there are not probably more than seventy square miles of land of inferior quality, mountainous and rocky such as I have just mentioned, while the remainder, about two hundred and eighty square miles, is eminently suitable for colonization and sufficiently watered by lakes and rivers.

On the 29th September, having run out of provisions, we came out for a new supply.

We were ready to start at once, to continue and terminate our exploration, but could not do so before receiving new orders from the Department. On the 17th October your letter of the 16th was received, directing us to finish the exploration. But the rain which fell continually until the end of the month, the sudden return of winter, (on the 3rd of November here) and, finally, the excessive rigour of the latter, which was felt almost without interruption from December to the end of March, forced us to put off the work until the spring. We could not begin before the 28th of March; on that day we travelled to Humqui. From there (after engaging the two men we wanted,) we went up to the woods on the 30th.

Fifth Region.

Between the 30th of March and the 16th of April, we traversed and examined the fifth and last region in all directions. This region comprises all the unsurveyed lands, in rear of the townships Nemtaye, Humqui, Matalik and Milnikek, as far as the seignory of Métis and the river Patapedia and containing an area of about three hundred and thirty square miles.

As to the description of the lands it will I think suffice to say here, that everywhere throughout this region, though it is mountainous in certain places, the soil is of the same quality, excellent and well adapted to culture. The forests contain many varieties of wood. The following woods,—spruce, bouleau, maple, birch, hazel, mountain-ash, and cedar, are those chiefly met with, on the heights as well as on low grounds.

A great part of this fine country has been ravaged by fire. In rear of the township of Milnikek, in the county of Bonaventure, on a tract extending to the Patapedia, containing over fifteen square miles, the finest timber has been burnt. Spruce, birch, maple, and cedar are yet found in abundance in the few spots to which the fire did not penetrate. This devastation dates some years back, as the new growth of

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all species which now replaces the lofty timber of former days, has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet. The lands in this region are well watered by numerous lakes and rivers.

Before entering upon the general observations with which this report should close, I would point out that, during our last exploration, we were favored with very fine weather, solid snow under foot, level ground nearly everywhere and clear woods; undoubtedly our journey was less fatiguing and much more expeditious than it would otherwise have been, which shews the superiority of this season, when the weather is favorable, to that of summer, for explorations in the woods. In summer, it is not the straightest or shortest lines that we follow, but the most devious and longest routes, now to get round a lake, again following a river for a long distance, to find a crossing, and turned aside by many other obstacles. I refer to these matters because they convey a just idea of the numerous difficulties we had to overcome in the course of our expeditions last summer and the detention they occasioned.

The principal streams and rivers which we met in the various regions above described, which deserve being pointed out, are seventeen in number, viz :—

1st The river Cariboo or East branch of the Rimouski.
2nd The upper part of the Rimouski, from the *Montagne Chiedos*, to its sources.
3rd The Snellier River.
4th The outlet of Echo Lake.
5th The River *des Sables.*
6th The North branch of the Rimouski.
7th The South West branch.
8th The Flat River, *Rivière Platte.*
9th The River *à Sifrois.*
10th The Little Kedzwick.
11th The River Mistigouche.
12th The River Patapedia.
13th The River Metis.
14th Mill Stream.
15th McKinnan's Brook.
16th The River Humqui.
17th The *Ruisseau Sauvage.*

The waters of the Snellier River flow into the river Grand Touradif, and this into the Rimouski; the discharge of Echo Lake into Eagle river which falls into Lake Temiscouata. The river *des Sables* into the discharge of Echo Lake; the North

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Arm, the South West and Flat River into the river Rimouski. The river *à Sifrois* into the river Caribou, The Little Kedzwick into the river Quataduam Kedzwick in the province of New Brunswick; the river Mistigouche into the river Métis; Mill Stream, McKennan's Brook, Humqui and the Ruisseau Sauvage into the river Metapedia.

Water-Powers.

All these streams and rivers become large enough, during freshets, to float logs for the greater part of their length.

The rivers Caribou, *à Sifrois*, Mistigouche, Metis and Humqui are floatable to their sources, the Rimouski to about two miles above its north arm. The banks of all these streams and rivers afford at certain points good sites for saw or grist-mills.

Merchantable Timber.

As to merchantable timber, such as spruce and pine, it is nearly all destroyed in the vicinity of the Rimouski, of the East Branch, the Metis and Mistigouche; still there is a good deal of fine spruce in many places, as at lake *à Castor*, at the head of the Snellier, of the Rimouski, of the north and south west Arms, and river *à Sifrois*. The new growth is in great quantity throughout. On the lands outside of the limits under license, as the Little Kedzwick, the Patapedia and the vicinity of small streams at the head of Lake Mistigouche, there are quantities of spruce fit for logs with a few pines scattered here and there.

There is a considerable quantity of spruce and pine along McKennan's Brook and at the source of the Humqui; spruce abounds everywhere else.

Timber suitable for building purposes, especially cedar, abounds on the heights as well as in low places all through the country explored.

Lakes.

The lakes within this territory abound with fish, the red trout being the only kind, so far as I was able to prove; nevertheless, salmon were seen to rise in the Grand Lake of the East Branch of the Patapedia; in Big Humqui Lake, white fish, suckers, and lunge (Touladi) are taken; the other little lake in the interior contains fine large trout. There are also lunge (Touladi) in the Lake *à Côté*, one of the sources of the river Sifrois, and in the still waters of Mistigouche, which contain numbers of trout.

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Minerals.

Judging from the nature of the soil, there is no doubt that minerals of some value exist along the rivers, at the foot of mountains and among the rocks which we met, but not having the necessary tools nor sufficient time, we were unable to make any search for them.

Means of Communication.

As to the means of communication, I have seldom travelled over any country which could be more easily made accessible by roads in all directions.

A route from the Taché road might be opened in the vicinity of the central line of Macpes and Flynn as far as the province line, across magnificent and generally level land; this would be a prolongation of the Macpes route. Others might also be made with great facility, in the valleys of the river Snellier, of the Grand Migette, Metis &c. There is nothing to prevent the opening of a first-class road from the Intercolonial Station at Humqui to the fine lands of the fifth region and beyond it.

Colonization.

With regard to colonization, the lands explored, embracing a superficies of over 1300 square miles, offer very great advantages; all, with rare exceptions, being fit for settlement. I consider them fully equal to the much vaunted lands of Lake St. John, which I have already had occasion to visit. The cultivation of these lands, with the assistance which the lumber trade will afford for many years, would support thousands of families.

The Climate.

The climate is about the same as at Quebec, a little milder I think than at Rimouski, on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

The above statements contain as correct a representation of facts as possible.

The whole respectfully submitted,

By your obedient servant,

J. B. LEPAGE.

Rimouski, 1st May, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 37.

REPORT OF EXPLORATION IN THE COUNTIES OF GASPE, RIMOUSKI AND BONAVENTURE.

To the Honorable

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,

Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit a report of the explorations which I made under your instructions dated 17th October 1883.

This report will be short and concise, as the accompanying journal contains in detail all the information I could procure by my own observations or from other parties.

This exploration will, I believe, be of considerable service, as my journal will show all the places where lumbering is carried on, some of which are probably beyond the limits of the licences granted. I was led to think that many lumber-merchants cut timber on unlicensed territory, from the fact that they do not keep any road open during the winter to communicate with the settlements, all the provisions for the lumbering season being brought up in the fall of the year, and the lumber being cut with great facility along the rivers, where there is little or no hauling involved. The spruce is so close at hand along the great rivers and their tributaries, that many contractors use no horses but have the logs brought to and placed in the water by hand.

Another practice, which I consider an abuse, is that of placing no booms at the mouths of rivers at the time when the logs come down. Instead of that, men are placed to watch and immediately raft every piece that makes it appearance, and these rafts are at once towed by steamers either to Dalhousie to Mr. Moffat's mills, or to Mr. Montgomery's mills at New Richmond.

Pine, spruce and cedar are plentiful throughout this region. The cedar, which is of very good quality, besides being used for other purposes, is made into great quantities of shingles, which are exported to the West India Islands in packages 20 inches long (length of shingles) and 9 inches broad; each package containing one hundred shingles. Large quantities of shingles similar to those which are sold here are also made. The pine is generally of good quality, yet not equal to that of Ontario. The

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merchantable spruce is much superior to that found in any other place. There is good hunting to be had throughout this country, as it contains large numbers of moose, caribou, martin and fisher. There are also some otter, mink and beaver ; the latter is scarce, because, like the moose, it is too much hunted during the close season. I have remarked that the otter and mink destroy large quantities of the eggs of the salmon which spawn in all the rivers running through these lands.

There are numbers of salmon and trout in all the rivers and the lakes are all well stocked with trout. Some of the rivers are more advantageous than others for fishing, but they all contain fish, and there is much fishing done. This country is so very mountainous that the soil is unfit for cultivation, except in the spots marked on the plan accompanying the report. Another reason which induced me to designate these lands on my plan, as forest-reserves, is that there is still in the neighbouring townships nearer the sea-coast, a large extent of land fit for cultivation, which is not yet colonized. Also, from the township Nouvelle to the township Port Daniel, the land is very good and less mountainous than that above mentioned, and may be colonized as readily as any other place in the province.

I may say before closing that my work was at times difficult and painful, but I trust it will not be unprofitable.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH BUREAU.

Journal of JOSEPH BUREAU, Explorer, relating to an Exploration in the Counties of Gaspé, Rimouski and Bonaventure.

October 16th.—Left St. Raymond with two men for Quebec, where I spent the rest of the day.

October 17th.—Left Quebec and arrived at Casupscull.

October 18th.—Tried to buy a canoe, but could not find one.

October 19th.—Went down to Campbellton, bought a canoe, and engaged another man.

October 20th.—Returned to Casupscull.

October 21st.—Sunday.

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October 22nd.—Began my exploration on the river Casupscull. Along this river there is a burnt tract (*brulé*), extending about eight miles from its confluence with the river Metapedia. Both sides of this river are mountainous, but there is a little land fit for cultivation on the summit of the mountains.

October 23rd.—Continued my exploration, ascending the small discharge of the lakes about five miles, where I found quantities of spruce, cedar, fir and white birch. I especially remarked the fir, which is very large and as fit for working as the spruce.

October 24th.—Continued ascending the Casupscull for about five miles. The valley of this river is like that of the discharge of the lakes, with regard to the species of wood. The land is very mountainous and the soil poor.

October 25th.—Continued my ascent as far as the falls. Mountains and wood the same as on the preceding days. Large quantities of birch on the west. I noticed that there was lumbering done some 15 or 16 years ago, from the mouth of the Casupscull to the falls, marked on the plan.

October 26th.—Explored the eastern part between the river Casupscull and the Grand Lake. In all the low grounds there are good spruce, fir and cedar, and on the mountains, white birch, fir, and some small spruce. Nearly all the large timber is blown down.

October 27th.—Explored to the west, between the river and the seigniory of Lake Metapedia. The land is mountainous, and the wood is cedar and spruce in the low grounds; on the mountains, the wood is nearly all blown down.

October 28th.—Sunday.

October 29th.—Continued my exploration, ascending the river to the grand discharge of the lakes. Timber—cedar, spruce and fir throughout. The land is mountainous, and the wood on the mountains blown down.

October 30th.—Rain all day. Impossible to work.

October 31st.—Explored to the westward towards the seigniory of Metapedia. Timber and lands the same as the preceding.

November 1st.—Continued the exploration, ascending the river Casupscull. Saw very little merchantable timber; the trees are short and stunted. There is a little cedar and black spruce.

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November 2nd.—Explored to the west in the interior, finding nothing but mountains and overturned timber.

November 3rd.—Explored to the east, between the river and mouth of the lakes; the land is all mountainous and the timber stunted.

November 4th.—Snow all day.

November 5th.—Weather cold, impossible to use the canoe; came down for supplies.

November 6th.—Camped at the falls, and the next day (7th November) reached the settlements at Casupscull.

November 8th.—Went to Campbellton to buy my winter's provisions, and returned to Casupscull.

November 9th and 10th.—Portaged provisions.

November 11th.—Sunday.

November 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.—Portaged provisions.

November 16th and 17th.—Made sleighs.

November 18th.—Sunday.

November 19th.—Suspended my operations, seeing the impossibility of getting on, either with or without snowshoes, there being no ice on the rivers. Dismissed two men and decided to return, leaving one man in charge of the provisions.

November 20th.—Returned to Quebec, and on the 21st to St. Raymond.

December 12th.—Started again to resume my work, with the man whom I had brought with me. Not being able to take the train the same day, remained in Quebec.

December 13th.—Arrived at Campbellton.

December 14th.—Spent the day at Casupscull, waiting for my man to return from Campbellton.

December 15th.—Left Casupscull and arrived at the falls, to join the man I had left with the provisions.

December 16th.—Sunday.

December 17th.—Sent a load of provisions to the outlet of the large lakes.

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December 19th.—Resumed my interrupted exploration; continued ascent of the Casupscull to about six miles above the grand discharge. Both sides of the river are mountainous, and the timber becomes smaller as the land rises.

December 20th.—Explored to the north, towards the river Matane. The principal timber is small, black spruce on the low lands, and on the heights, white birch and fir, overturned.

December 21st.—Shifted my camp while exploring about six miles higher; very little useful timber in this distance, except some tamarac, suitable for railway ties. Land low and swampy.

December 22nd.—Shifted camp again about five or six miles further; found the same land and timber as yesterday.

December 23rd.—Sunday. Shifted camp about six miles further, near the height of land; same land and timber.

December 24th.—Explored towards the sources of the rivers Matane, Cap Chat and Cascapedia. On the high mountains of this locality, which are called the "Chic-choks," the timber is very small, and consists of bouleau, fir and black spruce. In the low lands, the soil and timber are the same as mentioned above.

December 25th.—Returned and camped at the mouth of the south-east branch of the river Casupscull.

December 26th.—Explored this branch on the way up. From near the mouth upwards, for about four miles, there is good spruce fit for making logs; but above that, the land is swampy and sparsely timbered, like the rest of this country.

December 27th.—Shifted my camp to the third lake Casupscull. Around these lakes there is a considerable quantity of spruce and a great deal of cedar. The land is mountainous. All the spruce along this river which I have mentioned is of the best quality (good grey spruce). On the upper part of the river, especially, there are large quantities of tamarac, suitable for railway-ties. The driving of logs can be done with much facility on the river Casupscull, and even on the outlets of the lakes and other tributaries. This river is also well stocked with fish, especially salmon and trout. The salmon run up as far as the head of the east branch, as shewn on the plan annexed hereto. The lakes which empty into this river are also filled with trout, but the salmon cannot pass above the falls, marked on the outlet. I am told that $300 worth of trout are taken every winter by people from Campbellton, who

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ship it to the States. My plan of this river and the lakes is from estimated distances walked over and courses taken with a compass.

December 28th.—Shifted camp to the head of the river Nouvelle. Near the lakes I saw some good timber, cedar and spruce, and further on in the low lands good tamarac fit for making ties. West of this line the timber is nearly all blown down.

December 29th.—Shifted my camp to the head of the river Assemetquagan. Near the head of the Nouvelle there is some good timber, spruce, in the low lands, but on the heights I saw nothing but small timber and windfalls. There is plenty of good timber along the Assemetquagan, but the land is very mountainous.

December 30th.—Sunday. Shifted my camp lower down on the same river to the forks—to the part already done. The timber along this part of the river was cut during the winter of 1881 and 1882 by Mr. John Forrest of Campbellton, and the forest is now all but stripped. All the rest of the timber along the river, lower down, was cut about eight or ten years ago by Mr. Moffat of Dalhousie. There are no salmon in this river, but it is well stocked with trout. The river Assemetquagan is very suitable for driving logs.

December 31st.—Shifted camp to the head of the river Escumenac, and on my way, observed some good land and a little good timber, but most of the trees are blown down.

January 1st, 1884.—Shifted my camp to the forks of the river Escumenac. The land is mountainous. There is a good deal of hardwood at some distance from the river, and quantities of spruce in the vicinity of the river and its branches.

January 2nd.—Violent snow storm; impossible to work.

January 3rd.—Explored towards the head of the Little River *du Loup* and of the Little River. In this very mountainous part there is a good deal of timber, spruce, but I was told that the timber along the Little River was cut in 1881 and 1882 by Mr. Moffat.

January 4th.—Shifted camp near the line of the township of Mann, along the Escumenac. The timber along this part of the river was cut some ten or twelve years ago by Mr. Moffat of Dalhousie, and again in the winter of 1879-80 by the same party, according to what I was told. I myself saw two of the camps which were used when this timber was cut. The mountains are very high on both sides of the river, and well timbered with fine, merchantable birch; there is also a little cedar.

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January 5th.—Explored the north-east branch of the Escumenac, and found that the timber had been cut there also by the same Mr. Moffat. Between the two branches just mentioned the land is mountainous and the timber mixed.

January 6th.—Sunday.

January 7th.—Explored between the east branch of the Escumenac and Rocky Brook, and found the land mountainous and timber mixed, birch, spruce, fir and cedar; the spruce and birch are of good merchantable quality.

January 8th.—Went out to the settlements, seven miles from the coast, near the forks. The river Escuminac and its tributaries are well adapted for the driving of logs, and very rich in sea-trout. I am told that a great many strangers go there to fish every summer.

January 9th.—Sent my men and the baggage to the river Nouvelle, and went to Campbellton to get some provisions.

January 10.—Returned to the Nouvelle.

January 11th.—Shifted camp from the Nouvelle to Tub-Brook.

January 12th.—Explored between the Nouvelle and Tub Brook, where I found spruce and pine, and in the mountains mixed timber. The birch is merchantable.

January 13th.—Sunday.—Explored Tub-Brook upwards to its source. Found some pine and spruce, but some of it was cut two years ago by Mr. Anthony Carl of Nouvelle. This little river is suitable for the driving of logs.

January 14th.—Moved my camp to the upper forks of the Nouvelle. As we ascend the river, the mountains approach very near the banks, though here and there are some small level spots of ground (*plateaux*), fit for cultivation. I found there spruce, cedar and poplar in the lowlands, and a little pine on the mountains. Lumbering was carried on some years ago along all the branches of this river. The section is mountainous, and the timber mixed.

January 15th.—Explored the north-west branch of the Nouvelle about eight miles up. In this space I found a considerable quantity of spruce, and some pine at the places indicated on the map. The river flows between high mountains, which are covered with mixed wood; some pine and a good deal of spruce.

January 17th.—My men shifted camp higher up, while I explored to the eastward,

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between the rivers "*des Lacs*" and Nouvelle. In this section I found on the mountains stunted timber and overturned trees. Along the Nouvelle there is a considerable quantity of good timber, especially spruce.

January 18th.—Explored to the eastward between the Nouvelle and the north-west branch of the Cascapedia. I there found a good deal of spruce along the small streams, and around the small lakes. Further on to the north there is a large mountain covered with small, stunted trees.

January 19th.—Shifted camp four miles higher up the same river. Both sides of the river Nouvelle are mountainous. There is a little spruce at the foot of the mountains, and at the top, black spruce and bouleau.

January 20th.—Sunday.

January 21st.—Explored the section comprised between the two branches of the Nouvelle, and about five miles of the western branch, going upwards. Along the latter branch, the land is mountainous and the trees are of stunted growth, but on the borders of the river and its tributaries, there is a good deal of merchantable spruce.

January 22th—Explored the north-east branch of the Nouvelle as far as the source of the Casupscull waters, where I found swampy ground, which produces tamarac, and a little grey spruce along the small tributaries.

On the whole, the valley of the Nouvelle is well wooded with spruce and pine of good quality. The river throughout its whole length is available for lumber driving. It is also well stocked with trout, and numbers of strangers visit it every summer on account of the fishing.

January 23rd—Moved my camp to the river Cascapedia. I found a good deal of spruce near the small lakes as well as all along the portage, there is also a great deal along the stream which empties itself into the Cascapedia.

January 24th—Worked upwards in a westerly direction along the Cascapedia, and found spruce for distance of about three miles. Above that are the Chic-Choc mountains already mentioned, which are covered with small stunted trees.

January 25th — Moved my camp down the Cascapedia about five miles. There is timber all along this distance but I remarked that much of the spruce was dried up.

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January 26th—Went to the head of the north-west branch, where I found spruce and some pine on the mountains.

January 27th—Sunday.

January 28th—Moved my camp to the lake on the Cascapedia. On the way observed a good deal of spruce and pine on both sides of the river.

January 29th—Explored the middle branch which rises in the height of land where the Cap Chat also has its source. I found a good deal of spruce on both sides of the branch, principally above the fork. The land is very mountainous, with nothing but stunted trees on the heights. At the foot of the lake I found the remains of a camp where Mr. Montgomery's jobbers had lodged during the winter of 1881-82.

January 30th—My men shifted the camp about five miles further down, while I explored the river between the middle branch and the Salmon river. I found a great deal of spruce on both sides of the latter.

The valley of this tributary of the Cascapedia is bounded by high mountains very thinly wooded.

January 31st—Moved my camp to the mouth of the Salmon river. All along the course of the river downwards from the lake, spruce has been cut near the banks, but there yet remains a great deal, as there was none cut where it had to be hauled. I found another camp about six miles below the lake, built the same year as the other, 1881-82.

Febuary 1st and 2nd—Explored along the banks of the Salmon river going upwards. Above the forks I found a camp built this winter by Mr. Montgomery, and from such information as I could procure from the overseer and shantymen, they must have cut about 5500 spruce trees, in American style, that is, leaving the trees their full length. Higher up the timber gradually diminishes in size, and near the source of this river there is nothing but stunted trees.

February 3rd, Sunday—Moved my camp to Berry-Brook. On the way down I noticed some cultivable land on both sides of the river as indicated on the plan. The timber has been cut during the last three winters.

February 4th—Explored upwards the banks of Berry-Brook. The timber has been cut for a distance of about four miles. There is still a little timber remaining higher up, but on the height of land it is all stunted, especially on the mountains.

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February 5th—Explored the Little Cascapedia to its source. Found very little timber. The section between the Grand and Little Cascapedia rivers is quite mountainous.

February 6th—Moved my camp to the mouth of the north-west branch of the Cascapedia. Going downwards, I found a camp belonging to some of Mr. Montgomery's jobbers, Johnny Ouellet and his brother. On the east, there is a large burnt tract (*brulé*) in the rear of which there is still some pine on the mountains, as shewn on the plan. On the west, there is also some pine remaining, although a great part of it has been converted into square timber, the same as on the other side of the river by Mr. Ouellet.

February 7th and 8th—Explored the north-west branch, going upwards. Lumbering has been carried on, this and preceding winters, over a space of eight or ten miles in length. The Ouellets have also been making square pine and spruce during this winter. Higher up along this river there is still some spruce and pine standing. The region is mountainous with nothing but small trees on the heights.

February 9th—Moved my camp to the river *des Lacs*. On the right, going down, there is a burnt tract (*brulé*) as shewn on the accompanying plan, but there is a strip of green timber on the mountains on both sides of the river.

February 10th, Sunday—Explored the river *des Lacs* going upwards. Found that the timber had been cut nearly up to the lake. There is still a little pine standing on the mountains, and beyond the river in the interior there is some spruce. I was told that these lakes are full of trout.

February 11th—Shifted my camp further down the river. The same day, I explored the first branch to the east for a distance of about six miles. I found lumber which had been cut this winter, but there is still a little standing timber near the upper part of the river. This section is very mountainous, with nothing but scrub on the heights.

February 12th—Camped at the forks of the Escumenac. On the way down, found a camp about two miles below the river explored the previous day.

Nearly all the wood, including the cedar, has been cut on both sides of the river. The soil is good, as shewn on the plan. The timber comprises poplar, elm and ash on the low lands, and black and white birch on the mountains.

February 13th and 14th—Explored the banks of the Escumenac, upwards

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as far as the north-east branch of the Nouvelle. Obliged to move our camp to the fork of the Escumenac. At the fall, there is a magnificent mill-site. Near this fall, there is a piece of cultivable land, on which three settlers have already begun clearing.

The timber in this section is ash, poplar, elm and aspen. Almost all the timber along the Escumenac was cut seven or eight years ago. There was still some being cut this winter on the north-east branch. There is a great deal of merchantable birch all through the section between the Escumenac and the township of Carleton.

February 15th—Being in the neighborhood, I explored the north-east branch of the Nouvelle. I found the spruce and pine cut nearly everywhere and parties were still cutting for Mr. Moffatt in the township of Nouvelle. There is still a little pine and spruce standing. The region is mountainous and at the head-waters of this river and of the Escumenac, there is nothing but trees of stunted growth.

February 16th—Shifted my camp to the fall on the north-east branch which cuts the corner of the township New Richmond.

February 17th, Sunday—Explored this little branch, which is well adapted for "driving" to within six or seven miles of its confluence with the Cascapedia. Found two shanties where parties were cutting cedar and spruce, but there is now very little timber remaining. There are many mountains in the distance covered with mixed timber, birch and other kinds. There is a magnificent water-power at the fall suitable for a mill-site. Settlers are established there as far as the township line, thirteen miles from the coast. The river Cascapedia offers great advantages for lumbering, because provisions can be transported in the fall by means of scows drawn by horses. There are only two portages, and only one rapid, at the division line between the counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, to obstruct this mode of navigation. Only two portages have to be made in going as far as the mouth of Salmon river. All the tributaries of this river are equally advantageous for getting out lumber.

The Grand Cascapedia is the finest salmon-river in this part of the province; salmon are found as high up as the lake near the source, and in the Salmon branch up to the fall.

All the timber that is cut and sent down this river is for Mr. Montgomery, who has his establishment mid-way between the Grand and Little Cascapedia rivers, in New Richmond. I am told that last year he loaded ten vessels for Europe, besides having sold a great deal of lumber on the spot.

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February 18th.—Went down to New Richmond to procure provisions for the rest of the winter.

February 19th.—Went up the Little Cascapedia as far as the last settlement in the 6th range.

February 20th.—Camped on the same river, two miles further north than the township line, at Mill Brook. I there found parties cutting spruce and cedar. The soil is good all along the river, as shewn on the plan. The timber is mixed, comprising poplar, ash, cedar, spruce and fir.

February 21st.—Camped at the upper forks. Going up, I noticed that parties had been making square pine and spruce, besides cutting cedar. The forest thereabouts is very much devastated, there being scarcely anything left but cedar. The land is mountainous, and the timber on the heights is black and white birch with a sprinkling of other kinds.

February 22nd.—Explored the north-west branch of the Little Cascapedia, about six miles upwards. Spruce and pine had been cut on this branch during the winter of 1881-82 by jobbers for Mr. Montgomery. There is still some spruce standing on the tributaries, and a little pine on the mountains, which are numerous all through this region. The only other timber is stunted black spruce and white birch.

February 23rd.—Moved my camp about eight miles higher up on the north-east branch. Found spruce and pine growing on the low grounds. The land is very mountainous, with nothing but small black spruce and white birch on the heights.

February 24th.—Sunday.

February 25th.—Moved my camp about six miles higher up on the same branch. Found mountains and forests similar to those passed through the previous day, except that there was less pine.

February 26th and 27th.—Explored the north-west branch of the same river. The space between the two branches is very mountainous and bears nothing but scrub. I found a good deal of spruce and a little pine along the river. Upon the mountains the wood is small and stunted.

February 28.—Retraced my steps to where I had left my provisions two days previously.

February 29.—Camped at the head of the river. On my way up I still found a few spruce trees, but the timber gradually becomes shorter, especially on

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the mountains, where there is nothing to be seen but a few small black spruce and white birch trees.

The Little Cascapedia generally is a fine river for driving logs. It is also well stocked with salmon and trout. As previously stated, there have been large quantities of timber cut on all the branches of the river during the last few years, by Mr. Montgomery.

BONAVENTURE RIVER.

March 1st.—Shifted my camp to the north-west branch of the river Bonaventure. The whole way across I met nothing but mountains covered with small timber. There is a little merchantable spruce in rear of the Bonaventure.

March 2nd.—Although Sunday, shifted my camp six miles below, on the same branch. On the first four miles, nothing but small timber was seen, but below that, the spruce is of better quality and in greater quantity.

March 3rd.—Shifted camp about five miles further down on the same branch. Saw a good deal of spruce and a few pine trees among the other timber. Land very mountainous.

March 4th.—While my men camped at the Forks of the Grand Bonaventure, I explored to the west, towards the branch between the Little Cascapedia and the Grand Bonaventure. In this part, there are considerable quantities of spruce and pine, especially down towards the Forks, where they are plentiful, as represented on the plan accompanying this report.

March 5th.—Shifted camp about eight miles higher up, on the Bonaventure. All the way up, I met a good deal of spruce, and a little pine among the mountains. The land is mountainous throughout and the summits are covered with small timber.

March 6th.—Shifted camp still higher to the Forks on the same river. The timber gets smaller and stunted as we ascend along this river. There is very little merchantable spruce, and nothing but small black spruce on the heights.

March 7th.—Shifted camp, exploring on way up, and camped near the intersection of the county lines. Found very little merchantable spruce, the timber is short and nearly all black spruce.

March 8th, and 9th, Sunday.—Returned to the Left Fork, below the north-west branch of the same river Bonaventure.

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March 10th.—Went up this little river to its source. Found considerable quantities of spruce, from the Forks downwards and up along this little stream. There is also a little pine. This little branch is very suitable for driving logs.

March 11th.—Shifted camp below, to the confluence of the river *des Pins* with the Bonaventure. All along the latter, going down, there is good spruce, and some fine pine. The land is very mountainous.

March 12th.—Descended the Bonaventure to the rear line of the township Hamilton, and in the afternoon of the same day, went up about three miles on the first branch outside the township. There is a good deal of spruce and pine throughout this section although some was cut a few years ago. I also found considerable quantities of cedar, which is more abundant than any other timber, both on the low lands and on the mountains. There is also, near the township-line of Hamilton on the right of the river, some fine merchantable birch. Some cedar was cut last fall, all along the river from the township of Hamilton to the Forks. I was informed that this cedar had been used in building the government bridge below, on the Bonaventure.

March 13th.—Shifted camp higher up on the river *des Pins*. All along this river there is a good deal of spruce, cedar and pine, although some was cut some years ago. The land is very mountainous.

The valley of the Bonaventure, as shown above, is very rich in pine, spruce and cedar. This river is very advantageous for the driving of logs. It is also, as I was informed, well stocked with salmon and trout.

River Port Daniel.

March 14th.—Shifted camp to the head of the river Port Daniel. The dividing ridge between the waters of this river and those of the Bonaventure, is composed of very high mountains covered with stunted timber.

March 15th.—Explored all day, down the Port Daniel. At the head of this river, the timber is small and stunted, but lower down, where I turned back, some merchantable spruce can be found.

March 16th (Sunday) 17th and 18th.—Being on the eve of running out of provisions I directed my explorations towards the head of the Pabos. From here to the West Pabos the land is very mountainous, and spruce not plentiful. On the heights especially there is nothing but small black spruce.

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March 17th and 18th.—Directed my course towards the Grand Pabos, to obtain a general idea of the head-waters of this river. The lands through which these flow are very mountainous and the timber they bear is very small and short. Quite at the head of this river, on the left, is a continuation of the extensive burnt tract, *grand brulé*, which crosses the rivers of the Gaspé basin, the St. John, &c. which I mentioned in a previous report. White birch, aspen, spruce and fir are now growing in this burnt tract.

March 19th.—Returned to the north-east branch of the Bonaventure.

March 20th.—Camped at the forks of the same branch, lower down. There is very little timber on this section, hardly anything but small black spruce throughout.

March 21st.—Sent my men down by the Bonaventure to the township of Cox, while I walked in a southerly direction towards the township of Hope. On this line I saw very little timber near the river, but as I continued in the same direction, I came across a small tract of land fit for cultivation (marked on the plan). Here there are birch, spruce, cedar, poplar, and cherry trees. According to the report of my men, there is plenty of spruce on each side of the north-east branch of the Bonaventure, and the river is very advantageous for driving logs.

I was told that the rivers Pabos and Port Daniel are very rich in salmon and trout, and that their valleys are well timbered towards their mouths.

March 22nd.—Came out of the woods at Paspebiac.

March 23rd.—Sunday, left Paspebiac and arrived at Campbellton.

March 24th.—Came up to Quebec and on the 25th reached St. Raymond.

JOSEPH BUREAU.
Explorer.

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APPENDIX No. 38.

REPORT OF MISTASSINI EXPEDITION.—1884–85.

To the Honorable
THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec.

SIR,

In the month of May, 1884, I received instructions to make a survey of Lake Mistassini, connecting it with some survey on this side of the Height of Land and within this Province.

The route selected was the River Betsiamites, which had been surveyed as far as the Falls, a distance of thirty-six miles, by Admiral Bayfield, and thence, a further distance of ninety miles (four miles up the inlet of Lake Peetmagan) by Mr. Casgrain.

This route was selected mainly in order to make the connection between Mr. Casgrain's survey of the Betsiamites and a previous survey of my own of the River *aux Outardes*, which terminated at Lake Manaounis, the head-waters of the Betsiamites. Although it is double the distance of that by Lake St. John, either by the River Chamouchouan and its tributary *Rivière du Chef*, or by the River Mistassini, still it was preferred, as both of those routes had already been traversed to Lake Mistassini, but the region between the Betsiamites and Lake Mistassini was quite unknown.

On the 15th of May I began making necessary preparations, procuring outfit, having canoes built, &c., and keeping up communication with Bersimis, in order to learn when the spring freshets had subsided sufficiently to admit of our going up the river with heavily laden canoes, also to learn of the arrival from their winter's hunt, of the Indians whom I intended to engage to accompany me on the expedition.

In the month of June I sent off my winter's supply of provisions in charge of Mr. F. H. Bignell *via* Lake St. John and the River Chamouchouan to the H. B. Post at Mistassini.

No favorable news was received from Bersimis until the middle of July, when I was notified that the river was sufficiently low, and that nearly all the Indians had arrived, and the remainder of them would soon be in. I accordingly shipped all our effects by schooner, which sailed from Quebec on the 18th July and was to call for

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us at Rimouski, where she was expected to arrive on the morning of the 20th. On the following day (19th July) I, accompanied by Mr. A. P. Low (the geologist of the party), my assistant, and two others went down by Intercolonial R.R. to Rimouski, where we arrived at ten p.m., expecting the schooner the following morning. We were, however, disappointed, as a strong east wind and bad weather had set in; the vessel was delayed and did not arrive until the 25th. We then embarked and crossed to Bersimis, arrived there on the following day (Saturday) and camped.

I immediately took occasion to visit such of the Indians as had arrived and make arrangements with them to accompany me (the others were expected in a few days.) I directed them to prepare for an early start, but knew that it would be next to impossible to induce these men to leave their friends in a hurry for an eighteen months trip, after being absent all winter; moreover, their annual religious festival was at hand, and that is to them the greatest possible inducement to be in Bersimis.

They, however, began making snow-shoes, moccasins, and winter outfit, and I procured other canoes besides those already built for me, and finally, on the 19th August, we embarked in four heavily laden canoes, Mr. Low having preceded me by a few days in a canoe with two men, promising to wait for me at the Falls (the first portage.)

I also sent up two extra canoes with provisions as far as Lake Peetmagan.

On my arrival at the Falls, where the portage began, I found that Mr. Low had gone with the two men. As he took nothing with him but his own personal baggage, he travelled rapidly, and we were left to portage all the provisions for both parties, which caused a delay. We finally fell in with him a little below Lake Peetmagan.

The ascent of the river to Lake Peetmagan was tedious and difficult; the current was strong and the portages numerous, varying in length from a few hundred yards to ten miles. We arrived at the lake on the 10th September.

As I now had to ascend the upper Betsiamites northwardly, in order to connect the two above-mentioned surveys, I sent the bulk of the provisions, in charge of Mr. Low, by a shorter route, north-west to Lake Manaouan, where I instructed him to wait for me at the portage leading from that lake to the Peribonka.

We were windbound by the equinoctial gales at Lake Peetmagan from the 10th to the 15th September, and at three p.m. on that day (the wind having abated), we parted, four of the canoes going N.W. (having hired another man with his canoe on our way up), and I, with two canoes and four men going up the river, taking with us only what we should require until we should join the other party at Manaouan.

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From Peetmagan to Manaouanis, the river bears the name Tsa-shats, *i.e.* the main inlet (of Peetmagan.) It varies in width from two chains to twelve, with a strong current and numerous rapids which involve portaging.

The volume of water is very considerable; the depth of the river varies with the width between the banks and the velocity of the current; sandy shoals are often met with.

The banks are generally low and on the west side level, although a small hill is occasionally seen. On the east bank, at a distance of from one to two miles from the river, the country is more hilly. The soil in most places is a coarse dry sand, unfit for cultivation, although in some places there is a sub-soil of clay, but at a depth of many feet. The growth of timber is spruce, fir, *bouleau*, aspen, tamarac, and cypress, different kinds predominating in different localities. There are also many *brulés*, some of them extensive.

On the 4th October we arrived at Lake Manaouanis and connected the two surveys; the distance from Peetmagan is one hundred and twenty-six (126) miles. We then continued our scaling south-westerly towards Manaouan, where we arrived on the 11th, having passed on our way over Lakes Ka-pi-ta-ga-mat, Opi-toonis and Opitoon. The first-named flows into Opitoonis, which is, as is also Opitoon, on the Manaouan river, below the Lake Manaouan. From Manaouanis to this place the country is level; the prevailing growth of timber is spruce, cypress, and tamarac; the soil is sandy, gravelly, and poor.

We were for two days and a half wind-bound on the lake, but on the 16th arrived at the portage leading to the Peribonka waters, where we expected to find the others of our party, but Mr. Low had gone on in another direction. We continued on, crossed the portage to a small lake, whose outlet we followed down (making occasional portages) to a large stream coming from the north, which we followed down to the Peribonka River, the outlet of Lake Onistagan, where we arrived on the 23rd October.

The country from Manaouan to this place is level, nearly all burnt over, and the soil stony and poor.

As the weather was cold, and there was every appearance of the rivers being soon closed by ice, and as we were on the eve of running out of provisions, I dropped the work there for the present, and at noon on the 23rd, crossed Lake Onistagan, and proceeded up the Peribonka in pursuit of the other party.

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The night was cold, and on the following morning we encountered a good deal of ice in the rivers; a few miles further up found the ice stationary and the river closed; we there left the canoes and a part of the baggage to be sent for on the following day, and seeing an Indian lodge about a mile higher up, we proceeded there and camped close by.

We were told by this Indian (a Nascapee named Benjamin) that the other party were encamped at a small lake about forty miles ahead, and were making sleighs, &c., for winter travel. They had been stopped by the ice, which always makes earlier on small lakes than on large ones, or on rivers. The next day, 25th, we brought up the canoes and baggage along the "battures," and on the following day I sent a man off through the woods (as the ice was not strong enough for travelling on) to bring four men from the other party to assist us in transporting our canoes and effects to their camping-place. In the meantime we were occupied in making sleighs. It was fortunate that we fell in with this Indian, as he supplied us with some beaver meat, and was able to lend us some flour and lard until we joined the other party. On the 29th the men returned at night, and reported that the ice on the lakes which they had crossed was weak, and that some of them had fallen through.

We remained at this camp until the 3rd November, as the ice was not strong enough to travel over until that day; we then moved off, and in three days joined the other party.

Before leaving, I made arrangements with Benjamin to guide us to the Post at Mistassini, as he knew all the passes, lakes and portages, but he said that he could not join us before two weeks, as he would have to make provision for his family during his absence, besides making snow-shoes and moccasins.

We remained at this camp until the 27th November, waiting for our guide Benjamin, having in the meantime, made all the toboggans for the transport of baggage and provisions, and placed the canoes in winter quarters. On that day, our guide having joined us, we proceeded on, and on the 9th of December, crossed the Height of Land, and on the following day reached "Temiscami," a large lake with several deep bays, the extent of which we could not see.

We travelled down the outlet of this lake for some distance, and then left it, striking off for Little Mistassini, where we arrived on the evening of the 13th, being almost out of provisions. We continued down the lake until the 17th, when we left all superfluous baggage in order to travel more rapidly, and on the 19th I sent two

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Indians on to the Post for supplies from our store which had been sent to Mistassini by way of Lake St. John.

These men walked day and night, and we met them on their return on the 21st. On the 23rd December, when within a few miles of the Post, we were met by Mr. Miller, the gentleman in charge, attended by a number of his employees. They escorted us back, and we arrived at two p.m. We remained at the post until next day, when we encamped, having in the meantime been hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

We remained in camp for a week, the men repairing snow-shoes, moccasins and clothing, and on the 30th they went back to Little Mistassini or Mistassinis for the baggage, and returned here with it on the 12th January, 1885.

Although my instructions were to winter at Mistassini, I preferred bringing on the work from the Peribonka as far up as possible before the spring.

Towards the end of January I began preparing despatches which I sent off by couriers to Lake St. John on the 2nd of February.

I now determined to resume the work at the Peribonka, and as a considerable quantity of provisions would be required for the performance of it, it would be necessary to make double loads for the first hundred miles or so. Accordingly on the 5th I sent the men off with the first load, and after their return we started with the second, and continued on in this manner until we arrived at the inlet of Little Mistassini on the 23rd. Instead of going on to the Peribonka to work thence westward, I determined to work from the inlet of Mistassini eastward, as I thus would on my arrival at Peribonka be enabled to free some of the men to go for the canoes.

I began at the mouth of the inlet and scaled about eleven miles up the river, going somewhat out of my course in order to visit and mark the position of a "marble cave" which is laid down on an old map made by "Le Père Laure, Jesuit Missionary, 1733," with the following inscription:—"*Antre de marbre en forme de chapelle gicheche manitou outchouapi, maison du grand Génie.*"

A description of this cave, which I had from an Indian, had made me curious to see it; he said that there was an ante-room, and an inner room elevated three steps above the other, that both rooms were oval-shaped, and the walls beautifully smooth and white.

He also said that old men reported that they had always been told that in old times a stone in the form of a bell had projected over the entrance.

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The cave is a remarkable one, but did not come up to my expectations in any way except in size.

The outer room is about eighteen feet wide and sixteen deep; the door, or rather opening, is of the full width of the room and about eight feet high.

The inner room is about ten feet deep, eight wide, and six high. They look as if they had been rounded off by boulders under the action of water; the walls are not marble, but spar.

The cave is on the side of a steep hill about sixty feet above the river, and fifteen chains distant from it. Lapse of time (152 years) has no doubt made a change, and there are appearances of the face of the cliff where the door was, having parted at a fissure and fallen outwards down hill. We *cachéd* some provisions in the cave to serve us on our return, and here left the river (which is the outlet of Lake "Temiscami"), going in an easterly direction.

From here we had to cut our way through the woods to the Peribonka, being, however, frequently relieved by falling on lakes, which were numerous, and on *brulés*, many of which were extensive.

On the 11th March we crossed the Height of Land, which is here 2,115 feet above the sea, and reached the Peribonka, making a connection with our work on the 20th.

Several of the party were suffering from snow-blindness.

On the following day I sent four men off up the Peribonka for the canoes, and with the remainder of the party began retracing our steps along the line towards the Post. We re-crossed the Height of Land on the 25th, and arrived at the Post on the 8th April, expecting to find our couriers returned from Lake St. John, but they did not arrive until the 26th, at two a.m., accompanied by two men who said they belonged to Mr. Low's party who was returning to Mistassini, and that they had left him about sixty miles back in want of provisions. As these men were too much exhausted to return quickly, I immediately sent off two fresh men with relief.

On the 29th Mr. Low arrived with the remainder of his party.

On the 30th of April the men returned with the canoes, reporting open water on the "big narrows," which are about fifteen miles from the Post.

As Mr. Low's party numbered six, and he had brought no provisions with him, I sent out some of the men to hunt, in order to eke out our supplies and enable me to

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furnish him with a portion. They returned in a few days, bringing four beavers and a bear.

The Post at Mistassini is in charge of Mr. Wm. Miller, who resides there with his family. He has with him three or four permanent employees, some of them married. It is a cluster of four or five buildings, including the Co's store. Mr. Miller is about erecting a small chapel.

The Post is supplied from Rupert's House, on James's Bay, where Mr. Miller goes annually in June, with the furs collected during the year, and returns with the supplies required for the ensuing year.

Good potatoes and other vegetables are raised at the Post, although the land has received anything but fair treatment, as the same ground has been cropped over and over again for many years without ever having been enriched.

A number of Esquimaux dogs are kept, which are employed only in winter in drawing in the year's supply of wood for fuel, and in visiting the nets, some of which are set at a distance. They are fed exclusively on fish during the winter, and in summer they forage for themselves.

On each side of the Height of Land, and running parallel with it are several ridges, varying in height from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet, and distant apart from four to six miles. Between these ridges are numerous lakes, some of them very long and comparatively narrow, running parallel with the ridges.

The land on the south-east side of the lake, as far as I saw it (somewhat over a hundred miles), is low and level, and would, no doubt, be equally as productive as that around the Post.

The growth of timber is principally *bouleau* (or silver birch), spruce, and fir. Timber is more abundant and larger on the north side of the Height of Land than it is on the south; plenty of spruce can there be found suitable for building purposes. It is called "Pine" by the people at the Post (who all come from Hudson's Bay) and I suppose that this misnomer will account for the occasional reports which we hear of pine being abundant in that region.

Extensive tracts of good land can also be found between the S.W. end of Mistassini and Lake St. John. The country here is not so elevated, and the Height of

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Land on this route is several hundred feet lower than where I first crossed it, that is about one hundred and fifty miles further to the N.E.

The temperature at Mistassini runs to extremes. The thermometer in winter is often down to fifty or sixty degrees below zero (Fah.), but the cold is not severely felt, as the air is very dry. Ice frequently forms to the depth of six feet, and the snow-fall is generally heavy; last winter its depth was five feet. Ice forms in the bays in October or November, and in the big lake not before January, and breaks up in the bays about the end of May, and in the lake about the middle of June.

The summers are said to be very hot, and thunder-storms are of frequent occurrence. It used to be a practice with the Indians during a thunder-storm, to run out of their camps, and with guns, axes, and knives defy the storm, but on one occasion, twelve or fifteen years ago, when a large party were on their return to the Post from Rupert's House with the year's supplies, a storm came on at night, the lightning fell in amongst them, killed seven, and wounded and mangled eighteen others. The remainder of the party narrowly escaped, as there were several hundred pounds of powder among the goods which were untouched. Since then, the practice has been discontinued.

Indians here are not numerous. They are Nascapees, and nominally Christians, and are occasionally visited by a Protestant clergyman from James' Bay. Only about twenty-six hunters frequent the Post for trading purposes, and the only time at which they can all be seen there together, is from about the middle of June to the middle of July, or as soon as the lake is free from ice. They then bring in their furs to trade, and each one does his utmost to bring with him something to contribute to the general feasting which then goes on continually until their stock is exhausted. This stock consists of bear's meat and grease, beaver (fresh, smoked, or dried), caribou, porcupine, hares, partridges, fish of all kinds, and anything else they can catch. After remaining about a month at the Post they disperse, each going to his own hunting-grounds.

There is abundance of fish of many varieties in Mistassini, whose waters are deep and cold, and in many of the other lakes. Lake and speckled trout, jackfish, whitefish, pickerel, carp, and what is there called "Maria," a fish somewhat resembling the cod, are all plentiful. It would be an easy matter for the Indians to lay in a supply sufficient for the winter, but they are naturally improvident, and, moreover, superstitious on that score. They say that if they provide for future wants, they will meet with some mishap and probably die, and then their labor would be lost. The fur-bearing animals are abundant, particularly beaver, otter, marten, and black

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bear, which are very large. Caribou are very scarce, so are wolves, and the wolverine has not been seen in that locality for the last three years.

As regards the size of the lake, nothing positive is known, except that it is very large, and I consider its being unknown a proof of its great size, as these people who are in the habit of roaming in all directions for hundreds of miles do not know its extent.

A very intelligent Indian, to whom I spoke on the subject, told me that some years ago he had met with an old Indian who informed him that from what he knew, and from what he had heard, he thought that a good walker, carrying nothing but what he required for the trip, could in the spring, on the crust, go from end to end of the lake in ten days.

Now under these circumstances, as fifty or sixty miles per day would be considered but moderate, we may form an approximate idea of the extent of this lake, and if we accept only half of this estimate, we may still call the lake an immense one.

The general opinion was that it could not be scaled around in less than one summer.

From the day of the return of the men with the canoes (30th April) until the 28th May, we remained in camp at the Post, waiting for open water, and on that day, the bay being sufficiently clear of ice, we embarked for Lake St. John, and on the 30th crossed the Height of Land and reached Grindstone Lake (*Lac a la Meule*) improperly called "File Axe."

We reached the Chamouchouan River on the 5th June, and on the 10th arrived at Lake St. John, where I left with Mr. Cummins, the gentleman in charge of the H.B. Co.'s Post, my canoes, tents, and various other articles, subject to the order of Mr. Low, according to my instructions. On the next day we left Lake St. John for Chicoutimi, where we arrived on the day following, took the steamer at 3.30 a.m. on the 13th, and arrived at Quebec on the afternoon of the 14th, having been detained on the river by fogs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGNELL.

Quebec, 3rd November, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 39.

REPORT ON MINING OPERATIONS.

CHAUDIÈRE MINING DIVISION.

LA BEAUCE, 8 January, 1886.

To the Honorable

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,

Quebec.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the mining operations which were carried on in the Chaudière Division during the year 1885.

GOLD.

The St. Onge Gold Mining Company continued their workings on the *Ruisseau d'Ardoise* in the parish of St. George. They reached the gold-bearing gravel at a depth of one hundred and sixty-five feet, and at once began taking out gold in paying quantities. This gold is in grains of much larger average size than that of the Gilbert river or the river *des Plantes*, and does not look so much water-worn; and its angular appearance would seem to indicate that the quartz vein from which it came cannot be very far off.

When this company will have sunk another shaft nearer the centre of the auriferous bed, and thereby established good ventilation in their subterranean galleries, making it practicable to employ a larger number of men, there is no doubt that they will render a good account of their valuable property and attract special attention to our mineral deposits, which have hitherto been so imperfectly worked. Their apparatus and machinery are perfect, the best plant that has ever been seen at our mines, and enable them to carry on their operations at all seasons.

The company have applied for free licenses covering that portion of their property which they are actually working, so that the country does not at present derive any revenue from them.

The mining company, of which Captain J. Richards is the manager, worked for some time on the river Gilbert, but being obliged to suspend their operations on account of a question of boundary not yet decided, they have opened a shaft on the river Cumberland, at the confines of the township of Watford, and without having incurred any great expense, have struck a rich alluvial deposit which they are working with success. Their claim on the Gilbert was also very productive.

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Mr. E. Fenton had a party working during a considerable part of the season in clearing away the tailings of former washings, which had accumulated in the bed of the Gilbert, in order to reach and expose the auriferous stratum lying midway between the surface of the present bed of the river and the rock some seventy feet below. This intermediate bed is that which produced so much gold in 1864–65 and following years, about half a mile higher up the stream than the present workings. Unfortunately the heavy rains, so frequent since June last, caused so much delay that he was unable to complete his expensive preliminary operations, and was obliged to discontinue them until the spring.

At the confluence of the two branches of the Gilbert, Messrs. Sewell & Co. also made strenuous efforts to reach this same intermediate bed, and in a few days more would have done so, but a sudden hard frost coming on, after rain had been falling in torrents for several days, put a stop to their operations for some months.

Some work was also done on the south side of the river Chaudière, on the lands leased from the De Lery Mining Company by Messrs. McArthur and Coupal, and soundings were made with a view to finding out the best place at which to begin operations.

Asbestos.

The working of the mines of this famous substance continues to be carried on with vigour and success. New quarries have been opened and worked. A good-looking bed has been found on the river *des Plantes* in Rigaud-Vaudreuil, (St. Francis) and another in Cranbourne, county of Dorchester.

There are now nine asbestos mines being constantly worked, giving employment to several hundred persons.

The quality of the product improves as the workings become deeper.

The quantity taken out in the year 1885 was much greater than that extracted during the preceding year.

It will be necessary, I think, to add to the mining law a clause regulating the manner in which blasts should be exploded at these mines, for, as I stated in my report of last year, the working of asbestos mines has become very dangerous to the lives of the employees on account of the proximity of the quarries to each other, and of there being generally no fixed hour for firing blasts.

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Some accidents have already occurred and difficulties have arisen between neighbours, making it necessary to have recourse to the services of the constables under my orders, who were stationed for a part of the season at Thetford and at Black Lake (*Lac Noir*) at the request of the mine-owners; but what can be done?

On one occasion, when I was visiting one of these mines, accompanied by two constables, I saw a blast exploded suddenly without notice, and some large stones, thrown a distance of four or five hundred feet, fell around us.

The mine-owners should, I think, be strictly obliged by law or regulation to refrain from firing blasts except in the morning, before the resumption of work, at noon, while the workmen are taking their dinner, or in the evening, after work has stopped for the day.

At present, work is often interrupted during the day by one company sounding an alarm, when all the workmen in the neighborhood are obliged to run and seek such shelter as they can find, which in most cases is anything but safe.

The whole respectfully submitted,

H. J. J. DUCHESNAY,

Mining Inspector,

Chaudière Division.

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APPENDIX No. 40.

REPORT ON THE MINING SERVICE FOR THE YEAR 1885.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1885.

To the Honorable
THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec.

HONORABLE SIR,

I have the honor to lay before you as the result of my labors during the past year; 1o. A detailed report on phosphate mining in the Ottawa region; 2o. A few notes on Mica Mines; and 3o. An essay on the emanations of combustible gas throughout the valley of the St. Lawrence.

I would point out the fact that notwithstanding the low price at which phosphate of lime is sold, yet the phosphate mining industry is making rapid progress. With regard to the gases, I would call your attention to the satisfactory results obtained by borings carried on by private enterprise, and I think it would be desirable that such operations should be continued.

In regard to other mineral products I will remark that the production of asbestos this year amounts to about 1,400 tons, showing an increase over last year. Active search is also being made for white mica mines, the most important of which yet found, situate at Villeneuve (Ottawa), has given good results.

The copper mines of the Eastern Townships continue to be worked on a large scale. No iron mines have been worked this year, except, however, the magnetic iron mine of Bristol (Pontiac), which is reported to have yielded 7,000 tons of ore. A vein of magnetic iron has been recently discovered running through ranges III, IV, V and VI of Wakefield. I began an exploration of the St. Maurice region, but too late to obtain appreciable results. I merely call your attention to certain examinations made with a view to utilizing, as marble, the calcareous rocks of the Laurentian formation in that region, and to certain deposits of ochre on Lake *à la Peinture* (Paint Lake) in the Seigniory of Ste. Anne.

In the report of the Geological Commission for 1882-3-4, the papers relating to

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the Province of Quebec are a report on the Saguenay region, two reports on the Gaspé territory with maps, one on the Ottawa phosphates, and a few observations on the minerals of the Province.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. OBALSKI,
Mining Engineer of the Province.

REPORT ON THE PHOSPHATES OF LIME OF THE COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

The use of phosphate of lime for agricultural purposes can scarcely be traced back further than the year 1840, and since then, deposits have constantly been searched for and discovered; but the mineral is not equally rich everywhere, and the profits derived therefrom depend particularly on two important factors, namely, the abundance of the mineral and its richness: thus, rich phosphates—*apatites*, have been found in Norway, in Spain, in Canada, and equally rich phosphorites have been discovered in Russia, in the south of France, in Germany, (Nassau), in the West Indies, (Islands of Havassa and Curacoa), in certain Islands of the Pacific, and finally poor phosphates (often *coprolites*) in England, in the north of France, in Germany, in South Carolina (U. S.) &c. The latter (*coprolites*) may be used when pulverized in their natural state, as they can be easily assimilated by plants, whilst the *apatites*, after pulverization, must be treated by sulphuric acid, resulting in a product called superphosphate.

To give an idea of the commercial value of this product, it will be sufficient to state that England imports yearly three hundred thousand tons, and that South Carolina exported four hundred and nine thousand tons of the same in 1884, &c. In Canada this product is not used as a fertilizer, but is all exported, except in Ontario, where a little is manufactured by the "Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Company."

The *apatites* of the County of Ottawa are always found in a crystalized state, in in the formation known as the Lower Laurentian; the mineral therein is red or green, varying from very deep to very light green, the intermediate colour being the prevalent one. As to the nature itself of the deposits, they are remarkably irregular, and hence the uncertainty which attends their working. It must, however, be observed that many deposits offer a more regular formation, a fact which greatly increases their value.

The Canadian Apatite has been known for a long time past as an adventitious

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mineral, but was not regularly worked before 1875, and since then it has been considerably developed, and its production is increasing yearly, reaching at present twenty-five thousand tons annually. A large amount of capital is invested in this industry which gives employment to six or eight hundred miners.

The value of Canadian apatite consists in its great and constant per centage which allows of contracts being made on a basis of 80 per cent. In some cases, in fact, cargoes rate at 80 to 85 per cent.

The following analysis is furnished by Mr. Hoffmann, of the Geological Survey of Ottawa:—

Phosphoric acid	41.139
Fluorine	3.863
Chlorine	0.229
Carbonic acid	0.223
Lime	49.335
Calcium	4.195
Magnesia	0.180
Alumina	0.566
Sesquioxide of iron	0.094
Insoluble	0.060
	99.884
Equivalent to Tribasic Phosphate of Lime	89.810
Fluoride of Calcium	7.929

I also append two commercial analyses of cargoes exported to England:—

Chemists, G. H. Ogston, Cannon and Newton.

Moisture	0.10		0.10
Water	0.50		0.15
Phosphoric acid	37.60		36.65
Lime	51.52		50.96
Oxide of iron and alumina	1.50		1.40
Magnesia and not determined	5.18		4.09
Carbonic acid	0.60		1.50
Insoluble	3.00		5.15
	100.00		100.00
Equivalent to Tribasic Phosphate of Lime	82.10		80.01
Carbonate of Lime	1.36		3.40

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I subjoin a comparative statement of the per centage of the different foreign phosphates :—

Norway	82 to 84 per cent.
Russia	30 to 66 "
England	57 to 66 "
France	35 to 45 "
do	68 to 78 "
Germany	31 to 42 "
do.	38 to 76 "
Spain	45 to 85 "
West Indies	69 to 88 "
Pacific Ocean	72 to 88 "
United States (South Carolina)	55 to 88
Canada	75 to 85

It is therefore established that the Canadian phosphate ranks as one of the highest in the above list as regards per centage.

With reference to the working of these mines, the irregularity of the deposits, as well as the difficulties of transport must be taken into account. The first difficulty can be met only by a judicious choice of location, from which it results that the lands known to contain good workable deposits are held at very high prices. As to transport, its cost will be diminished by utilizing the natural means of transit, such as rivers, and by constructing roads, railways and tramways.

As the companies build those works themselves, it is more feasible for rich associations to reduce the cost of freight. For instance, the "Union," "Dominion" and "Phosphate of Lime" Companies are maturing plans to build small tramways of two to four miles in length, which will considerably reduce the cost of transport should there be a large traffic. I also notice the broad guage branch line four miles in length, running from the Buckingham station (C. P. R.) to the landing on the Lièvre river, and the syndicate formed by all the claim-holders to build a tramway from the Lièvre to the Ottawa river, with a view to escaping from the exactions of the C. P. R. Besides these improved means of transport, companies of minor importance or which are less advantageously located, make use of winter roads, over which they have their output conveyed to the railway wharves, whence it is in the summer time shipped to Montreal. It is, therefore, quite obvious that the transport question is of great importance, since, in ordinary mining, mineral extracted during the summer of 1883 is brought to the railway in the winter of 1883–84 to be shipped to England during the summer of 1884, equivalent to seven or eight months later. This fact necessitates a consi-

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derable outlay for that period as well as a loss of interest on capital. Thus do we see the most thriving companies exerting themselves to secure economical means of conveyance during the summer. The same cause may be ascribed for the non-working of very rich deposits which are inconveniently located, such as those in McGill, Bowman, Bigelow, Denholm, etc.

The facilities of extracting are necessarily subordinate to the value of the bed; thus, on a notoriously rich vein, a miner may immediately erect steam machinery, place drilling machines, etc., in a word an outfit which will lessen the net cost, whilst in other uncertain mines, the miner cannot go beyond erecting temporary works and a small outfit. This last case is the more frequent, and consequently the cost of extracting varies in extensive proportions, such as from $2 to $10 per ton; this last figure being the maximum limit beyond which no profits can be realized.

COST OF MINING AND TRANSPORT.

Extraction (profitable medium)	$5.00 to $8.00
Transport to the wharf over a distance of 1 to 5 miles	0.25 to 1.25
Transport by river over distances varying from 10 to 25 miles	0.30 to 0.60
Cost of transhipment at Buckingham	0.10 to 0.10
Transport by railway from Buckingham to Montreal	1.40 to 1.40
Cost of transhipment at Montreal	0.30 to 0.30
Commission on sale	0.50 to 0.50
Total	$7.45 to 12.15

These figures do not comprise costs of general management, interest on capital, etc. When it is also stated that a ton of phosphate yielding 80 p. c. is worth, delivered on board at Montreal, from $17 to $18, it will be easily understood how profits may vary. The freight to Liverpool is from 5 to 7 shillings and to Hamburg 12 shillings. In England, phosphate sells according to analysis. The last prices stood at 1s. per unit to 75 p. c., with 1-5 of a penny per unit above that. The maximum price was 1s. 5d.

In the winter time we have the same result, except that transport from the mine mine to the railway wharf costs from $1.50 to $3.00 for distances of ten to thirty miles, increasing the above figures from $8.40 to $13.30.

The above figures apply especially to the Lièvre river valley which I have explored more particularly. In the townships of Templeton, Hull and Wakefield the

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mineral is transported in carts to the Ottawa river and thence in barges to Montreal, the slight increase in cost being compensated by a reduction in the expense of transhipment.

The companies employ Canadian workmen who are not professional miners, but who are easily made familiar with this kind of work. They do not, as a rule, settle on the spot where the operations are carried on, but inhabit neighbouring villages with their families. The claim-holders are obliged to board and lodge their men, and find it advantageous to board them all together in large lodgings. Yet, I am of opinion that it would be advantageous in the future to retain the men near the mines by lodging them with their families. This is, moreover, practised at High Rock and seems to me to be attended with good results, since we find men working there for years past, and, besides, the workmen also derive a benefit therefrom, being able to employ the children at cobbing, as well as to board other workmen.

The wages paid are as follows :—

Divers workmen	$15 to $25 a month.
Children	$5 to $10 "
Besides, board, estimated at	$10 per month.

For day labour:

Labourers	$0.75 to $1.00
Ordinary miners	1.00 to $1.25
Foremen, and special workmen, machinists, blacksmiths &c	1.25 to 2.00
Double team and teamster	3.00

As to the general production since the birth of this industry, it may be summed up in the following figures :

Previous to 1878	3000 tons
1878	4000
1879	5000
1880	8000
1881	15000
1882	16000
1883	17000
1884	22000
1885	25000
Total	115,000

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which in relation to the production of each township may be approximately distributed as follows :

Hull	3000	tons
Wakefield	6000	"
Templeton	18000	"
Buckingham	28000	"
Portland	60000	"
Total	115,000	"

I subjoin some information respecting each of the principal companies of the region.

Emerald Mine.

Buckingham, XII. 18.—This mine is one of the oldest of the region, and has yielded the largest quantities. It lies on a mountain where the bed assumes the aspect of a regular vein, varying in thickness from 40 to 50 feet. The work is almost all done on the surface, and only prospecting or reconnoitring galleries have been carried into the mountain. But little machinery is employed and all the drilling work is done by hand. The mine is situate 300 to 400 yards from the wharf on the river, this wharf being eight miles from that at Buckingham. This mine has, this year, yielded nearly 5000 tons with 80 men. The entire production of the mine must be close upon twenty-five or thirty thousand tons, and it is far from being exhausted.

Little Rapid Mine.

Portland East, I. 5.—This mine, which was formerly worked by the "Buckingham Mining Co.," and resumed lately by Mr. W. Allan, of Ottawa, is situated one mile from the river. The works are carried on more with a view to exploring than to mining, properly speaking. Not more than 15 or 20 men are employed thereon and they extracted last year about 1000 tons. Apart from surface mining the works consist principally in digging, and the deepest pit has reached a depth of 180 feet, following a vein, which assumes a regular course and is of varying thickness up to twelve feet. The mine is well equipped with machinery for extraction, steam drills &c. It is likely to be extensively developed and promises well for the future. The total quantity taken from it since it was first opened is said to be five thousand tons.

North Star Line.

Portland East, VIII. 18.—The mine is owned by the American "Dominion Phosphate Co." The preliminary workings at the surface gave rather good

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results, but the company was naturally induced to make regular excavations with still greater success, and an inclined shaft which has been sunk on favorable indications, has now reached a depth of 270 feet.

The first important deposit of phosphate was met with at 155 feet. At 200 feet a second one of considerable value was met with, which was estimated to be 10, 15 and 20 feet thick and has been traced for a length of 60 feet. Indications have been followed to a depth of 270 feet, whence a gallery will be carried which will allow of the development of an extensive block. It is worthy of notice that even at such a depth the bed appears to be regular.

This mine is well supplied with plant and the works are carried on according to the rules of engineering. It is provided with steam machinery, the ventilation system is perfect, and the shaft for lowering the workmen and materials well sunk. At the surface there are sifting chambers where the mineral in its sandy state is dried by means of steam pipes, &c. Finally, with a view to push on the sinking of the shaft, compressors have been set up which serve to drive compressed air drills.

I call attention to this important fact in the annals of the phosphate mines of Ottawa, for this is the first instance in which compressed air has been resorted to therein. Besides this, no other mine has been sunk to a greater depth, and it is to be hoped that the spirit of enterprise of this company will meet with its reward; a result which is already partly achieved, for the mine is sure of an immense production in future, its equipment being deemed capable of extracting a hundred tons a day. It is intended to lay a tramway, three miles in length, in order to convey the product to the river. This mine has yielded this year about 4,000 tons, with 70 hands. This comparatively low figure is due to the fact that part of the season was spent in preliminary work, and in erecting buildings and machinery.

The same company also worked close by the Emerald mine another mine, which did not meet their expectations, and was abandoned.

"Cie Francaise des Phosphates du Canada."

This company, whose principal centre was in the vicinity of Lake Tamo, ceased working two years ago, after having extracted nearly 2,000 tons: it holds a large extent of land, including several first-class lots, and no doubt, should it resume its operations, on the same principles as its neighbours, it would meet with equal success. The lots worked on were: Portland East, III. 1, 2; IV. 1; VIII. 16. Lot III. 2, is remarkably good.

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The Glasgow Canadian Phosphate Company.

This company, formed this year, owns lots Portland East IV. north ½ 1. East ½ 2, and Derry III. 1. Work is performed chiefly on lot IV. East ½ 2, where some fine veins of red and green phosphate are found, with a thickness varying between three and four feet, and even more. Three or four hundred tons have been extracted by thirty workmen. This mine is provided with steam machinery, and is expected to turn out well.

Bacon & Co.

This company operates on lots in Derry II. 2, 3. So far, only prospecting and fitting up work has been done upon good indications by about fifteen men. Steam machinery is put in and roads have been opened leading to the points on the mountain where the mining is to be done. This and the preceding company began working only in July, 1885.

Union Phosphate Mining and Land Company.

This company, organized in 1882 by American capitalists, holds a group of first-class lots, situate in the most productive region of the Lièvre. The works, the most important of which are called the "Star Hill Mine," are carried on in Portland West VIII. 3, 4, 7, 8. They are situate a mile and a half or two miles from the river side. The operations are carried on in large open excavations whence phosphate mixed with rock has been extracted in great abundance. I refer for particulars of the working of this mine to the report of Mr. G. M. Torrance, published in the report of the Geological Survey for 1882-83-84. The total production amounts to 15,000 tons, and that of this year to 4,500 tons, with an average of seventy-five men. Owing to the great quantity of rock adhering to the phosphate, several qualities are obtained; 80, 75 and 60 per cent. The inferior qualities are crushed and ground at Buckingham, and shipped in bags.

Phosphate of Lime Company.

This company may be looked upon as one of the oldest in the region, as well as one of the most successful. It is composed of British manufacturers who appear to work their mines to great advantage.

The centre of the works consists of the High Rock Mine, situate on lots in Portland West VII. 5, 6, 7, 8. VIII. 1, 2, 7; the Duguay Mine being now abandoned.

The High Rock Mine, situated on a mountain, is worked by means of about

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twenty open excavations, wherein great abundance of phosphate has been found. For full particulars regarding this mine, I beg to refer you to the report of the Geological Survey for 1882-3-4. I would merely mention that the general production since 1880 is about 30,000 tons, that of last year was 6,000, and of this year 7,000 tons, with 110 workmen.

This mining is done in open excavations with steam machinery and drills: the different pits connect with the sifting shops by tramways, and it is intended to build a tramway of a mile and a half in length to convey the product to the river in summer.

This company, which works on a well-understood economical system, has obtained the best results: many of the workmen with their families live in the neighborhood, in houses leased by the Company, and it may be remarked, that some of them have been working there since the formation of the Company.

Lièvre River Land and Phosphate Company.

This newly formed company owns a number of lots in the rich part of the region, but its mining operations, so far, have been limited. Its chief centre is near Battle Lake on the lots of Templeton XIII. 6, 7. The phosphate on these lots is of fine appearance. A shaft sunk to a depth of 137 feet, discloses a four feet vein. The production is limited, because only fifteen workmen, or so, have worked this year, especially at preparing the mine, setting up steam machinery and drills. From 1,000 to 1,500 tons of phosphate have been removed from the pit. The conveyance is effected in winter only by the Lièvre River. The company also owns in the region of White Fish Lake a large number of lots which it intends opening up in the spring.

McLaurin Mine.

This mine, which is on lot 10 of the XIth range of Templeton, is reputed the richest in the township. It forms an extensive excavation, pointing N. N. W., 300 feet long, 100 wide, and 110 deep, from which about 12,000 tons of phosphate have been extracted. The extraction is localized on this point only, and the conveyance is effected in carts as far as the canal, and thence in barges to Montreal. The yield of this year has been 3,000 tons, with about 40 hands.

"The Canada Industrial Co'y."

This company has only just started work on lot IX. 16 in Templeton, and appears to have prospered; it employs 50 hands, and has extracted about 200 tons. It is likely to extend its operations in the spring.

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"HALDANE MINE."

WAKEFIELD, I. 12.—This mine, although distant from the other centres and generally but little known, seems to me to offer particular advantages.

The green and red phosphate is found with that regular formation which occurs in some of the most valuable mines.

From this mine some 2,000 tons of phosphate have been extracted. Few men have been employed on it, and but little work has been done. Veins of 3 to 5 feet in thickness are to be found in it. The transport of this, as well as of all the other mines of this region is performed by way of the Ottawa river.

OTHER MINES.

The mines I have mentioned are the most important, or those I have more particularly inspected; but a number of other mines which have yielded fine results and rest on good deposits may also be referred to; for instance in Wakefield, the Wilson, Gemmell and Harris mines; in Templeton, the Perkins, Miller, Post and Gold Hill mines; in Portland, the Chapleau, McLaren, Ross and Philadelphia Co.'s mines; and in Bowman, Capt. Bowie's mine, etc.; besides, a vast number of lots too numerous to mention, which have been prospected with more or less success.

As a direct result of my exploring operations, I should also mention an important region situate in Bowman, whereon are to be found many very fair mines, bought from the Government, which so far have been merely prospected but scarcely opened, the present difficult means of communication preventing their development. I have already, in a preceding report (1883), had occasion to give particulars of this region, wherein very rich deposits have since been discovered.

The most valuable among these mines are to be found on the following lots:

Bowman—I, 42, 43, 44, 45.
II, 31, 32.
III, 17, 18, 32, 33, 34.
IV, A, 1, 12, 13, 14.
V, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 28.
VI, 5, 6, 30, 31 32.
VII, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 43, 44.
Denholm—VIII, 6, 26, 32.
Wells— II, 13, 14.
III, 14.

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I merely note a few among many lots whereon phosphate has been discovered; it has also been found in the townships of Villeneuve, Bigelow, Hincks and McGill.

I would also refer by way of memorandum to a report on the county of Pontiac (1884), wherein I point out the existence of *apatite* on the river Coulonge and Calumet Island.

Conclusion.

Phosphate mining in the county of Ottawa is flourishing and is extending every year. The production is increasing, the process of extraction and means of conveyance are being improved, and the explored territory is widening yearly. Moreover, manufactories are being started, such as: the Phosphate Crushing Mill of the "Union Co.," and those of Bacon & Co., built at Buckingham. It is therefore to be expected that this industry, which is only in its infancy, will attain much greater importance in the near future.

MICA MINES.

The Mica most valued in trade is the variety called *Muscovite*, which is of a whitish colour. That quality fetches prices as high as $1 to $7 per pound according to dimensions, varying from 2 to 10 inches on the side. I therefore think that some information bearing on the Mica Mines of the province will prove interesting.

Allan Mine.

Ottawa—Villeneuve I. 30,31.—This mine is the most valuable, and so to say, the only one in this country which is worked steadily. Its working was first begun in September 1884.

The mica is found in crystals in a vein of white quartz two or three hundred feet wide and bearing N. E. It is mixed with white felspar, black tourmaline, garnet and other minerals. The rock is rather hard and care must be taken lest the mica be broken. It is mined by means of a gallery opened out at the foot of the mountain, measuring in breadth 10, in height 14, and in length 60 feet. When I made my inspection seven men were at work and a large quantity of fine mica had just been extracted; this was trimmed and packed at the mine itself.

Leduc Mine.

Ottawa—Wakefield VII. W½.25.—This mine, which has only just been discovered and is not worked as yet, offers the same indications as the preceding one; a wide vein of white quartz, green felspar and tourmaline of variegated colours.

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Other Mica mines have also been discovered in the Province of Quebec, but not yet worked.

Chicoutimi—Jonquière.—North Range 21.—White quartz with emerald and molybdenite.

Berthier—Maisonneuve.—With emerald, garnet, and Samaarskite.

Ottawa—Bouchette X. 10. 11.—Mica in paying quantities has also been found on these lots.

North Coast—Watsheeshoo.—In white and pink quartz, with white and green felspar, black tourmaline and garnet.

REPORT ON THE COMBUSTIBLE GASES IN THE VALLEY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

I have already pointed out in preceding reports the importance to be given to the emanations of combustible gas which have been observed throughout the valley of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal. Now, the question has made great progress owing to borings at St. Grégoire.

Gas Well of St. Grégoire—County of Nicolet.

The borings were effected on Mr. Hilaire Trudel's land (No. 501 of the Cadastre) at the south east end of the concession of Bonséjour (Seigniory Roquetaillade). The following table gives the depths reached and the nature of the rock encountered.

On the surface, 31st July 1885—1 foot of earth, good cultivable soil, flow of odourless gas.

At 1 foot—47 ft. of blue loam with thin layers of sand.
48 ft.—5 ft. of white sand, with abundant emanations of odourless gas.
53 ft.—15 ft. of heavy gravel composed of pebbles of granite, sandstone, calcareous rock &c., with abundant emanations of odourless gas and water.
68 ft.—7 ft. of black sand, very dense, hard to penetrate, water, but no gas.
75 ft.—80 ft. of solid rock, sandstone, somewhat calcareous, soft enough to be cut with a knife, oily oozings.
155 ft.—60 ft. of same rock, but harder and of a finer grain.
215 ft.—75 ft. of red schist, wrongly called by the miners "Soap Stone."
290 ft.—10 ft. of same rock, lighter colour.
300 ft.—16 ft. of same rock, nearly black.
316 ft.—54 ft. of blackish brown schist, not hard, abundant and sudden flow of gas, having a strong smell of kerosene.
370 ft.—105 ft. of red schist, more abundant emanation of gas.

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475 ft.—50 ft. of red schist, somewhat greyish.

525 ft.—55 ft. of red schist, softer.

580 ft.—60 ft. Another flow of gas, more violent, throwing mud and stones from the bottom to a height of 60 feet in the air, and preventing work. This gas affects the sight and the lungs of the workmen. Continuation of red schists.

640 ft.—20 ft. of impure calcareous rock apparently containing magnesia. Another vein of gas of the same nature.

660 ft.—60 ft. of calcareous rock.

720 ft.—100 ft. of oily calcareous rock.

820 ft.—40 ft. of black schist, soft to the touch. New vein of the same gas.

860 ft.—225 ft. of compact black schist.

1115 ft.—Works suspended. The gas continues to flow with such force that it is impossible to close the orifice. So two pipes of ½ inch diameter are fitted to the main one.

The company organized for this boring possesses a small capital and is composed of farmers and small free-holders in that region. They entrusted the work of boring to a contractor from the district of Petrolia (Ont.); but as this is the first experiment of the kind in this part of the country, it was impossible to fix a price for the work, and the company had to assume the responsibility of paying the workmen and tools, etc., and to carry out the operation. An ordinary apparatus was made use of, supplied with a wooden shaft and a steel drill driven by an engine of 15 horse power. The diameter of the opening in the rock was 4⅝ inches, but gradually diminished, because in order to stop the spouting up of the water, it became necessary to tube from the surface to a depth of 175 feet. To reach the rock,—a depth of 80 feet,—a 7 inch pipe was put in. During the first part of the work, water sprang up rather abundantly, but afterwards it ceased, and a well had to be sunk in the vicinity to supply the boiler and send water into the hole. The drilled rocks are of ordinary hardness, easily worked, the maximum thickness drilled being 35 feet in 12 hours.

As may be seen, this boring made to find petroleum, has not been attended with the desired result, but it has been discovered that there exists under-ground an enormous quantity of gas. It has been shown, moreover, that the gas did not emanate from superficial rock, but from the rock itself, and also that it had in these regions a strong smell of petroleum, establishing the fact that it has rested on liquid hydrocarburets. These results are very satisfactory and tend to strengthen the belief that deposits of petroleum exist there. Are the deposits abundant? Are they more or less near the surface? This remains to be established. Moreover, the combustible gas itself may be utilized for heating and lighting purposes and in metallurgic industries. It may suffice to state that in Pennsylvania, in the town of Pittsburg alone, there are more than 150 companies with a capital of three million

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dollars who utilize this gas, which is often found at immense depths, from two to three thousand feet. The iron industry employs a great quantity. It was computed that in 1884 in the United States this gas was substituted for coal to the amount of $1,460,000 worth of the latter. It has been in use in Fredonia (N.Y.) since 1821, and it is stated that the Chinese have been using it for centuries past.

From my own estimate, I calculate that the St. Grégoire well discharges about two hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet of this gas every 24 hours, or say seven to eight millions cubic feet per month. The town of Sherbrooke consumes in light one million cubic feet per month, St. Hyacinthe three to four hundred thousand; therefore, it is obvious that the above quantity would be sufficient to light a large town. Besides, this flow has continued for 4½ months. Attempts have been made to stop it by hammering a pine plug into the outlet tube; but at every attempt, the plug was blown up into the air with sufficient violence to split the boards it met in its way.

It is to be hoped that these works will be continued and that further borings will be made, which, in the event of their not establishing the existence of petroleum in sufficient quantities, would afford the opportunity of ascertaining the great abundance of this combustible gas, and thus lead to the foundation of important industries.

In my last year's report, I noticed the principal places where these emanations were known to occur, they are: Saint-Maurice, Pointe du Lac, St-Léon, Louiseville, Epiphanie, St-Paul l'Hermite, St-Henri de Mascouche, etc. Since then others have been frequently discovered, such as:

Contrecœur, St-Barnabé, la Longue-Pointe (near Montreal).

Contrecœur.—In a well which was being sunk, a flow of gas occurred, which, being ignited accidentally set fire to and destroyed a barn.

St. Barnabé.—Whilst sinking a pipe at a depth of 72 feet, a violent flow of gas occurred with a pressure estimated at 38 lbs. to the square inch.

The layers traversed are as follows:—

On the surface, 8 ft. of rusty loam.

At 8 feet,—50 ft. of blue loam.

At 58 feet,—14 ft. of fine sand and friable rock.

At 72 feet—8 feet of friable rock, probably schistous, crumbling in the air,

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easily ignited and as easily cut through as loam. Emanation of odorless gas and water.

At 80 feet. Hard rock.

La Longue Pointe.—Whilst sinking a well between the road and the river, at a depth of 34 feet, a strong flow of gas occurred which was diminished by filling the hole with water and earth up to height of 10 feet. The size of the well was $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the escape of the gas covered the whole of this area, shooting up a flame of 40 feet high. A grey loam was struck and the gas was probably liberated by cutting through the gravel which is found in that region at a depth of 35 feet.

To resume, I have much pleasure in noting the progress this important question has made, as well as the credit due to those persons who have dealt with it.

Unfortunately, the limited capital at the disposal of the St-Grégoire Company checks any further searches on their part, and it would be much to be regretted were the matter not followed up, the more so, as other companies which I know to be ready, only await the success of this first company to organize themselves and to work at other points.

I trust therefore, that these undertakings will, in the interest of the Province, meet with the encouragement they deserve, and that, by utilizing this new combustible, we shall succeed in supplying the want of coal which prevents the development of the metallurgic industry in this country.

J. OBALSKI,
M. E. P. Q.

Montreal, 31st December, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 41.

REPORT ON LAKES AND SALMON-RIVERS.

The Honorable
THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, herewith, a report upon the lakes and rivers visited by me during the past summer.

LAKES IN ST. MAURICE DISTRICT.

In conformity to your instructions, I proceeded in the latter part of the month of May last to make an examination of part of the lake country lying in the angle formed by the confluence of the St. Maurice and Matawin Rivers.

Having reached Yamachiche by rail, I drove thence to St. Elie, passing through St. Sévère and St. Barnabé.

Some three miles from St. Elie, on the banks of Lake Long, stands the Winchester Club House, originally built by Mr. Parker for a summer residence, at an expense, for house and grounds, of about $6,000.

Here, with some trouble, I procured guides and canoemen. It was essential to have at least one man who was acquainted with the routes and portages in the country I proposed to examine, as otherwise much time might be lost in looking for them. In this I was greatly assisted by Mr. Wm. Parker, who accompanied me throughout the trip. From the Winchester Club House we proceeded through Lake Long, Lake *de Gauvreau*, Lake *Vert*, Lake *de Joe* and Lake *à Bellemare*, and over the intervening portages, coming out on a country road. I did not test any of these lakes, as most of the lands about them are granted, and they are not understood to be available for leasing.

From the last lake above mentioned we drove to Lake Pizagonke, one of the group leased to the Shawinegan Club, and near the foot, or south end of which, the Club have placed their head-quarters. The establishment of this Club consists of the club-house, sixty-two feet in length; ladies' house, twenty-eight feet square; barn, thirty-six feet by thirty; boat-house, forty feet long, besides thirty arpents of land cleared, most of it already under cultivation.

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The Club have likewise built a wagon-road from the settlements to the lake, six miles in length, at a cost of six hundred dollars, besides cutting out three miles of portage-roads between lakes, and making other improvements. They claim to have expended altogether over five thousand dollars in this connection, and are anxious to procure a grant of three or four hundred acres of land for cultivation, grazing, and other purposes of the establishment.

The lakes leased to this Club lie in the unsurveyed portions of the townships of Belleau and Desaulniers. The most important are Lake Pizagonké, about eight miles long but very narrow; *en Croix*, shaped as its name indicates, about a mile across; *des Isles*, two miles long; *Rond*, barely a mile in diameter; Grand Shawinegan, four miles long; Little Lake, three-quarters of a mile; Brodeur, two and a-half or three miles; Caribou, three miles or more; *aux Isles*, about two miles; these two lie within a hundred yards of each other, being connected by what is locally termed a "Narrows"; *Croche*, something over a mile; Gauthier, rather smaller, and Antikaiakamak, generally called Yagamak, three miles long. The last mentioned contains pike, doré, *loche*, perch, and chub. We caught several of the first-named by trolling, weighing from 1 lb. to 8½ lbs. The other lakes are all fairly well stocked with speckled trout, which are understood to have increased considerably in number during the last three years, that is to say, since these waters have been under lease to the Shawinegan Club, and known to be protected. The fish in Pizagonké appeared to be of rather small size, averaging about five to the pound, but that will probably soon be remedied by the introduction of some parent fish of greater weight. Those in the others, or Shawinegan lakes, run larger, in some cases reaching three pounds. It appears to be well established however, that if rapid increase in the number of trout in any particular water be desired, any that exceed two pounds in weight, should be removed as soon as possible, for each pair of that size will destroy in a year more small fry than they will produce.

From the foot of Lake "Yagamak" it is only a short distance, say ten minutes paddling, to the Matawin River, in which pike of much larger size than those in the lake seem to abound, one of twenty pounds having been killed by one of our party during a short turn on the water before breakfast.

With regard to the accessibility of these lakes from the Club-house, I may say that the most difficult portages are those between Lakes Pizagonké and *en Croix*, Brodeur and Caribou, and Caribou and Pizagonké. The first is very steep, and takes about three quarters of an hour to traverse; the second, though less steep, takes about the same time, and the third, the longest of all, occupies an hour, including the necessary breathing spells. The other portages are short and easy, occupying from

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three to ten minutes, except that from Lake *aux Isles* to Yagamak, which, though over a good level road, occupies a little more than half an hour.

After having passed quickly over most of the Shawinegan Club lakes, I paid a flying visit to a few of those leased to Mr. Wm. Parker, for the Laurentian Club. The country within which these lie may be described as bounded on the south-west by the line between the counties of Champlain and St. Maurice, on the north-west by the River Mattawin, on the north and east by the River St. Maurice, and on the south-east by the Pèche lakes, and comprises an area of one hundred and fifty square miles.

These lakes are divided into four distinct groups.

The most accessible are the Pèche lakes and tributaries, some twenty-five or more in number, which discharge their waters into the St. Maurice, through the Pèche River, about six miles above the Piles Railway-station. The first and second Pèche lakes, as they are named on the official maps, are about three and a half and two and a half miles long respectively, with a short stretch of broken water between them.

They are well stocked with lake-trout of large size, some that I caught weighing between four and five pounds. These are not found in any of the other lakes of the system. They also contain perch of over a pound in weight, and watassee, another scale-fish something like a small herring, besides gudgeons or chub, and redfin-shiners, which serve as food for the larger fish.

A substantial log house has been built on the first lake for the accommodation of members of the club.

The third and fourth Pèche lakes, otherwise called *Lac Clair* and *Lac du Français*, pretty little sheets of water, each about two-thirds of a mile across, appear to be quite distinct from the larger lakes. They swarm with speckled trout, though I believe they have undergone a good deal of poaching. I was informed that nine hundred pounds weight of fish had been taken from them last winter. These lakes are less than two miles from the St. Maurice River, and not more than five miles from the Piles Railway Station above-mentioned.

A Government road, locally called the Dubord road, over which I passed in approaching the first Pèche lake from the Shawinegan River, runs close by a tiny lakelet called *Lac des Vases* which appeared to be fairly alive with trout of small and medium size. Lake *des Isles* or *la Truite*, which I also took on my route, lies

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close to the first *Lac de la Pèche* on the west. This is a lake of considerable size, being nearly, if not quite, two miles in diameter. Its waters are remarkably bright and clear, and contain numbers of large speckled trout as lively and gamy as any angler can desire.

These five, Truite, first and second Pèche, *Clair* and *Français*, were all the lakes of the Pèche group that I examined. They alone would, in my opinion, well repay the trouble and expense of a trip to visit them.

Another group of lakes, named after the central and largest one, which is called very appropriately *Lac Fou*, lies some distance to the north of the Pèche group.

It is much more difficult of access than the latter, though very probably a shorter and easier way of reaching it than that by which I was conducted to it may be found. The route I followed was by way of Creek Fou, which falls into the St. Maurice about six or eight miles above Des Piles; Creek Bouchard, which runs into Creek Fou; a portage of two miles over a winter road; then along several short stretches of Creek Fou again, with intervening portages, to the lake itself.

The total length of the portages, over which the canoes, tents, provisions, &c., had to be carried on the men's backs, was above six miles; and as two trips had to be made at each landing, the men had to walk more than eighteen miles, carrying h loads for twelve miles. The best part of two days was occupied in going in from Des Piles to Lake Fou, but a day sufficed for the return trip, on account of the route being known and the weight of provisions somewhat reduced.

Lake Fou is about four miles long, and of very irregular shape. Its most remarkable features are the number of deep bays which radiate in all directions from the main channel, and the near approach of the opposite shores at several different points, affording, to a person seeing it for the first time, a succession of surprises, as each new portion, previously unseen, comes into view. It is, however, chiefly worthy of notice in this report on account of the number and size of the speckled trout it contains. The average weight of those taken while I was there, early in the season, was fully a pound; some of them weighed over two pounds. I have since been informed that the average of some caught later in the season was considerably larger; of sixteen fish, not one was less than two pounds in weight.

The other lakes of this group, according to the information given me, are some eighteen in number, and all are well stocked with trout of the same species.

Owing to want of time, I could not visit any of the lakes in the other two groups, but with Mr. Parker's assistance I gathered information respecting them to the following effect:

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A group on a stream called the McLaren Creek, falling into the Shawinegan River, numbers five lakes, all alive with brook trout. In two of these lakes, *Brulé* and *Truite*, the fish run from one to four pounds in weight.

The lakes of the fourth group, some seventeen in number, are known as the *Cinq* lakes (*Lacs des Cinq.*) Their waters flow into the Matawin River, about five miles above the junction of the latter with the St. Maurice. They are said to be unrivalled with regard to the numbers of speckled trout they contain.

If any reliance may be placed upon the statements of men who have spent much of their time in the woods in connection with lumbering operations, it would appear that the country north of the Matawin is dotted with innumerable lakes, all well stocked with trout, and in some instances containing fish of remarkably large size. From a man who had been a foreman in Mr. Baptist's employ, I obtained some circumstantial details, as follows:—On the *Petit Castor* stream, which falls into the Mattawin at a place called *Tete des Cinq*, there are eight lakes, the first large one being four miles from the Matawin. On the Creek *de la Truie*, two small lakes. On the Creek *de Houle* four lakes. On the River *Castor Noir* two lakes. On the Creek *Prudent*, falling into the *Castor Noir*, two large lakes, two miles and four miles long respectively; on another branch, *Lac Clair*, containing large trout; and on yet another, *Lac Long*, three miles in length.

These seem to be only a few of the lakes lying within ten or twelve miles north of the Matawin and west of the St. Maurice. East of the St. Maurice, the lakes appear to be equally numerous. With a steamboat running on this river, between *Des Piles* and *La Tuque*, and stopping at convenient points, this district only requires to be brought into notice, to become the resort of hosts of anglers, who for many years to come would find all the fishing they could desire within easy reach of the river, in the midst of scenery unsurpassed for beauty, and at much less expense than is now entailed by a short sojourn in the Adirondacks or the lake region of the State of Maine.

Lakes in County Saguenay.

There is a chain of lakes in the township Albert, county of Saguenay, for leases of which applications were made to the Department in 1883, and again this year. After I had examined the Marguerite River, and while I was in their vicinity, I deemed it advisable to visit these lakes. They can be reached by a party going with canoe and baggage from Jourdain's, near the mouth of the Marguerite River, in four or five hours, part of the way being by a hunter's trail through the woods and over a steep hill.

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The first lake, named "Lake Charles," is about three-quarters of a mile long. It seemed to contain a large number of small but lively trout, those I caught averaging about five to a pound. The second, Lake of Islands, divided from the first by a short level portage, occupying ten minutes, is about two miles long, and is one of the most beautiful lakes I have ever seen. The shores are high. Near the upper end there is a somewhat open space on the face of the hill, which at once strikes the beholder as just the place for a fishing-lodge, and from which a fine view of the greater part of the lake can be had. At another place, where the rocks rise perpendicularly from the water to a considerable height, a sounding taken at about ten feet from the rocky wall gave a depth of fourteen fathoms.

From the second to the third lake, or Lake Russell, the way lies over a steep hill, and requires about the same time as the previous portage. This is a narrow lake, about three-quarters of a mile long, but the inlet, for a distance of a mile and a half, is wide and deep enough to be considered part of the lake.

I cannot speak with certainty as to the quantity of fish in these lakes, the second and third, as I saw none rising, and could not remain until the proper time of day for testing them, but I saw numbers of young trout in the second, and believe that both would afford good sport on favorable occasions.

Time did not permit of my visiting the fourth lake, now called Lake Dawson, but it is commonly reported to be well stocked with trout of small and medium size. It may be reached by a portage from Lake Russell, or by a stiff climb from the Home-pool Station on the St. Marguerite River.

Since my return, these lakes have been leased by the Ste. Marguerite Salmon-Club, and are therefore likely to be protected and improve in value.

Salmon Rivers.

In further obedience to your instructions, requiring me to examine and report upon such of the salmon-rivers on the north side of the St. Lawrence as I could reach, I left Quebec on the 14th of July for Tadoussac. Thence I went first to certain of the rivers falling into the Saguenay, afterwards making an attempt to see some of those falling directly into the St. Lawrence further down.

Falling into the Saguenay.

The north-west and north-east branches of the **Ste-Marguerite** are two rivers of considerable size, which rise in unsurveyed lands in the county of Chicoutimi, meet in the township of Albert, in the county of Saguenay, and after flowing together for

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about a mile and a half, fall into Ste. Marguerite Bay, which again opens into the Saguenay River, about eighteen miles above the mouth of the latter. The tide flows to a point about three-eighths of a mile above the head of the bay. Some of the lands fronting on the river between tidal-water and the junction of the two branches are occupied and cultivated, but none are granted, except two lots on the north-west side, which were patented in 1871 to the Hon. D. E. Price.

Salmon frequent this river in large numbers. There are two good pools in front of ungranted lands on the north-west side.

The **North-west Branch** flows through the townships of St. Germain, Champigny, La Brosse and Albert. It contains some thirty pools between the lower and upper "Forks," a distance of about twenty-six miles. Some of these are in front of the lands patented to the Hon. D. E. Price and Mr. W. Russell, but the greater part of them are within ungranted lands.

This river seems more subject to change in the number and position of pools than any other I have visited. Several places, formerly considered good pools, have been filled up with sand and gravel carried down by freshets. New pools are, however, frequently discovered, and the formation of others may be promoted at little expense.

Six commodious cottages have been built at convenient points along the river upon the patented lands above-mentioned, and so furnished as to render it unnecessary for anglers going there to provide themselves with tents, bedding, or cooking apparatus.

There appeared to be a greater number of fish in the river this year than usual, and the average size of those taken was larger than has been the case for seven or eight years back.

The **N. E. Branch,** although rather larger than the other, is of much less value for angling, being obstructed within five miles from the "Forks" by a steep fall of over forty feet in height. It contains only about a dozen pools, and two-thirds of these lie within or in front of patented lands. The present lessee of the public portion of the river will probably endeavor to form some artificial pools in front of ungranted lands. He has had an ice-house constructed near the Forks, and intends, I believe, to have a dwelling-house built next year.

Having carefully examined the fall above-mentioned, I think it would be quite possible, and not expensive, to make a way for salmon to pass above it, by cutting a series of basins in a part of the rock and placing a fish-ladder over another part.

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This would open a further stretch of some sixteen miles of river, where the fish would find new and more extensive spawning-beds, and make this branch almost, if not quite as valuable as the N. W. Branch.

The **Ltttle Saguenay** flows through the townships of Sagard and Dumas, falling into the Saguenay about twenty miles above the mouth of the latter.

None of the lands on its banks are granted or even surveyed, except a strip of about half a mile in length on the left bank near the mouth, which was patented to Wm. Price in 1852 for a mill-site. The mill and buildings were burnt down several years ago, and since then the land has not, as far as I could learn, been made use of in any way whatever.

A couple of settlers, named Tremblay and Girard, have a few acres of land under cultivation on the banks of the river some distance above the Price property. A comfortable fishing-lodge, with out-buildings, stands in a pleasant situation about four miles from the river's mouth.

Some four miles further up there is a fall, or rather there are two falls, the lower, about twenty feet high, sloping; the upper, about fifty feet in height, perpendicular. Salmon are thus, of course, limited to the lower eight miles of the river. Within this distance there are ten or twelve pools available for the use of the lessee, besides one or two in front of the patented lands. I was told that there is good brook-trout-fishing to be had above the falls.

The lessee, who was on the river at the time of my visit, informed me that he was tolerably satisfied with the sport it had afforded him this year; and as he now keeps it carefully guarded, there is reason for anticipating a steady increase in the number of fish frequenting it.

The **River St. Jean** (Saguenay) flows through the townships of Ducreux and St. Jean, falling into the Saguenay about twenty-six miles above the mouth of the latter.

The lands on its banks for over nine miles from its mouth, or the whole length of its course through the township of St. Jean, are surveyed; most of them are occupied, and several lots are patented. Near the mouth stands a large saw-mill, the sawdust from which is not allowed to pass into the river, but is carefully deposited in immense heaps on the bank.

Most of the angling in this river is done in a pool just below the mill, lying within the lands patented as a mill-site. There are only three pools between this

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and the first falls, a distance of five miles. Two of these appear by the map of the river to be in front of ungranted lands. The fall referred to is about fifteen feet in height and impassable for salmon, but they get above it when the river is high by taking advantage of some natural basins in the rock at one side. I understand, however, that there is no fishing done above this fall. The salmon frequenting this river run from twelve to twenty-two pounds in weight.

The **River a Mars,** another tributary of the Saguenay, flows through the township of Bagot, falling into Ha! Ha! Bay. Though not so considerable as the St. Jean, it appears to be better stocked with fish. It also contains a much larger number of pools, some eighteen having been pointed out to me, most of them in front of lands patented or soon to be so.

Some, however, lie beyond the surveyed lands, notably one in front of the land on which a fishing-lodge is built, about eight miles from the bay. This is one of the best pools in the river, and at the time of my visit, it appeared to be swarming with fish, which were supposed to number several hundred.

Below the Saguenay.

Having with some difficulty procured a yacht at Tadoussac, I left that place on the 18th of August for Trinity Bay. The wind, however, proved light and baffling, and progress was very slow. On the 21st, being becalmed near Cap Colombier, I went in my canoe to examine the **River Colombier,** which had been spoken of in the Department as likely to afford good fishing. The water was very low and the course of the river much obstructed by floating wood, so that it was impracticable, except for a much smaller canoe than that I had with me.

I saw no sign of salmon, and very few sea-trout; but I noticed two or three places within the lowest mile of the river in which I think salmon could be taken with the fly early in the season.

A thorough examination made in June or July next would probably show the Colombier to be worth leasing.

Trinity River. It was not until the 25th that I was able to enter the Trinity. By that time the water had fallen very low, and both salmon and trout had ceased running. The guardian, from whom I expected to get some information about the river, and assistance in ascending it, was absent, and all the other men of the locality were too profitably employed in cod-fishing to be willing to accompany me. I was thus obliged to do the best I could with the man I had with me and a boy from the yacht, and was consequently unable to examine more than about ten miles of the river, being stopped by a long portage which the men were not disposed to attempt.

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In these ten miles I observed some eight or ten places which might prove to be pools while the salmon are running, but with the season so far advanced, it was almost impossible for any one not acquainted with the river to say where fish might be caught.

The mouth of the Trinity is thickly strewn with boulders which encumber it for an eighth of a mile or more, rendering it necessary to carry canoes, &c., over a portage to deep and smooth water above, and *vice-versa*. It appeared to me that at this and other places of a similar character higher up, the boulders might be removed while the river is low, so as to afford a channel practicable for canoes at any stage of the water, and do away with the portaging. The lessee is not, however, disposed, as I understand, to incur the expense of such work, without being guaranteed a longer lease of the river than is at present attainable. I was informed that certain parties, living in the neighborhood, are in the habit of setting nets in this river after the anglers leave it, and with the connivance of the guardian, for the purpose of taking trout to be salted down for winter use. This, though contrary to law, may be rather beneficial than otherwise to the river as a salmon-river, but, if done at all, it should be done only under special permission and subject to proper restrictions.

The Trinity appeared to me to be rather more considerable than either branch of the Marguerite (Saguenay.) It appears, from reports made to the Department, to be fairly well stocked with salmon, of a size that affords very satisfactory sport, and is notable for the number and size of the sea-trout frequenting it. It flows entirely through vacant Crown lands, and is easily reached by yacht from Tadoussac, or with more certainty as to time, by steamer from Quebec. For these reasons I think it should, if properly guarded and not over-fished during the next four years, fetch, when next offered to public competition, a much higher rental than is at present paid for it.

It is for the Department to institute such a system of control, with regard to this and all other leased rivers, as will tend to promote their improvement and enhance their value.

The 15th of August appears to be the time-limit up to which it is possible to make a satisfactory examination of the salmon rivers of this Province, and especially those falling into the St. Lawrence. Even at that date there are very few, if any fish in the lower reaches, and the value of these parts must be estimated upon information derived from parties acquainted with them.

Respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

D. C. MACKEDIE.

Quebec, 27th November, 1885.

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APPENDIX No. 42.

STATEMENT respecting Rivers and Lakes of the Province of Quebec, leased for angling purposes : showing the yearly rental, and the number and weight of fish caught in them during the angling season of 1885.

RIVERS.	LESSEES.	Yearly rent.	No. of Salmon.	Total weight. lbs.	Average weight. lbs.	Largest fish. lbs.	Smallest fish. lbs.	No. of Trout.	Weight. lbs.	REMARKS.
Matapedia, Humqui, Casupscull	Geo. Stephen	$ 260 00	50	1000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	Estimated.
Ristigouche, 1st part	Fran. W. Campbell	200 00	34	680	20	30	8	.....	.....	
Ristigouche, 2d part	Sir R. W. Cameron	170 00	20	320	16	24	9	.....	.....	
Patapedia	Ristigouche Salmon-Club	100 00	Reserved	for	breeding	purposes.				
Little River	Hon. J. Blanchet	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not fished.
Escumenac	John Maitland	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	373	
Nouvelle	John Maitland	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not fished.
Grand Caspedia	Marquis of Lansdowne	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns.
Little Cascapedia	L. J. Riopel	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not fished.
Bonaventure	Will. H. Thorne	285 00	35	510½	19	26	8	1	½	
Port Daniel	Louis J. Riopel	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns.
Grand Pabos (north branch)	Henry Hogan	50 00	21	264	12½	27	6	200	1½ to 3	
do do (west branch)	Henry Hogan	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not fished.
Little Pabos	Louis Cabot	105 00	33	.....	.....	25	10	.....	.....	
Grand River (upper part)	Col. Walker	50 00	4	64	17	20	14	.....	.....	
St. John (Gaspé)	John S. Hooper	240 00	71	1190	17	30	10	.....	.....	
York	Chs. B. Barnes	340 00	134	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	
Dartmouth	Will. H. Lane	520 00	39	778½	20	32	8	.....	.....	
Ste. Anne des Monts	Hy. Hogan	230 00	109	2253	21½	30	12	.....	.....	
Matane	Sir A. T. Galt	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns.
Murray	D. C. Thomson	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.
Escoumains	Hon. J. Blanchet	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not fished.
Laval	Sir R. W. Cameron	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	300	
Trinity	John D. Gilmour	105 00	49	443	9½	12	3	.....	.....	
Moisie (upper part)	Alex. Fraser	105 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.
Little Saguenay	N. Pendleton Rogers	345 00	21	360	17¼	25	8½	.....	.....	
St. Jean	Evan J. Price	150 00	12	176	14·66	22	8	.....	.....	
À Mars	Evan J. Price	235 00	20	249	12·45	24	10	.....	.....	
Eternity	N. Pendleton Rogers	50 00	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ste. Marguerite (W. Branch)	Willis Russell	310 00	75	1264	16·85	33	8	.....	.....	
do do (N. Branch)	Walter M. Brackett	120 00	31	554	18½	27	10	.....	.....	

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STATEMENT respecting Rivers and Lakes of the Province of Quebec, &c.—*Continued.*

LAKES.	LESSEES.	Yearly rent.	No. of Trout.	Total weight. lbs.	Average weight. lbs.	Largest fish. lbs.	Smallest fish. lbs.			REMARKS.
Point Jérôme.....	D. C. Thomson.....	5 00	210	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Willy and others.....	St. Bernard Club.....	50 00	3825	1912	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bramley, Bachelor and others	E. M. Copeland.....	100 00	3056	1153	.....	3¼	⅛	.....	.....	
Fou, Ecarté and others.....	W. H. Parker.....	75 00	} 223	216	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
De la Pèche, à la Truite, &c.	W. H. Parker.....	50 00								
Echo, Whitefish, &c.....	James Gouin *et al*.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No statement.
Brodeur, Pizagonke, Gauthier &c.....	Shawenigan Club.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
A la Coureuse, des Pins Rouges, &c.....	Romeo Stephens.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not fished.
Des Roches, à Jacob, Rond, &c.....	Club de Chasse et de Pèche de Rimouski.....	10 00	1387	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Charles, Russell, Dawson, &c.	Ste. Marguerite Salmon Club	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not fished by club.

Department of Crown Lands,

Quebec, 30 June, 1885.

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner.

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APPENDIX No 43.

REMARKS ON THE WORKING OF THE GAME-LAWS.

To the Honorable W. W. LYNCH,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

SIR:—

Most if not quite all of your predecessors in the administration of the Department of Crown Lands, since the confederation of the provinces, and more especially since 1874, devoted a large share of attention to the game-laws of this province; some to promote a strict observance of the laws as they existed; others, in proposing such amendments to those laws as circumstances appeared to render necessary.

But, in common with all new organizations elsewhere, the administration of the game-law branch of your department left much to be desired, although some real progress had been made from year to year, when the act 47 Vict., ch. 25, which came into force on the day of its sanction, the tenth of June, 1884, supplied what was lacking in previous legislation, and showed a considerable advance towards the protection of wild-fowl and fur-bearing animals in our province.

On this occasion, the voices of those authorized to speak were heard loudly declaring within the precincts of the legislative chambers, that the measures proposed were urgently required, and that it was high time to see to the preservation and reproduction of what was left of our wild-fowl and fur-bearing animals, whose numbers were already greatly diminished.

The people themselves, who until then had not well understood the usefulness of a game-law, perceived that the legislation was in their interest, and ceased to show as much opposition as formerly to the recommendations of the game-overseers.

The seventh section of the act in question, protecting insectivorous and other birds beneficial to agriculture, etc., is extremely favorable to farmers. and well calculated to make every one of them, to the last man, a voluntary game-overseer, especially concerned with the enforcement of that part of the law. It is to be hoped that all will soon come to understand their own interests, and work unceasingly to prevent the useless and often barbarous destruction of these birds, which is still much too generally carried on, especially in the neighborhood of cities and towns.

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From the coming into force of the act 47 Vict., ch. 25, may also certainly be dated the suspension of those extensive butcheries of deer and caribou which formerly took place, year after year, in the valleys of the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Saguenay and Matapedia, and this good result is partly due to the restrictions laid down by section 3 of the said act. In effect, out of thirty-four permits granted in virtue of this section, during the last hunting season, not one authorized the killing of more than five caribou; no deer nor moose; and according to the reports which the holders of these permits were obliged to furnish, the prescribed number was in no instance exceeded.

By appointing, under section 22, all the Crown lands and timber agents and forest-rangers, game-overseers *ex officio*, a reserve force of guardians was established, and although it was not always possible for these to prevent infractions of the law, in some isolated cases, yet they were the means of putting a stop, as mentioned above, to those useless massacres of deer and caribou, by which, through want of reflection on the part of the hunters, the total extinction of these animals was threatened.

I do not venture to say that the present law is not susceptible of improvement, but it has certainly produced good results, and will doubtless, when well understood, overcome the objections of those most opposed to it.

A start has been made, that of itself is something. And why may not success be anticipated, when such men as the members of the Montreal Fish and Game Club, a body composed almost exclusively of the best citizens of our commercial metropolis, are seen procuring themselves to be appointed ordinary game-keepers, in order to set an example, and manifesting, as they have done in several instances, admirable zeal for the protection of the wild denizens of our forests, by prosecuting, with the utmost rigor, all those, especially of the wealthier classes, who have to their knowledge, violated the game-laws. It is for me, indeed, a most agreeable duty to bear this testimony on their behalf. It is to be hoped that their action will soon be imitated throughout the province, and that the apathy in regard to game matters, at present all too general, will ere long have disappeared.

Under the law, as it now stands, there have been one hundred and twenty game-keepers appointed; sixty-eight *ex officio*, in their quality of Crown lands and timber agents and forest-rangers, and fifty-two in virtue of the provisions of section 18 of the act 47 Vict. ch. 25, above-mentioned.

With such an organization, it would seem, at first sight, that not a single shot

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could be fired contrary to law without the delinquent's being immediately arrested and punished. That should be the case, but it is not always so. For, unfortunately, a number of the game-keepers of the first class, those appointed *ex officio*, do not display, in the execution of this part of their duties, all the zeal which the department is entitled to expect from them, and which might be so fruitful of good results. Some peremptory orders in this connection, will, I think, be necessary; and the best time to issue them, would, in my humble opinion, be when the forest-rangers receive instructions to begin their usual winter's work. With regard to the game-keepers of the second class, viz: those appointed under section 18, as their service is altogether one of favor, seeing that they receive no salary, they cannot be severely blamed if they often lose sight of their duties as game-keepers, in pursuit of the more lucrative business by which they provide for themselves and their families.

There are even among these however, some noble exceptions, whom I shall refrain, for the time being, from naming, for fear that some unfortunate and regrettable omission should occur, but whom I have already, on several occasions, brought under your notice with approval. Let us hope that the financial condition of the province will, some day, permit of a recompense being made to these faithful servants who now labor only for honor, and the satisfaction of performing a good work in the public interest.

In concluding these remarks on the working of the "Quebec Game Law," allow me, Sir, to say that your indefatigable zeal and active vigilance in this connection have begun to produce results already plainly apparent, and to express the hope that you will continue to preside over the the administration of the affairs of the Department of Crown Lands long enough to see your generous efforts crowned with full success, and to enjoy the extreme satisfaction of having conducted to a favorable termination a work which you have always had so much at heart.

Respectfully submitted,

J. N. PROULX,

Game Superintendent, P. Q.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 2 November, 1885.

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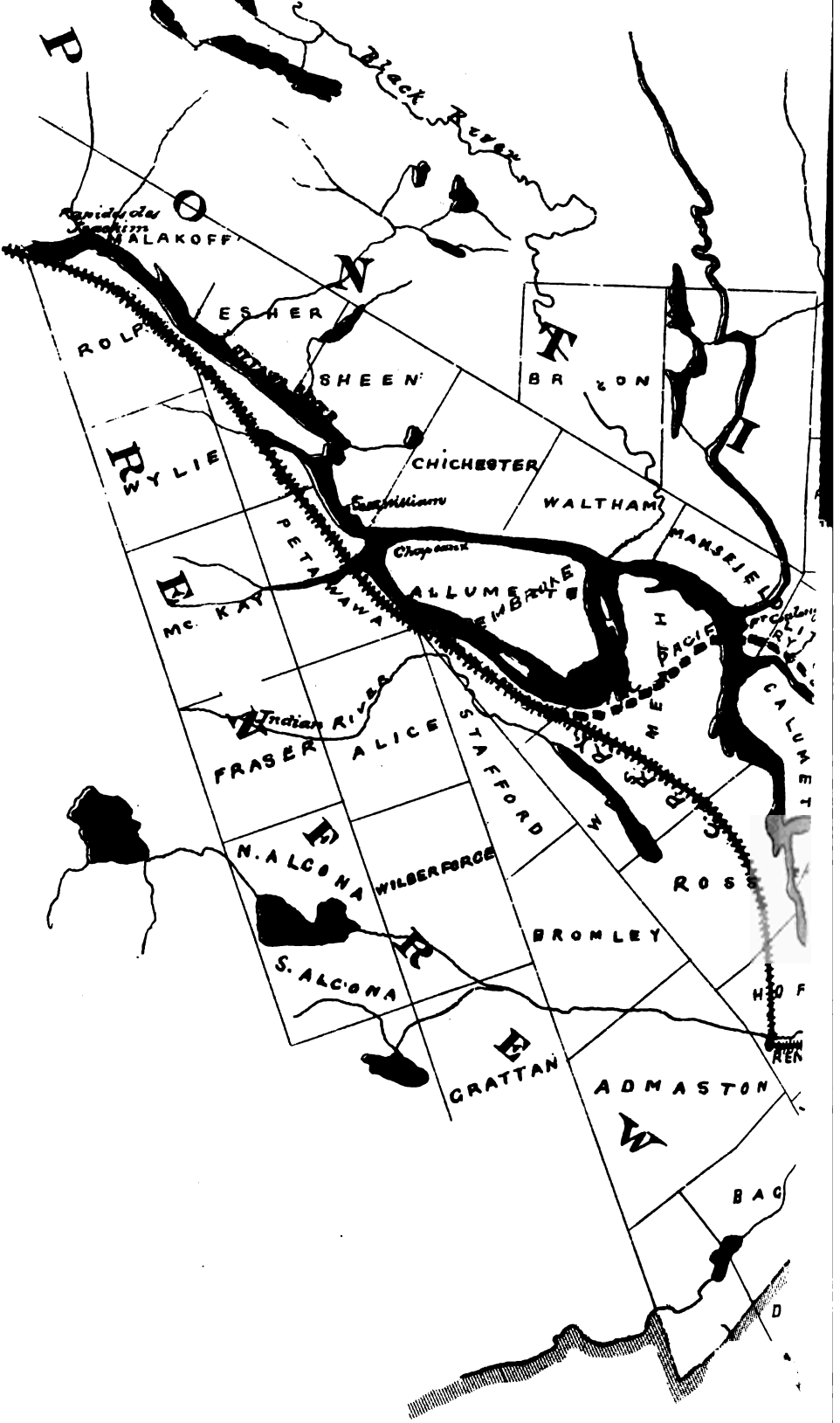

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS

FOR THE PERIOD

BETWEEN

1ST MARCH 1885 AND THE 31ST MAY 1886.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC.
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1886.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS.

To His Honour

The Honourable LOUIS-FRANÇOIS-RODRIGUE MASSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit you the report of the Commissioner of Railways for the period between the 1st March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five and the 31st of May last.

Humbly submitted,

E. J. FLYNN,
Commissioner of Railways,
Province of Quebec.

Quebec, 1st June 1886.

(*Translation.*)

To Honorable E. J. FLYNN,
Commissioner of Railways.

SIR:—

In compliance with your request, I beg to submit the report of the Railway Department, for the period between the 1st March 1885 and the 30th June 1885, and from the latter date to the present.

Since your report for last year up to the 1st March 1885, the departmental staff has been actively employed in investigating the various claims remaining unsettled amongst the many which were filed with the government in connection with the construction and working of the late provincial railway.

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What you predicted in your previous report has been verified by subsequent events. You stated therein that : " I must at once say that I have already been able to inquire into most of them, and I have come to the conclusion that the majority are unfounded. The Government has already rejected several of these claims, amounting to considerable sums.

" Amongst these claims there are some which cannot, in any case, exist against the Government, and which, if they are founded, can only be recovered from the contractor of the road. There is reason to believe that, when such of these claims as have not yet been formally rejected, shall have been examined by the Government, or the Courts shall have adjudged on their merits, the number of those, which will be admitted as well founded, will not be considerable."

This is precisely what has happened during the fifteen months which have elapsed since the date of your last report. In fact, after having examined the various outstanding claims, you considered several as being untenable, and you ordered the payment of those only which you had ascertained to be fairly and lawfully due by the government. I will show further on in this report, under the head of *Petitions of Right*, how many claims contested before the courts have been either rejected *in toto* or have been considerably reduced by the judgments rendered.

Amongst the claims so filed, there are some which you rejected, either entirely or partially, and others, which owing to their not being admitted as valid, have been the subject of Petitions of Right to Her Majesty under the provisions of the Act 46 Victoria, chapter 27, as set forth under the said heading in another part of this report.

The government is therefore freed from numerous claims, the aggregate amount whereof exceeds two hundred thousand dollars.

There remain, however, a certain number to be examined, apart from those which have given rise to the petitions of right, which will be dealt with further on. The favorable results hitherto obtained after investigation into all the claims fyled against the government lead to the belief that similar results will be obtained in the future, and there is every reason to hope that the majority of the claims at present unsettled will be definitively rejected by you or set aside by the courts.

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PAYMENTS MADE.

By the Appendices A and B to this report, you will see: 1st. The payments made by the Department from the 1st March to 30th June 1885, out of the balance at the disposal of the Department from the amount voted by the Legislature in connection with the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, in virtue of the Supply Act 47 Victoria, chapter 1; and 2nd. the payments made by the Department from the 1st July 1885 to the 31st May last, inclusively, out of the sums voted by the Legislature for the same purpose under the Supply Act 48 Victoria, chapter 1.

According to the said Appendix A there has been paid by the Department, between the 1st March and the 30th June 1885, the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy-two cents ($14,354.72) of which thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and five cents ($13,174.05) are chargeable to "Construction" account and eleven hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-seven cents ($1180.67) are chargeable to "Revenue" account of the said railway. This left on the 30th June 1885 an unexpended balance of seventy thousand three hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-five cents ($70,347.45) out of the three amounts voted to the said railway for the fiscal year 1884-85, which balance has lapsed under the provisions of the Act 37 Victoria, chapter 9, section 26. In the aforesaid total of fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy-two cents ($14,354.72) expended for construction purposes, are included the two thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty cents ($2,429.60) paid to Mrs. Widow George Clunie and the heirs Clunie, for capital, interest and partial costs, and an amount of ten thousand five hundred dollars ($10,500.00) paid into the hands of Mr. Henry Hogan as compensation. These two claims will be dealt with further on under the heading of *Petitions of Right*, etc.

From the 1st of July 1885 to the 31st May last the sum of twelve thousand eight hundred and four dollars and ninety-two cents ($12,804.92) was expended by the Department; of this amount, the sum of four thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-seven cents ($4,790.27) is chargeable to *construction account*, and eight thousand and fourteen dollars and sixty-five cents ($8,014.65) chargeable to *revenue account* of the said rail-

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way. There is still available a balance of seventy-seven thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and eight cents ($77,195.08) out of the amounts voted for the current fiscal year (1885-86) as appears by Appendix B. In the said amount of four thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-seven cents ($4,790,27) for *construction* purposes are included: 1. A sum of ninety-one dollars and forty-two cents capital, with sixteen dollars and forty-five cents interest, in all one hundred and seven dollars and eighty-seven cents ($107.87) paid to the heirs McConnell; 2. A sum of thirty-one dollars paid to the heirs Williams, and 3. An amount of eighteen dollars and forty-five cents paid for drawing up the notarial discharges, registration fees, &c.; the whole as final payment of what was due by the Government on the price of certain lots expropriated on the western section of the railway. By these payments out of the sum of forty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars ($46,925.) voted by the Supply Act 48 Victoria, chapter 1. (Item 175 of schedule B), to pay the balance due on lands and property acquired for the use of the Provincial railway, the said amount is reduced to forty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents ($46,767.68) which sum is intended to meet the only two claims remaining to be settled by the Government under that head, namely: 1. a sum of forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000.) due Mrs. M. E. Westcott-Papineau for balance of the price of the *Belle-Rive* property at Montreal, and 2. a sum of twenty-one dollars ($21.) due Mr. J. Sauriole for balance of the price of a lot expropriated at Saint Augustin along the line of railway. As to the balance of the aforesaid forty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents ($46,767.68) after deducting these two amounts of forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000) and twenty-one dollars ($21.) remaining due, it is to revert to the Treasury at the end of the present fiscal year, as not being required by the Department. It is advisable here to note that you commenced and carried on a very energetic correspondence with Mr. and Mrs. Papineau to induce them to accept the immediate payment by the Government of the forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000) remaining due on the *Belle-Rive* property. Moreover, in order to relieve the Treasury of this heavy claim and of the interest at 7 per cent payable half-yearly upon the capital, you gave Mrs. Papineau on the 16th November 1885, the legal notice informing her

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that the Government was prepared to pay her immediately this sum of forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000.) being the balance in capital, under certain conditions as to guarantee which were to be stipulated in favour of the Government. But Mrs. Papineau,—relying upon the more restricted meaning of the deed of acquittance passed before H. A. A. Brault, Esquire, Notary, on the 25th April 1879,—under the terms of which an extension of delay was agreed upon between the interested parties for the payment of the balance of the principal with interest at the rate of seven per cent payable half-yearly within a delay of fifteen years from the said twenty-fifth of April 1879, has thought proper to refuse to anticipate the date specified for the repayment of the principal by the Government and to abide by the agreements and delays specified in the said deed of acquittance.

Under these circumstances, you deemed it advisable to ask the Honorable Provincial Treasurer to carry the two amounts of $45,000 and $21.00 remaining unpaid under the said item 175 of schedule B, to the account of "Public Debt of the Province," until they are paid off within the delay specified by the contracts, so that these amounts will no longer appear every year in the estimates as debited to the Railway Department.

Subsidized Railways.

From the 1st March 1885, the date of your report of last year (see Appendix C annexed to the latter report) to the termination of the fiscal year ending the 30th June 1885, the province paid to the Quebec and Lake Saint John Railway, both on account of the subsidy of $5,000 per mile, to which it is entitled by law and as an advance of 50 per cent upon its said subsidy for a length of ten miles out of the thirty miles of road from Lake Simon—mentioned in the Act 47 Vict., chap. 70, section 3—a net amount of eighty thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and ten cents ($80,582.10).

From the 1st July 1885 to the 31st May last, the same company received from the province a net sum of $198,875, on account of its subsidy of $5,000 per mile, and also as an advance of 50 per cent on such subsidy for a distance of twenty miles, completing the thirty miles from Lake Simon with respect to which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to make such advance (under the said Act 47 Vict., chap. 70, section 3).

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Between the same dates (from 1st July 1885 to 31st May last), the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway Company received from the province a net sum of $177,788 on account of the bonus of $6,000 per mile to which it is entitled under the Act 44-45 Vict., chap. 2, section 19.

If we add together the net sums above mentioned of $80,582.10 and $198,875 paid by the province to the Quebec and Lake Saint John Railway Company, this makes a total of $279,457.10, which this company has received on account of its subsidy between the 1st March 1885 and the 31st May last. On the other hand, if we add this total sum of $279,457.10 to that of $177,788 paid to the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway Company on account of its bonus of $6,080 per mile, we have a grand total of $397,245.10 paid by the province to these two companies on account of their subsidy or bonus respectively between the 1st March 1885 and the 31st May last.

These various payments are set forth in detail in appendix C.

The report made to you by Mr. L. A. Vallée, the engineer attached to your Department, (Appendix D hereto annexed) shows the number of miles of road built by certain railways during the past fifteen months, as well as the length of railways in operation or in a state to be so in the province of Quebec at the date of this report, viz: 1959.62 miles of which 1384.37 miles have been built since Confederation. Mr. Vallée's report also shows the constant increase of means of rapid communication in various parts of the country for the greater development of its resources.

There is every reason to hope that this progress will be still more marked in the near future when the finances of the province will, with the assistance of the Federal Government, allow the various railway enterprises, now in process of formation, to be carried on freely, by assisting them in overcoming the innumerable difficulties which they have hitherto had to meet.

Some of the railway companies which, under orders-in-council passed to that effect, (see Appendix D in the report of 1884-85) were recognized as having furnished satisfactory proof of having sufficient resources at their disposal for the construction of their roads, and as being entitled to have

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their blocks of land determined under the Act 45 Vict., chap. 23, have, since the 1st March 1885, made pressing requests to the Government to have their blocks of land located. But on account of the heavy expense ($500,000 and perhaps more) which would be entailed by the surveys required to lay out these blocks in addition to the difficulty—in some cases insurmountable—of locating these blocks in the immediate vicinity of the railways, the Government has thought proper in the public interest, not to do so under conditions as onerous to the province as they are disadvantageous to the companies interested, reserving the right to adopt, later on, the measures to be taken with the consent of the Legislature, to enable it to secure the more rapid construction of its railways in the regions through which they are to pass, without increasing the burdens or obligations of the province.

The Quebec and Lake Saint John Railway Company.

By consulting the Appendices C and D annexed to this report, you will see, on the one hand, the total amount of the money subsidy, which was paid to the company by the province between the 1st March 1885 and 31st May last, and, on the other hand, the exact number of miles (30) of this railway, which have been completed and opened to traffic during the same period.

The directors of this company have pushed on the work so vigorously during the past fifteen months, that they have been able to extend the working of the railway to a distance of 82 miles from its junction with the Canadian Pacific near Quebec, to a point situated at about five miles north of the foot of the Island of Lake Edward.

The company has done a considerable amount of work far beyond this distance of 82 miles, and during the past winter, it has sent out numerous exploring parties under the charge of experienced engineers to locate the line and effect the rapid extension of its road in the direction of Lake Saint John.

On the 30th of November last, the secretary of the company, Mr. J. G. Scott, informed you that on the 28th of the same month the line of the Quebec and Lake Saint John Railway was completed and in operation as

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far as the southern extremity of the Island of Lake Edward, and that consequently the conditions prescribed by the Act 46 Vict., chap. 88, sect. 3, had been fulfilled.

In effect, according to the report of Mr. A. L. Light, Chief Government Engineer, dated the 10th October last (see Appendix E), it appears that the company had then completed its line so as to open it to traffic for a distance of 76 miles from Quebec, or 72 miles from its junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway, four miles from Quebec to the southern extremity of the Island of Lake Edward. This is a result which cannot be too highly appreciated under the circumstances, if we consider the difficulties of all kinds with which the directors of the company have had to contend, in pressing the work so as to succeed in pushing so far their great and important undertaking.

In the reports submitted to you by Mr. Light, after the inspections made by him at various dates from the 1st March 1885 (see Appendix E), the Government engineer has ably shown the nature and resources of the region through which this line passes, the many obstacles which had to be overcome in order to extend it and build it solidly, as well as the heavy and skillful engineering work which had to be done at a great expense for the company to make theirs a first class road.

The province may share in the pride of the promoters and directors of the company in seeing this great undertaking already half accomplished by the building of the most difficult and most expensive of the two sections of its line. There remain but from 88 to 92 miles to be built to carry the road to Lake Saint John. Within a year—or perhaps a little more—we may hope to see this great work accomplished. At least it is the intention of the company, if its efforts be seconded, to hasten the completion of its work on the second portion of the line, so as to open up to traffic a new section of from 50 to 60 miles in length before the close of the next working season. The contractor, Mr. Beemer, whose energy is well-known, would be prepared even to complete the entire road to Lake Saint John before the end of 1887. This prospect which will at last open the doors of trade and industry to the energetic and laborious population of the fertile Saguenay country—hitherto condemned by distance and

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nature to an almost complete isolation—is too fine and too fruitful in results of every kind not to allow us to hope to see it realized in a near future.

In order the better to illustrate the rapid extension of this railway, you instructed Mr. Vallée, the engineer, to draft a special topographical map which shows the parts of the country through which this railway runs and the various sections of the road which are completed, as well as the exact point to which it extends and is opened to traffic and the line (subject to future alterations) which this road will follow to reach its terminus at Lake Saint John. (See the plan at the end of this report.)

The Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway Company.

Appendix D shows that since the 1st March 1885, the date of your previous report, this company has built 20 additional miles of its road, which now extends to a point beyond the station at Shawville, a distance of 41 miles from its starting point at Aylmer.

The Government engineer, Mr. Light, has mentioned in the inspection reports which he has sent in to you, the progress made on this railway during the past fifteen months. Allow me to refer you to these reports of Mr. Light and to those of Mr. W. Shanly, C. E. (See appendix F for further details as to the nature and extent of the work done up to date on the line of this railway).

In order the better to show what has been done by this company you also instructed Mr. Vallée, the engineer, to draft a special map which shows in relief the section of the country through which this railway runs and the line which it will follow to reach its intended terminus at Pembroke. (See the plan at the end of this report).

The Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company.

With reference to this company, which is entitled to a land grant under the Act 45 Victoria, chapter 23, (see appendix D to your report of last year), it appears that it has just signed a contract with the Federal Government for the construction of the first 100 miles of its projected line, namely: the section from Metapediac to Paspebiac.

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PETITIONS OF RIGHT, ETC.

During the period of fifteen months which has elapsed since the publication of your report for 1884-85, new petitions of right have been presented to Her Majesty, in the shape of petitions to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, with the object of obtaining from the Government the recovery of claims resulting either from the construction, sale or working of the late Government railway.

As one of the Crown Law Officers, performing the double duties of Solicitor-General and Commissioner of Railways, you have been called upon to give your opinion upon the validity of these petitions and the questions of law and of fact raised in these petitions, which were submitted for your examination.

After a careful study of these petitions you have thought proper to submit a certain number of them to the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, so that he might, if he deemed advisable, order that they be proceeded upon. And it has happened that some of these petitions of right have been granted, and afterwards brought before the courts where legal proceedings have followed in their usual course after contestation had been filed in each case on behalf of the Crown.

Such of the petitions as have not been granted are still under consideration of the Government, as hereinafter mentioned.

At the end of these remarks I will give a table showing, in a summary manner, the phases through which the petitions have passed, which have been granted under the previous and the present government, and upon the validity of which the courts have been called upon to pronounce during the fifteen months which have elapsed since your last report. This table will also mention the petitions of right which have been granted and which have not gone through legal process, as well as the petitions reserved for further examination and for the decision of the government.

The favorable results for the government which you predicted in your report for 1884-85, with reference to these various petitions of right, have exceeded your expectations, and the success which you pointed out last year in one of the most important cases in which judgment had been ren-

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dered by the Superior Court on the 19th February 1885, (*In re* Arpin et al. was followed by further successes in other petitions of right in which the judgments rendered were reversed with costs, or only a small proportion was awarded of the damages and interest claimed by the petitioners. Some of these cases which were decided by the Superior Court in favour of the Government have been appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench, or the Supreme Court, where they are still pending.

The Government has every reason to believe that the results obtained in the past will be as beneficial to it in the future. If it cannot hope to see these various petitions set aside *in toto*, it may, at least, expect that by the judgments to be finally rendered, the amount of damages and interest, etc., claimed from the Crown, will be considerably diminished, so as to reduce the heavy responsibility entailed by these claims, most of which are unfounded in fact and in law.

STATEMENT OF THE CLAIMS :—

of certain hay-traders and other petitioners against the Q. M. O. & O. Railway for damages and interest resulting from the failure to supply them with cars for transporting their hay, in virtue of contracts or agreements supposed to have been entered into between them and certain officers of the late management, or resulting from the construction, sale and working of the late provincial railway :—

No. 1322. Chas. Arpin et al., claimed damages caused to their hay-trade, which they estimated at..... $32,000.00

The petition of right was granted on the 30th May 1883. The case was fixed for hearing on the 5th December 1884. It was argued on the merits, in December 1884, before Honorable Justice Caron in the Superior Court, Quebec. Judgment was rendered by that Court on the 19th of February 1885, granting the petitioners only $4,841.00 with interest and costs.

Both parties agreed to appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, which was done in February 1885, but the argument could not be heard until December last (1885).

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The judgment rendered by the Court of Appeals in February last was wholly in favor of the Government, the majority of the Judges reversing the judgment of the court below and setting aside the petitioners' appeal with costs.

Appeal was taken by the petitioners from the latter judgment to the Supreme Court where the case was inscribed for hearing. At the last term of this court, in May last, the case was argued and judgment will probably be rendered at the next term, in October next.

No. 862.—Isaie Marchand claimed for damages caused to his hay-trade which he valued at $10,000.00.

The petition of right was granted on the 27th December 1883.

Issue was joined before the Superior Court, at Quebec, which only rendered judgment on the 20th March last, setting aside the action of the petitioner, with costs against him.

Mr. Marchand has recently given notice of his intention to appeal from this judgment.

No. 1850.—S. T. St. Cyr claimed for damages caused to his hay-trade which he estimated at $5,757.15.

The petition of right was granted on the 25th July 1883. Issue was joined in this case, and judgment was rendered by the Superior Court, at Quebec, in September 1885, for the amount of only $2,739.50 of damages with interest and costs in favour of the claimant.

The Government did not deem it advisable to appeal from this judgment, owing to the smallness or the amount awarded, and, in order to avoid the heavy costs to which it would have been exposed by carrying the case into appeal without any certainty of success, it thought it preferable to pay on the 16th October last, the sum of $3,105.65 in capital and interest, coming to Mr. St. Cyr under the judgment rendered, in addition to the costs and fees of the advocates in the case, which were paid by the Department, a part in 1884 and the balance in 1885.

No. 363.—Mr. C. Pentland, claimed for damages caused to his hay trade, which he estimated at $13,224.00.

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The petition of right was granted on the 5th of December 1884. The action was taken on the 5th December of the same year. Issue was joined in this case, and evidence was taken before the Superior Court at Three Rivers.

On the 28th November last, the counsel for the petitioner gave notice to the Railway Department, that his client was ready to come to an agreement and that, in order to settle the matter amicably, he would consent to accept the sum of $8,400.00 in full payment of all damages and interest claimed; Mr. Pentland reserving, however, all his rights acquired under the petition of right in the event of his offer not being accepted. But on the 9th December last, the Department notified the petitioner's counsel that the Government could not consent to settle the matter, either for the $8,400.00 proposed or for the $10,000.00 specified by Mr. Pentland himself, and that the suit pending before the courts should take its course.

Félix Paquin, claimed for damages caused to his hay trade, which he estimated at $10,000.00.

The petition of right was granted on the 6th June 1885.

It does not appear that any action was taken on this petition of right.

L. G. Lemyre, claimed for damages caused to his hay-trade, which he estimated at $12,000.00.

The petition of right was granted on the 6th of June 1885. In September 1885 the petititioner made a proposal to the Department to effect a settlement for a sum of $3,500.00 to be paid by the Government; but by a letter dated the 12th of November last, the Department informed him that the Government had decided to allow the law to take its course on the petition, which he had obtained on his claim for damages and interest which he asserted he had against the Government.

It does not appear that any action was taken on this petition of right.

Napoléon Paquin, claimed damages caused to his hay-trade, which he estimated at $2,875.00.

The application for petition of right was made in 1885; it is still under consideration by the Government.

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Hormidas Fleury, claimed for damages caused to his hay-trade, which he estimated at $9,914.50.

The application for petition of right was made on the 19th June 1885; it is still under consideration by the Government, as well as the following petitions, viz:—

That of Chas. Fleury, who claims $12,275.00 for damages caused to his hay trade; that of H. G. Thibodeau, who claims $24,130.00 for damages caused to his hay-trade; that of Antoine Paré, who claims $9,370.00 for damages to his hay-trade; that of L. A. Lord, who claims $2,947.50 for damages to his hay-trade; that of Moise Paquin, who claims $12,000.00 for damages to his hay-trade, according to his application for a petition of right made on the 22nd April last.

Other applications for petitions of right have been made to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, to wit:—

By Myles O'Mahoney, on the 16th May 1881, who claims an amount of $7,000.00, as compensation for injuries, damages and loss suffered by him in consequence of a collision on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway on the 11th November 1880.

And by the Corporation of the City of Quebec, which claims a sum of $109.10 as repayment of the balance of taxed costs due to it by Joseph Lavoie and Jacques Auger in virtue of judgments rendered in favour of the corporation with costs against the plaintiffs, in both the suits taken against it by them for damages caused them by the construction of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway and the running of trains in Prince Edward Street, St. Roch, Quebec.

By Messrs. Rogers & Reynar, who claim from the Government an amount of $5,489.67 for work done, damage caused and expenses incurred, together with interest, in consequence of the construction of the Three Rivers loop-line.

Their application for petition of right was made on the 27th December 1884. On the advice of the law officers of the Crown and of the Commissmissioner of Railways, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor did not deem

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advisable to issue his *fiat*, as the petition did not appear sufficiently founded in fact and in law.

By W. H. Chisholm, who claims an amount of $15,000 for damages and interest, arising from the non-execution by the Government of the contract entered into by the latter and himself, for ballasting the western section of the late Provincial railway during the year 1882, after the sale of the railway to the Pacific and North Shore Railway companies.

The application for petition of right was made on the 18th October 1885, and the *fiat* of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was granted on this petition on the 22nd December last. Issue was joined and the case is pending before the Superior Court, Quebec.

No. 1500.—By J. Octave Paquet, of Ste. Elizabeth, (in his quality of assignee of Léon Hubert), who brought an action against the North Shore Railway Company, returned into the Superior Court of the District of Joliette, on the 1st September 1885, to recover an amount of $8,300.00, for damages and interest, resulting from the construction of the branch of the railway from the town of Joliette to the gravel pit at the place called *La Boulinière*, passing on the property of the said Hubert in the parish of Ste. Elizabeth.

The Government thought proper to intervene in this case, in order to contest the claims alleged against the defendant, taking the place of the latter, as it was obliged to do under the terms of the deed of sale of the 4th March 1882.

Before this suit was brought, namely on the 7th February 1885, the Commissioner of Railways, after looking into the matter, was of opinion that the sum of $65.37, with interest, should be offered to Mr. Hubert in final settlement of this claim. Mr. Hubert refused to accept this, and, having assigned his litigious rights to Mr. Paquet, the latter took legal steps against the North Shore Railway Company.

The Government, on the 28th October 1885, deposited in court the same amount which it had offered to the aforesaid Hubert, with the interest accrued to date. Issue was joined and the case is still pending before the Court.

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In re. Duncan MacDonald, the contractor for the Western section of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway, who made a claim as early as 1879-80 against the Government, in connection with the fulfilment of his contract for the building of this section, over and above the amounts paid him by the government; this claim, with the consent of the parties interested, was referred to the decision of arbitrators. Messrs. W. Shanley, Chas. Odell and Henry Parent were appointed as such, by orders in council No. 151, of the 3rd May 1881 and No. 136, of the 6th May 1883, with the understanding that their award should be final. A deed of agreement to that effect was signed by the parties on the 25th of February 1882 before L. N. Dumouchel, N. P.

The arbitrators sat at Ottawa, and after having heard the parties and the many witnesses brought before them, on the 14th August 1882 they gave their award, which was deposited with Mr. Dumouchel, N. P., on the same day. By this award they allowed the claimant $137,904.00. The Government accepted this award, by order in council No. 377 of the 21st September 1882, and served a notice thereof upon the contractor by letter No. 6402, under the signature of the Honorable Henry Starnes, then Commissioner of Railways. The arbitrators also caused notice of their award to be served upon the contractor by Mr. L. N. Dumouchel, N. P., on the 14th August 1882.

The $137,904.00, awarded by the arbitrators was paid, a portion on the 9th October 1882, and the balance on the 29th November 1883, to Mr. MacDonald or his assigns, who gave a receipt and discharge in full.

Application for a Petition of Right was afterwards made by Mr. MacDonald and was granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, on the 29th November 1883. The petitioner asked to be relieved of his acquiescence in the award of the arbitrators, and that it be declared null and void by the courts.

In his petition of right, filed in Court on the 1st December 1883, the petition sets forth his claim against the Government to the amount of $1,468,713.00 (and even a larger sum) with interest from that date.

Issue was joined before the Superior Court, in Quebec, and the case

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was inscribed for proof on the 23rd September 1885. In March last, the advocates and counsel for the Crown obtained permission to amend their plea, the conclusions of which were as follows: "and the defendant concludes that the petitioner's petition of right be declared unfounded, exorbitant and vexatious; that the award of the arbitrators rendered on the 14th August 1882 be maintained and the petition be rejected and set aside with costs."

The case is still pending before the courts, and the parties are at present examining the witnesses.

There is every reason to believe that the pretentions and claims of the petitioner will not be maintained.

In re. Honorable Thos. McGreevy, ex-contractor for the eastern section of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway who presented, as early as 1879-80, a claim against the Government in connection with the fulfilment of his contract for the building of this section, over and above the amounts paid him by the Government. This claim with the consent of the parties interested was referred to arbitrators. Messrs. W. Shanley, Chas. Odell and Sandford Fleming were appointed by order in council No. 150 of the 2nd May 1881, with the understanding that the arbitrators' award would be final. A deed of agreement to that effect was signed by the parties before L. N. Dumouchel, N. P.

According to the printed factum fyled before the arbitrators at Ottawa by the counsel for the Crown, it appears that the claim of Mr. McGreevy against the Government amounted to the sum of $7,602,885.20, as follows:

For the main line	$7,020,950.04
For the Piles Branch and the steamboat on the Saint Maurice River	501,464.77
For the Three Rivers Loop-Line	80,470.39
Total	$7,602,885.20
If we deduct the amounts which the said counsel for the Crown consider should be deducted under his contract, namely:	6,111,401.36
We have	$1,491,453.84

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as the approximate balance claimed by the contractor, although the said counsel were of opinion that he had no right to anything over and above the $4,890,109.74, which they considered should be credited to him on his contract, (see the said factum, pages 2, 110 and 111).

The arbitrators sat at Ottawa, and after having heard the parties and a number of witnesses, they gave their award on the 14th June 1882. By this award they gave the claimant $147,473.00, which amount was paid him, with the exception of a balance of $3,726.20.

The Government accepted the award, by order in council No. 376 of the 21st September 1882, and gave notice thereof to the contractor by letter No. 6,401, dated the 29th September 1882, signed by Honourable Henry Starnes, then Commissioner of Railways, and by notarial deed, (L. N. Dumouchel, N. P.), dated the 15th June 1882.

A petition of right was afterwards presented by the contractor and was granted to him on the 21st September 1883, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in order to have the validity of the award rendered on the 14th June 1882 decided by the Court.

The case was argued on the merits in December 1884, and taken under advisement by the court.

Judgment was rendered on the 2nd March 1885, setting aside the award given by the arbitrators.

The Government appealed from this judgment to the Court of Queen's Bench, in order to have the judgment of Judge Caron in the Superior Court reversed.

On the 7th December last (1885), the Court of Queen's Bench reversed the judgment rendered in this case by the Superior Court, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Since then, the Hon. Thos. McGreevy has appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case is inscribed and is to be argued over again.

There is every reason to believe that the petitioner's claims will not be admitted.

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In re. Mrs. Widow G. Clunie et al. The petitioners claimed for damages caused to their property by the construction of the Western Division of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, which they estimated at over $2,500.

They made application for a petition of right, which was granted them on the 9th January 1884.

Issue was joined in this case before the Superior Court, at Quebec, and judgment was rendered by Judge Caron, on the 21st April 1885, in favour of the petitioners for the sum of $1,400.00, with interest and costs. In June 1885, the Department paid this amount in capital, interest and costs, being of opinion that it was not necessary, in the public interest, to appeal from this judgment.

In re. Henry Hogan. You alluded to this claim in your report of last year. I will therefore simply state that Mr. Hogan obtained judgment against the Crown on his petition of right, before the Superior Court, at Quebec, on the 21st February 1885, the obligation being also imposed upon the Government of constructing, within six months from the service of judgment upon the Commissioner of Railways, a level crossing at a point near Sherbrooke Street, or, if the Government preferred it, a bridge over the road; in default of which, Mr. Hogan would have the right to construct them himself and to claim the cost thereof from the Government.

In a letter of Mr. Hogan, dated in the month of May 1885, he proposed to commute the aforesaid obligation of the Government to construct a level crossing or bridge, in consideration of the sum of $10,500.00, all costs included.

In answer to this proposal you entered into negotiations with Mr. Hogan, using every endeavor to get him to reduce the amount claimed by him. You even proposed $8,000.00 in final settlement so as to save the Government the cost of making such crossing. But as Mr. Hogan persisted in his demand and declared that he could not accept less than the $10,500.00, owing to the heavy expenses which the law-suit had caused him and the great cost of the crossing or bridge, which he would have to build, you thought proper to accede to Mr. Hogan's request, considering that it was still to the advantage of the Government to pay $10,500.00 as compensation, including all costs, and relieve the province from the one-

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rous obligation of building such bridge or level crossing. On the 30th June 1885 you paid this amount of $10,500.00 into the hands of Mr. Hogan who gave a discharge in full of the amount of the judgment and of the other obligations towards the petitioner (V. W. RaRue, N. P.)

No. 2586.—*In re.* The Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway Company vs. the Corporation of the county of Ottawa.

In 1875, the company had taken two suits against the corporation,—one in the form of a *mandamus* against Mr. Chas. Devlin, the warden of the county, and A. J. Ellard, *es-qualité*, by continuance of suit, to compel the latter to sign and deliver the debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the other action was for the purpose of claiming from the county council damages to the amount of half a million of dollars for refusal and delay on the part of the corporation in connection with the signing of the debentures, which it was obliged to issue in payment of its subscription of two thousand shares taken by it in the capital stock of the old Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company, under a by-law which that corporation had passed, at the time, in aid of the construction of the Railway between Montreal and Aylmer.

The Government deemed it advisable to intervene in this case in 1878 as representing the obligations of the said company under deeds of assignment and transfer of the western division of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, passed before L. N. Dumouchel, Notary, on the 16th November 1875.

In April 1879, Mr. Justice Jetté gave judgment against the company in the Superior Court, at Montreal, its decision being that it had no jurisdiction in the matter, leaving the plaintiff to apply to the proper court at Ottawa, which was done by the company. Issue was joined and judgment was afterwards rendered on the 19th April 1882, in favour of the company, granting it only $100 as damages with costs and with the right to the debentures. The corporation of the County of Ottawa appealed from this judgment to the Court of Queen's Bench, although it was the interest of the company to take such appeal. The company succeeded in appeal, obtaining a judgment in the fall of 1883 which confirmed the judgment rendered by the Superior Court. In June 1885, the corporation

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of the County of Ottawa through its counsel, made you a proposal of settlement, offering to pay the Government all costs incurred to date, if the Government would abandon the action for damages then pending, and further, all recourse for the payment of the two hundred thousand dollars subscribed by the corporation in favour of the company; the corporation on its behalf, undertaking to pay all the costs of the suit then pending, in the court below, in appeal and before the Supreme Court, as the corporation had already appealed to the Supreme Court from the judgment given against it by the Court of Queen's Bench.

On the 12th June 1885, in answer to these proposals, you replied that if the corporation would consent to pay all costs incurred to date, in all three courts, the Government would be prepared to abandon its claim for damages brought by the company, on the condition that the parties should leave in suspense the question of recourse for judgment on the two thousand shares subscribed by the said corporation in favour of the old company. These conditions not being accepted by the counsel for the corporation of the County of Ottawa, acting in its name, the proceedings in appeal were continued before the Supreme Court, which was rendered on the 8th of March last, confirming that of the Court of Queen's Bench. The result of this judgment is that the Government has been entirely successful in this matter, and the corporation was condemned to pay the heavy costs occasioned by a lengthy suit before all the courts.

Since then you have given orders to demand from the corporation of the County of Ottawa the repayment of the costs paid by the Government in this case. By a resolution adopted at a special meeting held on the 30th March last, the corporation decided not to appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court.

In re. J. Bte. Renaud vs. the corporation of the city of Quebec. The plaintiff sued the corporation for the recovery of damages to the amount of $11,200.00, caused him from the year 1875 to the date at which the suit was taken in 1878, by the passing of trains of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway through Prince Edward Street, St. Roch, on which Mr. Renaud's properties are situated. The plaintiff alleged that the corporation was bound by the Act 16 Victoria, chapter 100, section 3, to pass a by-law to compel the company or the management of the said railway to indemnify the proprietors

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for the damages caused them by the construction of the railway in Prince Edward Street, and that, as the corporation had not passed such by-law it should be made to pay damages.

This case was referred to experts who valued the damages caused to Mr. Renaud's houses up to the time the suit was taken, at $7,168.00. The Superior Court, at Quebec, adopted the views of the experts and added $400.00 to the amount of their award for damages caused Mr. Renaud by his tenants leaving, and condemned the corporation to pay the plaintiff the sum of $7,568.00 with interest and costs.

The said judgment declared that the corporation by allowing the company to build and maintain the Q. M. O. & O. railway and the trains of the same to run there during two years had committed an illegal act and had become an accomplice in the offence of the company by placing and maintaining a public nuisance in the street, and that as the liability of the defendants could not be divided, it was a joint and several one, the corporation of Quebec being responsible with the railway company for the damages which such offence caused to the riparian properties.

This judgment was appealed from to the Court of Queen's Bench and was reversed on the 7th October 1884, on the ground that the corporation had neither power nor authority to prevent the Government of the province of Quebec to build and run the said road and that the Government alone was responsible.

The Honorable Judges Ramsay and Baby were of opinion that the judgment of the Superior Court should be confirmed, but they were in the minority.

When the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench was rendered, Mr. Renaud was dead and his widow, the petitioner, appealed to the Supreme Court, which maintained the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench for the reasons already given, while admitting that Mr. Renaud had suffered heavy damages.

Since the Supreme Court rendered judgment setting aside all the claims of the late Mr. J. B. Renaud against the corporation of the city of Quebec, his widow made application in December last, through her coun-

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sel Messrs. LaRue, Angers et Casgrain, for the petition of right which she alleges that her late husband could not apply for in 1878 when his suit was taken against the corporation as it was impossible at that time to take proceedings against the Government by petition of right. The petitioner considers herself entitled to claim $17,568.00 from the Government for damages suffered by her husband.

This claim is still under consideration by the Government.

Railway Committee of the Executive Council.

In October 1885 this committee was informed that the trestle bridge between the railway bridge and Yamaska station on the South-Eastern Railway was in a dangerous condition for traffic. In consequence of this the committee had an inspection made by Mr. L. A. Vallée, engineer, who in his report dated the 20th November last stated that the trestle bridge was still sufficiently safe for the passage of trains, provided some repairs were made to it. The South-Eastern Railway Company having been called upon, undertook to have the necessary repairs made so as to remove all danger and leave no cause for subsequent complaint.

The Royal Commission.

The commission appointed to inquire into the administrative details of the construction, working and sale of the provincial railway, has continued to sit and carry on its investigations almost without interruption during the past fifteen months; examining a number of witnesses, records and documents and neglecting nothing which might throw any light upon the object of its search.

In order to obtain a correct account of everything, the commission called upon the railway department to produce a quantity of documents and complete statements and tables of the receipts and expenses connected with the construction and working of the late Q. M. O. & O. railway.

You made it your duty to supply the commission with all the papers, statements of account and information which it asked for, and you left me entirely free in the matter, so as to enable the commission to have a

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thorough knowledge of the facts and transactions relating to the investigation to be made by the commission.

The preparation of these various statements of account and the copying of the numerous documents asked for, have necessitated constant labour on the part of the employees of your department. The result of all this enormous amount of work which summarizes so great a number of railway transactions and operations, is very satisfactory in the sense that all the doings of the late management of the provincial railway have been fully brought before the commission, and the department is in a position to furnish any vouchers which may be asked for.

Amongst the accounts produced by the department before the royal commission, I may mention especially the grand table No. 10, which gives a summary of all the sums paid by the Government both for construction (statement A) and for traffic expenses (statement B) of the late Q. M. O. & O. railway from the beginning to the 30th June 1882, and from the latter date to the 30th June 1885.

At the end of this table there is a general recapitulation showing the exact state of affairs at these two separate dates.

It may be observed that the totals shown in the tables as expended on the two sections of the railway up to the 30th June 1885 should be reduced owing to the refunds since the latter date.

North Shore Railway Company.

In consequence of complaints addressed to your department you called upon the company on the 27th May 1885, and subsequently on the 19th and 25th of June, to comply with the conditions stipulated in the contract of sale of the eastern section of the Q. M. O. & O. railway with respect to the obligation contracted by the company towards the Government to keep the road sold in good order (clause 8) and to run on the main line and especially on the Three Rivers loop-line as many trains as might be necessary for the requirements of traffic and at least one passenger train each way, along the whole line of railway, every day, except Sundays (clause 9).

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At the same time you called the attention of the directors to the advisability of observing more strictly the conditions imposed upon it by clause 18 of its contract as regards the obligation to keep the road and its branches, as well as the rolling stock, in good order; and in the contrary case to make good any defect or neglect which might be found within a delay of thirty days after notice should have been served upon it by the Government.

During the course of last summer (1885) the North Shore Railway was connected with the two lines of railway, which the Harbour Commissioners had built on the Louise Dock in the Harbour of Quebec. This will allow freight trains to have direct access to ocean steamers in the port of Quebec.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Before the end of the previous session of the Legislature, the attention of the Government was directed to the fact that there had been an interruption in the running of freight and passenger trains on the St. Lin branch, owing to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company not having rebuilt the bridge over the Achigan river in the county of L'Assomption. On the 27th May 1885 after further complaints had been made on the subject, you called upon the company to fulfill the conditions stipulated in clause 3 of the contract of sale by the Laurentian Railway Company (see Appendix B of the Act 45 Vict., chap. 19). By this clause the Canadian Pacific Railway Company undertook to keep this branch in good order and in a perfect state of repair, and to run regularly a sufficient number of trains daily for freight and passenger traffic so as to run at least one train each way every day.

The company complied with the notice and took the necessary steps to hasten the rebuilding of the said bridge, which was rebuilt in a solid and durable manner to the entire satisfaction of the people directly interested in having regular traffic on this branch.

Since your last report the company has acquired the North Shore Railway by purchasing the shares of the North Shore Company and the Grand Trunk Company in the ownership and working of this railway

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and its branches between Quebec and St. Martin. Thus, at present, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has under its exclusive control a continuous line of railway extending from Quebec to Ottawa, and thence to its terminus on the shores of British Colombia.

On the 12th and 23rd of February last you wrote to Mr. W. C. Van Horne, the Vice-President, and Mr. C. Drinkwater, the Secretary of the company, asking them for the payment, within a brief delay, of sums amounting in the aggregate to $93,787.84, and remaining due by the company to the Government, to wit: $6,287.84 for balance of the proportion repayable by it on the price paid for the work done by Messrs. St. Louis & Brother, and by Mr. Beemer, contractors, from the 1st March 1882 to the month of July of the same year, inclusively, on the building of the workshops and branch line of the late Provincial Railway in Montreal, and $87,500.00 in repayment of a like amount expended by the Treasury in paying urgent expenses (chargeable to construction account) upon both sections of the railway in April, May and June 1882.

On the 31st March last you wrote again to Mr. Charles Drinkwater for the purpose of obtaining from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company an immediate answer to the demand of payment made by you in your previous communications.

The expected answer has not yet been received.

Collections.

During the last fifteen months certain sums of money have been collected by the department on the amounts due in connection with the late management of the Provincial Railway, after notice given to the parties indebted, and legal proceedings have been taken against those who refused to pay the amount of accounts duly established to be lawfully due to the Government.

Further steps were also taken with regard to individuals and to companies indebted to the Government in order to realize as much as possible of the amount of these claims.

Various other amounts have been collected by the department and paid

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into the provincial treasury as refunds upon the expenses incurred by the Government for the construction and working of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway.

I may mention, especially, a sum of $12,108.12, which was withdrawn from the hands of the prothonotary of the Superior Court at Montreal, out of the amounts which the department had caused to be deposited on an application for ratification of title of the expropriated property belonging to Mr. J. H. R. Molson, on the branch of the late Q. M. O. & O. Railway in the City of Montreal. By this refund into the Treasury, the corporation of Montreal has been relieved of so much, which it would have had to pay to the Government ,as hereinafter explained.

During the past fifteen months, the Government has again requested the corporation of the city of Montreal to pay, without delay, the $50,000. which it owes for its subscription towards the cost of the railway bridge at Hull and of the $74,794.16, which it likewise owed at the date of your previous report, as being the excess which the Government had paid over and above the sum of $132,000.00, which it had undertaken to pay for completing the expropriation of the property required for the construction of the branch line of the railway in the City of Montreal, in accordance with the agreement made with the Montreal corporation in 1881 (44-45 Victoria, chapter 2).

You wrote in that sense, on the 5th June 1885, to Mr. Chas. Glackmeyer, the city clerk, asking him to request the finance committee who had these claims under consideration since the month of December 1884, to come to a decision with reference to the claims made by the Government against the corporation of Montreal.

On the 19th June 1885, the Honourable Premier wrote to Mr. H. Beaugrand, the mayor of Montreal, to remind him of the repeated demands made to the city council in order to obtain from the corporation of Montreal, the prompt settlement of the various claims which the Government had already made against it.

And, in order to come to an understanding with the Montreal city council, some of the members of the provincial Government proceeded to Montreal to meet a delegation from the finance committee of the said city

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and to hear the representations they might wish to make in connection with these various claims.

An interview took place at Montreal, on the 25th of the month of June 1885, during which certain proposals of settlement were made to the Government on behalf of the delegates from the Montreal city council, but nothing definite was arrived at on that occasion.

On the 12th February last the Honourable Premier again wrote to the mayor of Montreal requiring from the corporation of that city the settlement, within a brief delay, of certain claims set forth in the letter and which the Government had already asked for by letters, and in the interviews held in Montreal in January and June 1885; the Honourable Premier at the same time informed the mayor of Montreal that the Government would certainly not accept the sum of $75,000.00 proposed by the delegates of the corporation as the basis of an agreement for the payment of all claims whatsoever of the Government against the corporation.

On the 27th March 1886, Mr. Chas. Glackmeyer, the city clerk of Montreal, asked the Honourable Premier, on behalf of the finance committee, for a detailed statement of the amounts paid by the Government for the extension of the late Q. M. O. & O. Railway to the Quebec Gate Barracks, in the city of Montreal, and a portion of which the corporation of Montreal had to pay.

In order to comply with this request you gave me instructions to send to Mr. Glackmeyer the detailed statement required by the finance committee. This I did on the seventh April last through the city clerk and in a subsequent letter dated the 18th May last, I sent him a memorandum of the necessary alterations made in the detailed statement originally sent to the corporation of Montreal, on account of various sums to be debited or credited on the amount of that statement from the time it was sent in during last year.

The surplus claimed from the corporation of Montreal, according to the last statement of account so sent to the city clerk, now amounts to only a sum of $72,188.02, which is the exact balance now claimed by the Government from the corporation on the sums expended over and above the

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$132,000.00, which the Government had undertaken to pay for the expropriation of property required for the extension of the line of the late provincial railway in the city of Montreal. This sum of $72,188.02 added to the $50,000.00 asked from the corporation of Montreal for the contribution which it undertook to give towards the cost of building the railway bridge at Hull brings up to $122,188.02, the amount claimed by the Government from the said corporation, exclusive of all other sums which the latter is called upon by the provincial treasurer to pay.

The Montreal city council cannot any longer delay in meeting the fair and lawful claims which the Government has several times made upon it. And now that the finance committee of that city has before it all the details of these claims, it will be sure to come to a conclusion before long, and find a favorable solution of this long disputed question.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. MOREAU,

Secretary.

Quebec, 1st June, 1886.

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APPENDIXES A, B, C, D, E, F.

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STATEMENT showix B to the General Report of the Commissioner of Railways, fo1884-85 ; 2o. The sums received from the Treasury Department, 5 to the 30th June 1885, in connection with the Quebec, Mon

AUTHORITY. n r.	Amounts expended or paid by the Railway Department.	Balance in bank the 30th June 1885 of the amounts received from the Treasury.	Balance in the Treasury on amount voted for 1884-85, of the 30th June 1885.	Total unexpended balances of the appropriations voted for 1884-85, on 30th June 1885.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c
47 Vict., chap. 1, Schedule B, Item 172	13,174 05	(b) 390 83	16,473 53	16,864 36
47 Vict., chap. 1, Schedule B, Item 173	.....	.....	38,648 96	38,648 96
47 Vict., chap. 1, Schedule B, Item 17(	1,180 67	(d) 2,264 88	12,569 25	14,834 13
	$ 14,354 72	$ 2,655 71	$ 67,691 74 (e)	$ 70,347 45

(a) In this amo ts the balance in bank on 1st March 1885.
(b) This amou nded to the Treasury on 2nd July 1885.
, sec. 26.

RAILWAY

Quebec, 1st June 1886.

M. J. MURPHY,

Accountant.

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APPENDIX D.

(*Translation.*)

To Honorable ED. J. FLYNN,
Commissioner of Railways of the Province of Quebec.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit my report upon the work I have been called upon to perform during the fifteen months ending on the 31st May last. This work comprises the various inspections which I made, the drawing up of reports, the examination and study of various claims resulting from the construction and working of the late provincial railway or other causes, the preparation of statements, plans and copies, and searches for documents required by the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the facts connected with the sale of the provincial railway, and for other purposes.

During the course of these fifteen months 50 miles were built of the railways subsidized by the Province of Quebec, to wit: 30 miles by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company from Rivière à Pierre to a point 5 miles north of the Island of Lake Edward; being 50 miles north of St. Raymond, or 86 miles from Quebec, or 82 miles from the junction of this road with that of the Canadian Pacific, near Quebec. So that this company has complied with the requirements of the Act 46 Victoria, chapter 88.

To these 30 miles of road, so completed by this company, have to be added the ten miles completed from Lake Simon to Rivière à Pierre, and which are comprised in the 51.60 which I mentioned in my report of last year as being already fit for traffic, although, on the 2nd March 1885, the company had not yet received from the Treasury the amount of the subsidy to which it was entitled for these ten miles already completed.

During these past fifteen months, the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway Company has also built 20 miles of its line from Quio to beyond Shawville in the Township of Clarendon in the county of Pontiac.

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The 50 miles of road so built during these fifteen months were inspected, and the amount of the subsidy or bonus to which the companies were entitled was paid them for that distance, including the 10 miles of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, completed between Lake Simon and Rivière à Pierre as shown in Appendix C.

To these 50 miles I may add the 8 miles which the Great Northern Railway Company has completed during these past fifteen months between St. Jérome and New Glasgow, and which, according to my last annual report, are mentioned as being likely to be soon opened to traffic.

I may mention that it is to my personal knowledge that the St. Lawrence, Saguenay and Lower Laurentian Railway Company has built about 6 miles of its road, upon which rails will soon be laid, so that a portion of this road will be open to traffic next summer.

Complaints having been made to the Railway Committee of the Executive Council that the trestle bridge near Yamaska station on the South-Eastern Railway was in a dangerous condition, I inspected it and found that it was quite safe for the passage of trains and likely to be so for some time. I also recommended that certain repairs be made to it, which the South-Eastern Company has since undertaken to do.

In accordance with your instructions, I examined various claims for damages resulting from the building and working of the late Q. M. O. & O. Railway. This necessitated my making lengthy searches, and I had to make several trips, in order to see for myself the extent and value of the damages claimed.

I beg also to submit at the same time a corrected report showing the length of the railways in operation in the Province of Quebec on the 31st May last.

The whole respectfully submitted,

LOUIS A. VALLÉE,
Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS,
Quebec, 1st June, 1886.

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TABLE showing the length of railways in operation or ready to be opened to traffic in the Province of Quebec on the 31st May 1886 :—

	Miles.	
Intercolonial Railway.		
From Ristigouche River, on the New Brunswick frontier to Chaudiere Junction	294.00	
From Rivière-du-Loup Branch	4.00	
From St. Charles "	15.00	
		313.00
Quebec Central Railway.		
From Harlaka Junction with the Intercolonial to Sherbrooke	138.00	
From Beauce Junction to Saint Francis	15.15	
		153.15
International Railway.		
From Junction with Grand Trunk at Lennoxville to the Maine Frontier		81.25
Massawippi Railway.		
From Junction with Grand Trunk at Lennoxville to North Derby on the frontier of New Hampshire	34.75	
From Stanstead Branch	2.00	
		36.75
South-Eastern Railway System.		
South-Eastern Railway, proper—from the Vermont Frontier to West Farnham	44.00	
Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska Railway from Sutton Junction to Sorel	96.00	
Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway from St. Lambert to the frontier, near Frelighsburg	54.00	
St. Césaire Branch	9.00	
St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain Junction Railway from Stanbridge to St. Guillaume	62.57	
Montreal and Sorel Railway from St. Lambert and Longueuil to Sorel	46.00	
		311.57

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Vermont Central Railway System.

Vermont Central Railway from St. John to the Vermont frontier	26.00	
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway from the Junction with the Vermont Central, 2 miles from Saint John to Waterloo	41.00	
Waterloo and Magog Railway, from Waterville to Sherbrooke	39.00	
		106.00

Grand Trunk Railway.

From the New Hampshire frontier to Montreal	131.00	
From Levis to Richmond	96.00	
Branch line from Arthabaska to Doucet's landing	35.00	
From St. Lambert Junction to Moër Junction, on the New York frontier	44.20	
From St. Lambert Junction to Rouse's Point	43.00	
Ste. Martine Branch	10.80	
From Montreal to Lachine	8.00	
From Montreal to the frontier of Ontario	44.00	
		412.00

Jacques-Cartier Union Railway.

From the Junction with the Canadian Pacific at Sault-au-Récollet to Lachine		6.50

Canada Atlantic Railway.

From Junction with Grand Trunk at Coteau Landing to the frontier of Ontario		14.28

Canadian Pacific Railway.

From Montreal to Ottawa	120.00	
From Hull to Aylmer	7.50	
Saint Jérome Branch	14.00	
Saint Lin "	13.00	
Saint Eustache "	8.00	
North Shore Railway from St. Martin Junction to Quebec..	159.10	

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L'Assomption Branch	3.00	
Joliette Branch, from Lanoraie to St. Félix de Valois	24.00	
Berthier Branch	2.09	
Piles "	26.82	
Extension to deep water, Quebec	0.86	
Three-Rivers Loop-line	3.00	
		381.37

Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

From Pacific Railway Junction at Lorette to 5 miles north of the foot of Lake Edward	82.00

Great Northern Railway.

From Junction with Canadian Pacific Railway at Saint Jérome to New Glasgow	8.00

Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway.

From Aylmer to Shawville	41.00

Carillon and Grenville Railway.

From Carillon to Grenville	12.75
Forming, in all the Province, a total of	1959.62
Total built since 1st July 1867	1384.37
" " before " "	575.25
Total	1959,62

LOUIS A. VALLÉE,
Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS,
Quebec, 1st June, 1886.

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APPENDIX E.

Quebec, 2nd March 1885.

To the Hon. E. J. FLYNN,
Commissioner of Railways, Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that, in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 22nd of November last, I have made an official inspection of (10) ten miles of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, extending from station 2186, at Lake Simon, to station 2714, near the "Rivière-à-Pierre."

With a view to a thorough examination of the work, I made two visits; one, immediately after the receipt of your letter of instructions, although the works were not then fully terminated; and the other on the 28th of last month.

GRADING.

The grading is well and substantially made, and, where practicable, generally raised well above the surface. The width of embankments, at formation level, is 15 feet, and of cuttings, 18 feet.

CULVERTS.

All culverts under heavy embankments, are of good masonry; the others, of best pine timber.

THE TRACK.

The track is laid with the best quality of steel-rails—Barrow & Co., makers,—56 pounds per yard; (same weight as the North shore), with the new pattern flanged steel fish-plates, and ties two feet centres; the whole making a very solid track.

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Ballasting.

The ballasting, where completed, is composed of excellent gravel. There are splendid ballast-pits all along the line, abounding in material of the best description for this purpose.

Bridging.

There is only one small river on this section,—the "Rivière Noire"—which is spanned by a Howe Truss-Bridge of 100 feet span, resting on substantial masonry abutments, the stone for which has been brought all the way from Terrebonne.

The superstructure is made of the best pine, very strongly designed for the heaviest class of locomotives in use. It has not yet been put on the abutments, but is all framed and at the bridge site, together with all the material required. Trains cross the river at present upon a strong temporary bridge. The permanent bridge for trains will be ready in a few days. A mile beyond the end of the ten miles now inspected, the railway will cross the "Rivière-à-Pierre." The masonry for this bridge will be composed of granite, which is now being quarried near the bridge site and is of very good quality.

The superstructure will consist of a single span of steel—of 150 feet in length. It is being made by the Dominion Bridge Company at Lachine, and is now nearly completed.

Summary.

Although not yet completely ballasted, the track, on the ten miles I have inspected, is in excellent condition, so much so, that I rode from end to end in a passenger car on the date of inspection; and a snow plough, which requires a very good track, is in constant use for keeping the line open.

I estimate the following will be the cost of fully completing the ten miles inspected, viz:—

Putting on superstructure of "Rivière Noire" bridge....	$ 300 00
10,000 c. yds of ballast, at 30 cts.....	3000 00
15,000 c. yds earthwork for filling trestles, etc., etc., at 20 cts	3000 00
	$6300 00

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This ballasting and earthwork will be done in a short time, when the spring opens, as the contractor has two costly steam-shovels on the road, capable of doing such work very quickly.

The section just completed, is about the heaviest between Quebec and Lake St. John. It runs entirely through the mountains,—cutting through the Laurentian Range,—involving nearly 40,000 cubic yards of granite work excavation, and is one of the heaviest pieces of railway work in the province.

There are about 400 men now employed in the construction of the next section beyond, principally in the heavy work cuttings and in quarrying; and, as work has been done beyond, to the value of fully $20,000,00, I have no hesitation in recommending the payment in full of the subsidy upon the ten miles from Station 2,186 to Station 2,714.

I would again bear testimony to the excellent and solid manner the road is being built by this company. It is being maintained in first-class condition, and is doing a business which is surprising everyone. The last half yearly report shews that the railway carried, in the 6 months ending 31st October, 1884:—

29,132 passengers,
7,700,000 feet of sawn lumber,
100,000 feet of square timber,
4,500 tons of merchandise.

The opinion which I had the honor to express to the government some years ago, as to the great probable value of this railway to the province, in the development of colonization, and of lumbering and of other industries, is being fully verified. To day there are about 1,000 men employed in lumbering operations alone, when formerly, there was no employment for labor of any kind. It is only to be regretted that the financial resources of the enterprize are so limited as to prevent the railway being pushed through to Lake St. John as rapidly as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. LIGHT,

Chief Engineer of Government Railways,
Province of Quebec.

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DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 10th September, 1885.

To the Honorable E. J. FLYNN,
Commissioner of Railways, etc., Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, that, acting on instructions contained in your telegram of the 3rd September, I have carefully inspected 10 miles of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway, namely from Station 2,714, situated about two miles south of "Rivière à Pierre," to Station 3,242 on the Batiscan summit, and 66 miles north of Quebec.

This distance comprises what is termed the "Rivière à Pierre" division, terminating 30 miles North of St. Raymond, or 66 miles from Quebec, which is practically completed, with the exception of one small Trestle Bridge at station 3,130, yet to be filled up and requiring some 3,000 cubic yards of earth work for its completion. All the other works are practically finished, including the ballasting and surfacing of the track.

GRADING.

The grading is thoroughly done, being well up to "formation level" and full contract width, both in cuttings and embankments, almost throughout the entire division. It is, generally, well raised above the surface, the length of the embankments exceeding that of the cuttings in the ratio of about three to one. The cuttings are for the most part through rock and the embankments composed either of that material, or of coarse gravel; thus making a very dry and durable road bed.

STEEL BRIDGING.

There are three substantial steel bridges on solid granite masonry abutments on this division, viz.:—over the "Rivière à Pierre" and two of its branches. The same have been made at the Dominion Bridge Works. They are according to Canadian Pacific Railway specification, and designed to carry "consolidated" engines of the heaviest class.

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Culverts.

All culverts under heavy embankments are made of strong rubble masonry, laid in English Portland cement. Where the embankments are light, there are a few culverts made of pine or tamarac timber. Also a few open surface or grade culverts, (which can be renewed at any time) made of good sound spruce. All are completed on this division.

Track.

The track is laid with the best quality of steel rails, 56 pounds to the yard, and sleepers laid two feet centres. This makes an excellent track.

Ballasting.

The ballasting is completed throughout, with one trifling exception near the Northern end of the division. The material of which the embankments are composed being principally of clean gravel throughout. the ballasting is, naturally, well done, the gravel being coarse and of an excellent quality.

Stations.

No stations have as yet been erected on this division, and are not at present required, as a number of good buildings have been erected by the contractor, at different points, which will answer for station accommodation for some time to come. A double engine-house and repair shop, enclosing a substantial water-tank, have been constructed near the "Rivière à Pierre" at the southern end of the division.

To sum up, the work on the entire division is thoroughly well and substantially executed, and is creditable to all concerned.

General Remarks.

The "Batiscan Division" adjoins the "Rivière à Pierre" Division at its Northern end. It extends from Station 3242 at the Batiscan summit, to Station 3,770, within half a mile of the crossing of the Meguick River, which point is 40 miles North of St. Raymond, or 76 miles from Quebec.

The whole of the clearing and grubbing (excepting where there are two small trestles to be filled, requiring about 7,000 cubic yards of earth)

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also the culverts, masonry and bridging are completed in this division; some 8 miles of the track are laid, about 3 of which are ballasted.

The work done on this (Batiscan) division far more than compensates for the trifle of ballast and other minor deficiencies on the "Rivière à Pierre" Division, so that I consider the subsidy on the latter might be paid in full.

The Meguick Division.

This division begins at Station 3,770, about half a mile South of the crossing of the Meguick River, and extends 10 miles North to Station 4,298, or to 8 miles North of the Southern end of the island of Lac Edouard, a point 50 miles North of St. Raymond, and 86 miles North of Quebec. Five miles also of this division are cleared, and grading is being carried on over the whole of this distance, some 3 miles being completed. The stone for the masonry of the Meguick bridge abutments is being prepared on the spot, and the steel superstructure is being made at the Dominion Bridge Company's Work, at Lachine.

Steel Rails.

There are steel rails and fastenings delivered on the works, sufficient to lay 16 miles more track than is here mentioned, or enough for four miles more than the whole distance of 86 miles from Quebec.

Force employed.

So far as I could learn there are between 700 and 800 men now at work on the road, and there is every evidence of an earnest desire on the part of the contractor, to complete the line to the 86th mile this season.

Lake Simon Division.

In my report on the Lake Simon Division, made to you under date of the 26th March last, I estimated that $6,000.00 would be required to finish it. This division has now been completed in first class style, but at an expense to the contractors of about $26,000.00 (twenty-six thousand dollars) more than the estimate.

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This great increase has been caused by "Sink Holes" that have unexpectedly occurred at some points, where temporary trestles had been at first used.

The contractor, Mr. H. J. Beemer, has shown his good faith, by making good this work, without demur, or extra charge. Some of the points have been filled up several times.

This portion of the work is now in an excellent order and I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending the payment, in full, of the subsidy on the 10 miles herein mentioned, viz.: from Station 2,714, to Station 3,242 terminating at the 66th mile (see first paragraph of this report).

The valley of the river Batiscan affords an excellent location for the railway, making a very level track, over which great speed may safely be attained. The scenery in this valley is very grand and must attract thousands of tourists when the line is opened. This portion of the Batiscan valley is a miniature of the Saguenay in many places. Though well timbered, not much of it is fit for settlement, but, further north, the country becomes more level, and is said to be well suited for settlement.

I was much pleased with the improved appearance of the country, as the road proceeds northward and gets beyond the range of the Laurentides. The mountains become more isolated, and the timber is large, and of excellent quality, including black and white birch, maple, elm, ash, spruce, pine and tamarac. This timber will undoubtedly furnish a large traffic for the railway, and employment for many in its manufacture. It should also be borne in mind, that, from the Batiscan, North, a similar country, for, say: 50 miles on either side of the track, must be tributary to this railway for all time.

In conclusion, the road from Quebec to the 66th mile is now in first class order and capable of doing an excellent business. The company propose running daily trains, as far as "Rivière à Pierre" immediately.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. LIGHT,

Government Engineer, P. Q.,

Mem. Inst. C. E. of London, England.

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DEPARTMENT OF GOVERMENT RAILWAYS,

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 10th October 1885.

To the Honorable E. J. FLYNN,
Commissioner of Railways, Quebec.

SIR;

I have the honor to report that, acting on your verbal instructions, received on the 5th inst., and subsequently confirmed by letter on the 7th, I have carefully inspected 10 miles more of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, commencing at station 3242, near the Batiscan summit, and extending to station 3770, to within half a mile of the Meguick River, which latter point is 40 miles north of St. Raymond, or 76 miles from Quebec.

This distance comprises what is termed the "Batiscan Division," and is practically completed as far as the running of trains is concerned. Some ballasting and widening of embankments still require completion on the northern half of the division.

GRADING.

The grading is well up to "formation level," and properly finished, with the exception of the widening already referred to. The work on the first (4) four miles is exceedingly heavy; probably three-fifths of all the work on the division is comprised in this distance, being the descent from the summit into the Batiscan Valley, through and around hills, which would not be out of place in British Columbia; the embankments being in many places 30 to 70 feet in height.

BRIDGING.

There is no steel bridging on this division, but several open wooden beams of 12 feet span and under, have been completed, with two exceptions, that cannot now be put in position without stopping the train service. The pine timber for their construction is, however, all framed and delivered on the ground, ready for erection on the first favorable oppor-

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tunity,—probably on a Sunday,—when it can be done without interruption to trains. The cost will be trifling.

Culverts.

The culverts are all completed, and are sufficient and appropriate.

Track.

The track is well laid and full sleepered throughout the whole length of the division, with the proper specified materials, and the construction trains run over it with great facility.

Ballasting.

On the 6th instant (the date of my inspection), 4 miles of ballasting were completed, leaving 6 miles still to do. This work was being rapidly pushed; two steam shovels and two ballast trains, with a full complement of men, working two *extra* good ballast pits, are concentrated on this 6 miles of road; the average rate of progress being fully half a mile for each working day.

Estimate to complete.

The estimate to complete the division, at the date of my inspection, is, in round numbers, $5,200.00. The following are the items, viz:—

12,000 cubic yards of ballast, at 15 cts.....	$1800 00
20,000 cubic yards widening banks, at 12 cts.....	2400 00
Labor putting in 2 small bridges.....	100 00
Rip-rap and other works, say:.....	900 00
	$5200 00

The track being laid with the full complement of sidings at the pits, is equivalent to so much work done; further large expenses have been incurred in preparing plant, supplies, fuel, roads, &c. There is, therefore, no doubt, that the works above mentioned can now be done for these prices.

The Meguick division.

I extended my examination over 4½ miles of the adjoining or Meguick division, and found the work (as far as inspected,) in a forward state. The clearing, culverts, grading, &c., are almost completed; numbers of sleepers

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were being hauled out, and some 5,000 cords of firewood prepared within the limits of the right of way. A large amount of supplies is also being delivered at the end of the track, and carted forward.

The Meguick Bridge.

The coffer-dams for unwatering the foundations of this bridge were in position, and being pumped out by a steam engine. A track had been laid to a granite quarry in the vicinity, and the stone for the masonry was being prepared. The steel superstructure of 60 feet has been contracted for, and is being constructed at the "Dominion Bridge Works" at Lachine; so that the bridge will be completed this year. In the meantime, a temporary bridge is being prepared in advance, so that the track may be continued uninterruptedly.

Force employed.

There are, I should judge, about 600 men now at work on the line; and I understand that 300 more are being brought from New York, as but little local labor is available.

Final location.

The engineers are now putting in the final location between Lake Edward and Lake St. John.

The work done on the Meguick division, so far as examined, exceeds many times in value that remaining to be done on the Batiscan division; and, as the ballasting and widening of the latter is being rapidly completed by the two steam-shovels and trains referred to, with about 200 men, and will probably be finished before the subsidy is paid, I do not see any necessity, in the interest of the Province, to retain any money to cover this; so I would recommend the payment of the subsidy in full on these 10 miles. I have the less hesitation in doing this, as the company are doing such excellent work and building so good a class of road.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. LIGHT,

Government Engineer, P. Q.

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CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Quebec, 4th January 1886.

Honorable E. J. FLYNN,
Commissioner of Railways, &c.

SIR;

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your letter of instructions of the 26th December, I have made, on the 29th of that month, a careful inspection of that portion of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, extending from a point about one mile south of the River Meguick, to a point about 5 miles North of the foot of the Islands of Lake Edward, commonly known as the "Meguick Division"; being ten miles in length, terminating at a point 50 miles north of St. Raymond, and 86 from Quebec.

GRADING AND MASONRY.

The grading and masonry are completed on the whole of this distance, with the exception of some lifting and widening of embankments in a few places where slight settlements have occurred, which cannot be rectified before next Spring. These do not in the least interfere with the safe working of the road.

BRIDGING AND CULVERTS.

The only bridge of importance on this division is that crossing the River Meguick, a tributary of the River Batiscan, into which it flows from the south-east. This river is crossed by a steel girder 60 feet in length, manufactured by the Dominion Bridge Company, at Lachine, on a specification capable of carrying safely the heaviest rolling stock now in use; namely: engines of the "Consolidation pattern." The girder is supported by heavy abutments of granite masonry; the whole forming a bridge of great strength and durability, in keeping with all the other excellent structures on this railway.

TRACK-LAYING.

The track-laying is completed on the entire length of the division. It is well done; being fully sleepered, spiked and fastened at the joints with

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best steel angle-fish-plates, and laid with Barrow steel rails of 56 pounds to the yard.

Ballasting.

Although a portion of the ballasting has been done, it is not all completed; but this fact is not of serious consequence. The road-bed of this Meguick division being almost everywhere composed of sand and gravel, the bottom ballast, therefore, is already on. The snow on the track, at the date of this inspection, made it impossible to estimate, even approximately, the quantity remaining to be done; but the track was in excellent order, well packed and adjusted, and trains may be safely run over it at 30 miles an hour.

The inspection was carried some three miles beyond the end of the Meguick Division, or about to the 89th mile from Quebec. About a mile and a half from the end of the track, the line crosses the River Batiscan, which it is intended to span with a steel bridge of 180 feet on abutments of granite masonry, fully 40 feet in height above the river level. The clearing had been finished as far as the inspection was carried, and men were busy getting out sleepers and cord-wood, and building store-houses and shanties, and hauling in supplies.

It is the intention of the contractor to erect several large store-houses on the next 40 miles, which will afterwards answer as stations. These will be filled with pork, flour, hay, oats, etc., in sufficient quantities, which will be hauled in advance on the ice of the Batiscan, to be in readiness for next season's operations, which will be greatly facilitated by this means. On all previous works it was only possible to get in supplies by "Cadge roads" worked with great difficulty, about 10 miles in advance of the train service, thus limiting operations to that extent.

These preparations have been made, pending the making of financial arrangements to carry on the work. Owing to these money matters not being settled, the force employed has been greatly reduced; some 700 men having been discharged in the last few weeks. It will be unfortunate if the work is not pushed during the winter, as it was during the last. The winter season is most advantageous for transport in this forest country, as

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well as for heavy rock and sand cuttings; and the loss of the winter will involve a year's delay in the completion of the road to Lake St. John.

The contractor informs me that, if money matters were all right, he would grade the whole line to Lake St. John, and lay 60 miles of track during the present year, and complete the entire road in 1887.

Locomotive Power.

Two first class engines of the heaviest type have lately been delivered —Nos. 7 and 8,—also a large additional snow-plough. These have worked well over both bridges and track.

Snow-fall.

The snow-fall at the north end of the Meguick Division was not as deep as at Quebec; and, as no drifts have anywhere accumulated, it is probable that little difficulty will be experienced in operating the road. I observe that the snow-fall in the interior is considerably less than in the vicinity of Quebec.

Location Surveys.

A strong locating party is at work in advance of the construction, and some 20 miles additional have already been definitely located, and good lines have been found, following as a general rule, the preliminary location made in 1880, which established a good and practicable line, 179 miles in length, from Quebec to Lake St. John. The location of the 10 miles, last inspected, is, for its entire length, alongside of the river Batiscan. Apart from the attraction which the magnificent scenery of this valley will offer to tourists, to the benefit of the passenger business of the road, this location gives an excellent road, free from heavy grades and sharp curves and very level.

Timber.

The timber still continues large and of good quality. Quantities of birch and other useful wood abound.

The works generally are being well done. The Meguick bridge, for instance, being made of steel on granite abutments, although a wooden

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bridge would have filled the specification. All the divisions, south of the Meguick, are now finished, and the contractor is building a handsome passenger and freight station at "Rivière à Pierre," where ample sidings have been arranged.

Considering the large expense the contractor is incurring, and the extraordinary plant required for the successful prosecution of this work, in the shape of steam-shovels, flat-cars, powerful locomotives, etc., and the evident intention of completing the work in a thorough manner, I would recommend the payment of the subsidy in full.

The work on the previous section of 10 miles, alluded to in my last report as being unfinished, and for which I deducted $5,200, has since been thoroughly completed; and that section is now one of the best on the road. I, therefore, recommend that this deduction be refunded to the company

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. LIGHT,

Chief Engineer, Government Railways,
Province of Quebec.

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APPENDIX F.

Montreal, 2nd September 1885.

To the Hon. E. J. FLYNN,
Commissioner of Railways, Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, on the 31st ult., I made an inspection of the first twenty-one miles (21) of the "Pontiac-Pacific Junction Railway," beginning at Aylmer, and that I found the works in every way well constructed and the road in good running order. I consider the whole condition of the line, including fences and telegraph, to be in a condition to entitle the company to receive the full amount of the government subsidy for the 21 miles in question.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. SHANLY, C. E.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICES, GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Quebec, 8th January 1886.

Honorable E. J. FLYNN,
Commissioner of Railways, Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your letter of instructions, dated 26th of December, I made, on the 31st of that month, a careful inspection of that portion of the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway, lying between the 21st and 31st miles, measuring from, at, or near the Aylmer Station.

The first 21 miles were completed by Mr. Armstrong, the former contractor, and were duly inspected and approved by the Government. Con-

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struction was suspended for a time, during which a revised location of remaining sections was made.

Mr. H. J. Beemer, having assumed the contract on or about September 1885, construction was resumed and work on the heavy portions of the road carried on night and day.

The present section, now reported on, begins at the 21st mile, the initial point being 2.72 miles south of the River Quio, which stream is crossed by a fine steel deck-bridge, consisting of 5 spans, the rail level being 50 feet above water level. The abutments and piers are of first class masonry laid in Portland cement; the whole being strong and substantial.

There are two other bridges on that section, composed of substantial trestle work. One is on the 24th mile; it is 50 feet long and 22 feet in height. The other is on the 30th mile, and is 40 feet long and 20 feet in height. Both are well designed and built of good pine timber.

The grading, bridging, culverts, track-laying, fencing, &c., are completed over the ten miles submitted for inspection. A small portion of a clay-cutting remains, however, unfinished till next Spring, owing to the setting in of winter before the work could be completed, notwithstanding (as I am told,) all possible despatch. This small portion of about 250 feet in length, is at present made full width at top, but with flatter slopes, so that the road-bed, while safe, is but about 10 feet in width. This reduction does not interfere with the present working of the road, and the cutting can be properly widened in the spring.

Fencing.

The fencing is completed of 5 barbed steel wire, attached to cedar posts, set 10 feet apart. This makes a substantial fence, well adapted to snowy region.

Ballasting.

There is one lift of 5 inches of ballast on the first 3 miles. Owing to the line traversing a clay country, there is but little ballast on this section. There is a fine gravel pit on the adjoining section, about the 37th mile, and as soon as the track is laid to this pit, the balance of the ballast will

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be brought from thence. The fact of the ballasting being now incomplete, is thus accounted for, otherwise, this section is practically completed.

Track.

The track is laid with steel rails of 56 pounds to the yard, laid on excellent hemlock sleepers, with two feet centres. The rail joints are fastened with two (2) angle fish-plates, which makes an extra strong track.

Stations.

There are to be three handsome stations on this section, averaging but three and a third miles apart. The first is on the 23rd mile; it is nearly finished, with a 1200 feet siding and switches complete. The second station is to be on the 26th mile; it is not yet begun, but the materials for it are delivered. The third station is at the village of Bristol, and is three quarters finished, with 600 feet or half the siding laid. All these stations are of the same handsome style and well finished.

Telegraph.

The telegraph line is laid to the 26th mile, and the poles and wire for the balance delivered.

Class of Road.

When completed, the road will be first-class in every particular.

No grade exceeds 53 feet on the mile, and the minimum or least radius of curvature is 1,432 feet. The embankments are 15 feet wide at "formation level," and the cuttings 20 feet wide at the same level. These dimensions are ample.

The second or adjoining section to the north of the one inspected is 17 miles in length. I am credibly informed it is well advanced. The grading, bridging and stations are completed, and the track laid to the 36th mile, and rapidly progressing.

The rails, fish-plates, bolts, ties and spikes are all delivered on the ground, and the two sections of 20 miles in length, collectively, will be laid with track complete by the end of the current month; making a total distance of 41 miles from Aylmer, and on which trains will run.

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EXTRA WORK.

During the past summer, a quantity of work, not actually required by contract, has been done by the contractor on the first 21 miles from Aylmer, already accepted by the government. It consists of additional sidings, ballasting, widening of embankment, and other works necessary to make this part really first-class and in keeping with the new work.

Mr. Beemer thinks that this work should offset the temporary lack of ballast between the 21st and 31st miles.

The actual value still remaining to be done, to complete the section, in round numbers, amounts to..... $ 4012 00

Composed of the following items :—

416 c. yds of earth work, at 25 cts.....	$	104 00
17000 c. yds of ballast, at 20 cts.....		3400 00
Stations to complete.....		165 00
Siding to finish.....		93 00
5 miles of telegraph to put up.....		250 00
	$	4012 00

That while this work will require to be done to make this section entirely complete, I would further say that it is now in good running order and may be opened for traffic with perfect safety.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. LIGHT,
Mem. Inst. C. E.,
Engineer in Chief, Government Railways of the Province of Quebec.

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Quebec, 6th February 1886.

Honorable E. J. FLYNN,
Commissioner of Railways.

SIR;

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 1st inst., I made, on the 4th of this month, a careful inspection of the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway between the 31st and 41st miles, being the second section of 10 miles constructed by Mr. Beemer, the present contractor.

The section, now reported on, begins at the 31st mile, measuring from Aylmer, and extends to the 41st mile from the same place; the latter distance being twenty-five (25) miles north-westerly of the dividing line between the counties of Pontiac and Ottawa.

The grading, bridging, culverts, cattle-guards, road-crossings, track-laying and stations are all completed over the 10 miles.

FENCING.

Seven miles of fencing are finished with a substantial fence composed of cedar posts, set 10 feet apart, and to which are attached 5 stands of barbed steel wire. The posts and wire for the other three miles are delivered on the ground, but the late severe frosts have prevented the sinking of the post-holes.

TRESTLE BRIDGE.

There is but one bridge on this section, which is on the 36th mile, composed of a very substantial trestle-work, 46 feet long and 30 feet high built of good pine timber, well founded and properly constructed.

STATIONS.

A neat and commodious station is finished at Shawville, a pretty and enterprising place on the 37th mile. The siding and platforms are also completed, and a substantial grain elevator has been erected on the East side of the station ground.

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